"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature; light to moderate southwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,338. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT SENDS VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM TO CARRANZA; WILL ADDRESS CONGRESS; START MILITIA SOUTH TODAY; CAPT. MOREY RESCUED, WROTE STORY OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

RUSSIANS RESUME GREAT OFFENSIVE IN VOLHYNIA

Report German Reserves Hurled Back, with Captures of Prisoners and Guns.

TEUTON LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Redoubts and Trenches Stormed in Fighting All Along the Volhynia Front.

ALL BUKOWINA OCCUPIED

Austrians in Attempt to Halt Pursuit Lose 2,000 Prisoners—Much Booty Seized.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The greatest battle of the present series on the Russian front is developing in the so-called Lutsk salient, according to the latest dispatches from Petrograd. The new places named in the official communications would appear to indicate that the Germans have made a slight impression on the salient already.

The key to the whole situation is the Kovel junction, and gigantic efforts are being made by the Germans to safeguard this vital point. They are massing every available unit there to counter the Russian thrust.

On the direct road at Svidniki the Russians are within twenty-one miles of the junction, but for ten days they have been held at that position. The Germans have made even greater efforts to check an indirect approach to Kovel by the southern flank, where, for the last week, the issue has hung in the balance at Lokatchi, the apex of the whole salient. The latest war maps show that the Russians are no longer at Lokatchi, the Germans having forced them back from three to six miles on both sides of the road which leads to Vladimir-Volinski. The Russians, according to still later accounts, have won back some of this ground.

Dash for Kirilbaba Pass.

The situation in Bukowina has cleared up with the Russian announcement that the whole of the Duchy is now in Russian hands. Thus in three weeks General Lechitzkyhas broken through positions fortified like the French front and taken over 40,000 prisoners and added territory of 4,000 square miles to that controlled by the Russian Empire. His victorious army is now fighting in two main directons—first, n the far south it is mounting the valley which leads to the Kirilbaba Pass of the Carpathians and thence over the Carpathians into Transylvania, and second, in the northwest it is striving for the possession of Kolomea, an important railway junction.

Austria's dilemma on the Russian front is made clear by the map, which shows that since the commencement of the Russian advance she has been compelled to exchange a front line 200 miles long between Pinsk and Rumania for a new line 360 miles long.

"Officers who have arrived at Kiev," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "describe the breaking of all German attacks on the Russian front along the Stokhod River. Large reserves launched by the Germans were hurled back by the Russians and are now on the defensive. German prisoners who were recently on the French front compare the Russian gunfire on the Stokhod as an inferno similar to that at Verdun.

"Further south, in the Vladimir-Volynski and Sokul regions, combined enemy onslaughts are proving equally ineffective and costly. The enemy evidently shrinks at no sacrifice to retain his communications with Kovel and Lemberg.

"Kuty, which has been taken by the Russians, is on the left bank of the Cheremosh River, a tributary of the Pruth, and the Russians had to force the river in the face of gunfire from the hills behind. The Russians, it is now announced officially, occupy the entire Crownland of Bukowina.

"The Beresina River, on which fighting was reported yesterday, is a northern tributary of the Niemen in the northern sphere of operations. Bogdanoff is on the Lida-Molodechno railway, a dozen miles south of Krevo. In the region between Vilna and Molodechno the Germans lately have been extending their field operations north and south of Smorgon. They are now attacking the Molodechno salient not only from the northwest, but from the southwest and west."

Russian Official Report.

The official communication issued by the War Office reads:

> German artillery violently bombarded numerous sectors of our Riga positions. A strong party of Germans attempted to approach our trenches near the western extremity of Lake Babit, but without result.
>
> On the Dvina between Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the enemy artillery was also violently active. Enemy aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs on the station at Polotchany, southwest of Molodechno.
>
> One of our airmen during a daring flight over the enemy's lines was hit by the enemy artillery. Aviators Captain Bankeiff and Lieutenant Pavnoff, although wounded, succeeded, despite the enemy fire, in descending near our advanced line.
>
> On the Styr, three versts, (two miles,) south of Sminy, in the region of Czartorysk, we took by a sudden attack the redoubt of a fort whose garrison after a stubborn resistance were all put to the bayonet. We cap-

Continued on Page 3.

Two Warships Submarined in the Strait of Otranto

PARIS, June 25.—The Ministry of Marine announces that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and the French torpedo boat destroyer Fourche have been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto.

The Citta di Messina, which was being escorted by the Fourche, was the first victim of the submarine. The Fourche later attacked the underwater boat, which submerged and disappeared. Shortly afterward the Fourche herself was torpedoed. Almost all her crew was saved.

The Fourche was built in 1910 and carried a complement of 81 officers and men. She was 734 tons displacement, 246 feet long, and had a speed of 33 to 34 knots.

The Citta di Messina was a twin-screw steamship of 3,495 gross tonnage, built in 1910, and was a merchant vessel registered in the Italian Naval Reserve. She was 363 feet 5 inches long, 42 feet 1 inch beam, and 18 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

MOOSE WIDE APART; AWAIT T. R.'S STAND

Lively Row Expected at the National Committee Meeting in Chicago Today.

MANY OPPOSE HUGHES

Insist They Will Not Follow Colonel Roosevelt Back Into the Republican Fold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—With the arrival this evening of the advance guard of the Progressive National Committee in anticipation of tomorrow's meeting of the full committee to determine the party's future course by reason of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's refusal to head the ticket in opposition to Charles Evans Hughes, there is every prospect of the liveliest row in the history of the Bull Moosers.

Unless all signs fail the leaders who favor acceptance of the advice tendered by Colonel Roosevelt will have an insurrection on their hands. Unanimous action of any sort seems a remote possibility.

If a majority of the committee decides to follow Colonel Roosevelt into the Republican Party, a minority is certain to line up for President Wilson, or turn in desperation to the Prohibition or Socialist Party. Action by a majority, on the other hand, in favor of a Progressive third ticket will not deter a minority from supporting Hughes.

No matter what the Progressives do the Republicans are not worried over the situation. With Roosevelt declaring himself flatly for Hughes, as it is understood he will do in a statement to be read at tomorrow's meeting of the Progressive National Committee, the Republicans figure that any scattering opposition from the Progressives will not cut any figure. The Progressives who advocate the substitution of a new Presidential candidate on their ticket in place of Colonel Roosevelt, it is asserted, will be unable to find any man of national prominence who would make the race. From the Republican viewpoint tomorrow's meeting will mark the demise of the Progressive Party, no matter what action may be taken.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Progressive National Executive Committee; John W. McGrath, secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, and about a dozen Eastern Progressives arrived this afternoon. Other members from the West and South also put in an appearance. Numerous conferences were held during the evening.

William Flinn of Pittsburgh, declared himself flatly for Hughes.

"I am for following Roosevelt and supporting Hughes," said Mr. Flinn. "The Republicans have nominated their best man and have adopted a Progressive platform. There never will be a better time to get back into the Republican Party."

George W. Perkins held a conference with John M. Parker, Matthew Hale, and others opposed to the indorsement of Hughes late today, but at the close of the meeting it was said no decision had been reached. Mr. Perkins is said to have suggested a compromise plan which contemplates substituting the name of Hughes for Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket and an equal division of the Presidential Electors in all States where the election law will permit. It was urged that this would continue the Progressive Party as a national organization. The suggestion was unfavorably received by those representing the radical element on the committee, it was said.

Victor Murdock, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, it is reported, will not attend the session tomorrow. George W. Perkins will preside.

Insurgent Progressives who insist they will not support Hughes, were more in evidence than those with views like Flinn. A conference of the insurgents was held tonight in the quarters of John M. Parker of Louisiana, the Progressive nominee for Vice President. Parker, who is a former Democrat, is strong for a third ticket. Others in the conference were Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, J. H. Wyllie of Iowa, and L. O. Engen of North Dakota.

Mr. Hale admitted that his instructions from the Massachusetts' Progressives were to oppose any indorsement of Hughes. Furthermore, he said, the Progressives of his State by formal action had declared they would not be bound by any action of the National Committee.

Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Engen both declared they had had numerous letters from Progressives in their respective States urging that a third ticket be put in the field.

Dr. E. M. Harris, Progressive committeeman from Rhode Island, expressed himself emphatically against amalgamation with the Republican Party.

"I haven't any use for Hughes," said

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CAPTAIN'S THRILLING TALE

Written in Ditch Where He Lay Wounded After Battle.

ORDERED MEN TO LEAVE HIM

Sent Three Troopers Off with Letter and Risked Death in the Desert Alone.

BUT IS LATER BROUGHT IN

His Account Shows Carranza Men Fired First on Little American Force.

By FRANK ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF PERSHING'S ARMY, Mexico, June 25, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Captain Lewis S. Morey, wounded in the Carrizal fight, is safe after a daring stand in the face of Mexicans and heroic sacrifice afterward to save his men. Nine more of the Tenth Cavalry probably must be added to the American death list, making the total twenty-three.

This is the gist of a dispatch tonight to General Pershing from Major Jenkins's column of the Eleventh Cavalry, which scoured the country about Carrizal in search of survivors. Major Jenkins's reports and the note books of Captains Morey and Boyd, which were recovered, show the facts of the fight about as stated previously.

After the fight Morey, whose men were in an adobe house, had them leave in small groups to increase their chances of escape. He, with four men, remained hidden all day within 2,000 yards of the Carrizal line.

At night, wounded, he started out with these men. All were afoot. Soon Morey became so weak from loss of blood he was unable to walk. He ordered the men to leave him and save themselves. The men then proceeded without him.

Morey, in some manner yet unknown, managed to rally strength enough to reach the house of A. M. McCabe, an American living about nine miles from Carrizal, where Jenkins found him. Morey's wound is not dangerous.

A note on Boyd's body shows that he was invited into the town by General Gomez, but refused, and afterward went to a conference with Gomez outside the town.

Forty-three Americans are now accounted for. One other is known to be alive but lost in the desert. It is believed that all others were either killed or are prisoners.

MOREY'S STORY OF FLIGHT.

Text of the Letter Describing the Clash With Mexicans.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 25.—A long official report from General John J. Pershing reached General Funston here tonight. It was in code and it took General Funston's aids an hour to translate it. But they did not wait until they had finished this task before they notified the General. For it was the most extraordinary official report that General Funston has received from the front since the American forces entered Mexico in March.

As the bewildering mass of numerals, letters, and dots and dashes was gradually deciphered it was found to be Captain Lewis S. Morey's account of the battle at Carrizal, in which he commanded Troop K, Tenth Cavalry. His narrative was in the form of a letter. He wrote it while seriously wounded and without water. After he finished writing with pencil, on crumpled paper the three negro troopers with him started to carry him away across the desert in search of aid.

News was received later that Captain Morey had returned safely to the American line, but when his report was received it was supposed he had perished in the desert.

Ordered Men to Abandon Him.

Every canteen was empty, and the burden of the injured man lessened to a great degree the chance that any might escape. Captain Morey ordered his men to abandon him after they had carried him two miles, according to their own account.

The three troopers with the letter were found wandering about the desert today, trying to reach the American column. Lieutenant Henry A. Meyer of the Tenth Cavalry discovered them and rushed back to camp with the report, in which lay the last hope of placing the blame for Wednesday's slaughter of Americans.

The Captain's story of the fight bears out in the main the versions that had been brought back by straggling troopers who escaped. It shows that the Mexicans fired first, which the Mexican officials denied in trying to place the blame on the dead American officers.

It shows that while the Americans did start to move forward after Francisco Gomez, commander of the large Mexican force, sent word that they should not go through the deserted town of Carrizal, they began the advance, mounted on their horses, and did not dismount for battle until Mexican bullets were pouring into their midst.

Text of Morey's Letter.

Here is Captain Morey's account of what happened at Carrizal:

"Carrizal, Mexico,
"June 21, 1916, 9:15 A. M.

"To Commanding Officer, Ojo Frederico: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 P. M., June 20. Met C Troop under Captain Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 A. M., reaching open field to southeast of town at 6:30 A. M.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez sent a written message that Captain Boyd was bringing force in town and have a conference. Captain Boyd feared an ambush. He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed C Troop on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of K Troop on right of line, and another K Troop platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run. To make a long account short, after about an hour's fire both troops had advanced, C Troop to position of Mexican machine gun and K Troop closing in slightly to the left. We were very busy on the right, keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear, and led our horses off a-gallop.

"At about 9 o'clock one platoon of K Troop, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west, and then together with some men of C Troop who were there these scattered.

"I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after fight started, so man I saw stated.

"I am hiding in a hole 2,000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me.

"(Signed,) MOREY, Captain."

Sought Morey in Vain.

In transmitting Captain Morey's letter General Pershing said:

"The three men referred to by Morey are the three men who had the above message in their possession. The wounded man was from C Troop, shot through the knee. Lieutenant Meyer reports that the three men were rather vague as to where they had left Captain Morey, but stated that on the night of the 21st they had carried him two miles; that Morey became weak, could not go further and told them to leave. They thought he was dying from loss of blood and lack of water. Meyer reconnoitred twenty miles east of Santa Maria, but found nothing. Out of grain and forage, horses in bad shape, had to return."

Captain Morey escaped after being abandoned two miles from the scene of the Carrizal battle by the negro troopers whom he ordered to leave him. Several hours after the arrival here of his account of the fight a tele-

Continued on Page 2.

Reports Americans Are Moving Northward

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 25.—The American expeditionary forces which have been in Namiquipa are withdrawing north to El Valle, fifty miles from the Colonia Dublan base, according to information transmitted to General Jacinto Trevino by Colonel Borquez at Guerrero.

Colonel Borquez also reported that some time after June 20 an American force, 3,000 strong, with seventy cannon and machine guns, 100 motor trucks, and a large number of mule wagons, was at Puerto Las Varas, about forty miles east of El Valle.

In Las Cruces, he adds, the inhabitants are reported to have armed themselves to drive the Americans away, it being charged that they carried away 200 peaceful citizens, but later freed all but a few.

Colonel Borquez reports that many abuses are committed by the "invaders," particularly by the Apache scouts.

VOLUNTEER CALL EXPECTED

Washington Believes It Will Be Issued Within a Week.

SOME FIX FIGURES AT 200,000

Meanwhile, Orders Go Out to Rush All Available Militia to the Border.

NEW YORKERS START TODAY

Four Infantry Regiments and Other Units Told to be Ready for Swift Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In view of the danger of hostilities with Mexico, the War Department sent out today urgent orders through Generals Wood, Barry, and Bell, for the dispatch of militia forces to the border as rapidly as possible. Secretary Baker said tonight that the instructions sent out were for the immediate dispatch of units to the border as fast as they are reasonably ready.

It is expected that a call for volunteers will be issued within a week. The number of volunteers to be sought has not been indicated officially. The statement was made in a trustworthy quarter tonight that the first call for volunteers would probably be for 200,000 men. These would supplement the regular army force and the militia. Every effort will be made to recruit the militia forces up to their authorized war strength of nearly 250,000. The minimum authorized strength of the units called into the Federal service would be about 145,000 men when each unit is recruited up to the minimum required by the army organization tables.

The call for volunteers has to be made by Presidential proclamation, and would follow, not precede, the declaration by Congress that a state of war exists between the United States and Mexico.

Would Date from Carranza Reply.

The declaration of war at the outbreak of the Spanish war did not come until April 25, 1898, four days after Congress had passed its joint resolution authorizing President McKinley to use the land and naval forces of the United States to such extent as might be necessary to carry into effect the Congressional joint resolutions of April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from that island. The Congressional resolution of April 25, 1898, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain, asserted that this state of war began on April 21, 1898.

If the precedent of the Spanish war be followed, the declaration of war in the present situation will probably go back to the moment of the reply from the Carranza Government to our demand for the release of the American troopers, or possibly back to the Arredondo note of yesterday, which is construed by the American Government as a "formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States in Mexico."

President McKinley issued his proclamation for a blockade of Cuban ports on April 22, 1898. His first call for 125,000 volunteers was dated April 23, and both the blockade and the first call for volunteers preceded the Congressional resolution of April 25, declaring war.

There have been suggestions that as many as 500,000 volunteers will be called for by the President. This figure is considered high. In view of the fact that the National Guard, almost in its entirety, has been called into the Federal service, it is not believed that more than 200,000 volunteers would be called to arms for the Mexican conflict. In the Spanish war the first call was for 125,000 volunteers and the second was for 75,000 additional. In that war the militia, as such, was not called into the Federal service, but served as volunteers.

War Department Active.

Sunday made no difference in the activity of the War Department today. If anything, more officers and clerks were on duty today and until a late hour tonight considering details

Continued on Page 2.

The Best Vacation shown in 84-page Summer Resort Guide issued by The New York Evening Post. Call, write or phone for FREE copy. Evening Post Resort Bureau, 20 Vesey St. Phone Cort 85.—Advt.

Lansing Demands Release of Carrizal Captives and a Statement of Carranza's Intentions

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The text of Secretary Lansing's telegram sent today to James Linn Rodgers, Special Representative of this Government in Mexico City, is as follows:

Washington, June 25, 1916.

James Linn Rodgers, Special Representative of the United States Government, Mexico City:

Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this Government the following communication:

> I am directed by my Government to inform your Excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the Chief Executive, through the Mexican War Department, gave orders to General Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from General Pershing's column to advance further south or to move either east or west from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by General Trevino to the attention of General Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22d inst., as your Excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, State of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen American soldiers were made prisoners.

You are hereby instructed to hand to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government the following:

The Government of the United States can put no other construction on the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 24th of June by Mr. Arredondo, under instructions from your Government, than that it is a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that these objects involve no unfriendly intention toward the Government or people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that Government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders.

I am instructed, therefore, by my Government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the Government of the United States expects an early statement from your Government as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders.

LANSING.

MEXICAN TROOPS PREPARE FOR WAR

Garrisons Intrench and Put Cannon in Position to Resist Americans.

VILLA MEN URGED TO RETURN

Circulars in Spanish Appeal to Former Bandits in Name of Gen. Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 25.—Mexican de facto Government troops are making active preparations for resisting the American Army which the Mexican officers believe will invade Mexico before the end of the present week. At Guzman, General Marcelo Caraveo, a former Orozco chieftain, is taking up his position in the little town and is digging in on the side facing Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan. He has 500 men and ten machine guns, a report received by the American Government agents today indicated.

Government officials here tonight received a report that 3,000 Carranza troops today left Chihuahua City and went to San Antonio, seventy-five miles west, prepared to reinforce the forces ordered to attack General Pershing's American troops if they move south.

At Villa Ahumada General Gonzales's force from Juarez is intrenching, occupying the adobe houses and the old mill and placing men in open order along the irrigation ditches and dry washes which bisect the town from the direction of Carrizal. The six field pieces which were taken from the Juarez garrison are reported to be in Villa Ahumada, and have been planted in pits to the southwest of the town in the direction from which American troops would have to come if they attack the town.

Juarez was practically deserted by the military forces today, and only a small guard was to be seen around the comandancia on Laredo Avenue. General Gonzales remained in the town, as did Consul Andres Garcia, but both were expected to leave momentarily. The town has been mined, as have the Mexican ends of the three bridges, and contact mines have been scattered through the town in the principal buildings and on the street intersections. Many civilians remained in the town, but more have gone south on box cars and coal cars to Chihuahua City, while others have taken up their residences in the Juarez Valley, where they will live until they are sure Juarez is safe.

Villistas Urged to Return.

Circulars in Spanish were distributed among the Mexican people of El Paso today by agents of the Carranza Government, inviting former Villistas to return and fight the Americans. The circulars say that Villista chiefs have joined with Carranza and assure the former Villa fighters that this should

Continued on Page 4.

HEARS CARRANZA SEEKS MEDIATION

Mexican Envoy in Washington Gets Unofficial Report His Chief Would Avert War.

DIPLOMATS TO ACT TODAY

Pan-American Efforts Are Not in Accord with Temper of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Latin-American nations, generally, are anxious to avert a conflict between the United States and Mexico, and are making strenuous efforts to bring about the joint use of their good offices by mediation to prevent war. Señor Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, has an appointment to see Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow. He will then formally suggest, on behalf of his Government, that the critical issue between the United States and Mexico be mediated.

President Wilson and his immediate advisers are in no mood for mediation. They do not regard the question of the release of American prisoners as one that can be mediated. The Washington Government has frowned upon mediation in the present situation. Every trustworthy indication tonight was that the offer of mediation would be rejected, just as the tender of the good offices of the principal European powers at the inception of the Spanish-American war was turned down by President McKinley when they sought to avert that conflict.

Señor Arredondo, the Carranza representative, today informed the Bolivian and Salvadorean Ministers that he had been informed by the Carranza Bureau of Information in Mexico City that their offer of mediation had been accepted in principle by General Carranza, but that no confirmation of that fact, or details regarding Carranza's attitude, had yet been received from the Mexican Foreign Office. The only information Señor Arredondo had received came from the Bureau of Information. It added the statement that the Carranza Government had communicated directly with the Governments of Honduras, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Spain with respect to its willingness to accept offers of mediation "in principle."

Señor Arredondo's information was that his Government was only willing to accept "in principle," and this information came to him semi-officially.

Tonight Minister Calderon explained that it was impossible for him to say what progress mediation suggestions were making until he sees Secretary of State Lansing. So far as Bolivia is concerned, it has already vested Señor Calderon with full power to act in suggesting mediation. Some of the South American Governments have made their offers of mediation direct to General Carranza, and those doing so have been communicated with direct by General Carranza.

The Ministers from Ecuador, Costa Rica, and a number of other Pan-American diplomats returned to Washington tonight. The Ecuadorean Minister went to the Willard Hotel on his arrival from New York, and explained that he ex-

Continued on Page 3.

AWAITS MEXICO'S DECISION

Final Statement of Purpose Demanded, With Release of Prisoners.

CARRANZA DEFENDS ATTACK

Note to Washington Shatters Last Hope of Disavowal of Carrizal Slaughter.

WILSON CALLS IN LEADERS

Intention to Put Question of War Before Congress Told to Committee Chairmen.

Rumor of New Battle In Mexico Unverified

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A report reached Washington late tonight that wireless messages had conveyed news northward that the forces of General Pershing and of the de facto Government were "now engaged in battle." This report lacked confirmation in Washington. Neither the War nor Navy Department had confirmation of it.

The Arlington radio station communicated with various coast navy yards, and was told that they had received no such report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—War between the United States and Mexico seems inevitable. In privately expressing this view tonight responsible persons applied neither reservation nor qualification to the statement.

Within a few days, probably as early as Tuesday, President Wilson will go before a joint session of Congress with a full statement of the situation and ask for authority to use the land and naval forces of the United States in the threatened conflict. Information in the possession of the President indicates that the Carranza Government contemplates deliberately hostile action against the armed forces of the United States now in Mexico, that an amicable settlement is impossible, that mediation is out of the question, and that no resort is left to this country but military action in defense of its rights.

President Wilson summoned Senators Stone of Missouri and Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to the White House tonight for a conference, at which he took them into the confidence of the Administration. The President told them that all the facts in the hands of the Government indicated that the American detachment at Carrizal had been deliberately attacked by order of the Carranza Government and that that Government had asumed responsibility for the attack. He said that a demand had been made for the immediate release of the seventeen American cavalrymen now held prisoner at Chihuahua City, and that he had called upon the Carranza Government for a prompt statement "as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon."

The Only Course Open to Us.

The President read to the Congressional leaders the text of a communication delivered to Secretary Lansing yesterday by Señor Arredondo, who is Carranza's Ambassador Designate here, declaring on behalf of the Carranza Government that the Mexican troops at Carrizal had "engaged" Captain Boyd's command in accordance with General Jacinto Trevino's warning to General Pershing that the American forces would be attacked if they moved east, south, or west. The President also read to the Congressional leaders the text of the note he had directed Secretary Lansing to send today to the Carranza Government saying that the United States Government can put "no other construction" on the Arredondo note "than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position."

No course was open to this Government, the President explained, other than to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal and a prompt statement by the Carranza Government of its intended course of action, and to be prepared for open hostilities with the Mexican Government. The President pictured the situation as extremely critical, so much so, in fact, that he desired to appear before Congress early this week with a statement of the situation and a request for authority to act. Before doing this the President will wait a reasonable period for a reply from the Carranza Government and for General Pershing's official report on the Carrizal affair.

Virtually an Ultimatum.

The note sent to James Linn Rodgers today, for delivery to the Carranza Government, is described here as virtually an ultimatum. No time limit for the release of the prisoners or Carranza's declaration of position has been fixed in the note; only in this sense does it lack the technical character of an ultimatum. But it is known that the President has exhausted patience, is no longer disposed to parley, and is prepared to act. It is believed that he will wait no longer than the receipt of General Pershing's official report before going before Congress. If received within the next forty-eight hours the Carranza answer will be utilized by the President in presenting the country's case to Congress. But probably he will not wait longer for Carranza to reply, unless delay is occasioned by failure of the official Pershing report to reach Washington. Indications are that this report will be here in time for the President to make his appearance before Congress on Tuesday or Wednesday.

President Wilson has not wanted war with Mexico. He feels that he has gone the limit in opposing armed intervention in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, and that, as in the European situation, when it became necessary to send a virtual ultimatum to Germany, the dispatch of his note of last week to the Carranza Government, finally and flatly refusing to withdraw the American troops from Mexico, marked the end of the President's patience. In that note the President frankly warned the Carranza Government that an unprovoked attack upon General Pershing's expedition, or upon American troops crossing the border in the line of duty, would be followed by the gravest consequences.

Scarcely had the American note reached the hands of the Carranza Government before the unprovoked attack—every fact indicates that such was the nature of the affair at Carrizal—was made on a small detachment of the Tenth Cavalry. Though convinced from the start that the American detachment did not provoke the attack, because of the rigid nature of the orders given to Captain Boyd by General Pershing, the Administration had considered it wise to await the facts before taking drastic action. But when the Carranza Government, in telegraphic instructions to its representative here, Señor Arredondo, late yesterday, assumed responsibility for the attack, the President decided that the time had come for the presentation of his virtual ultimatum of today to the de facto Government.

To Put Carranza on Record.

General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally, and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington Government is determined that the de facto Government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States.

After the White House conference tonight, which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone said the situation was "exceedingly acute." He was very emphatic in regard to the demand for the release of the prisoners.

"We must have those men," he said, solemnly. The Senator made no effort to hide his own belief that war virtually was here. A final report from General Pershing was necessary, he said, in order that a clear knowledge of what happened at Carrizal should be at hand.

"But if they are going to attack our men without cause," he said, "there is only one thing to do. We will never have peace down there until we use force enough to compel it."

It seems doubtful if a formal diplomatic rupture will be forced before adequate military precautions are possible, particularly as it has been indicated that quick, drastic action is President Wilson's desire should General Carranza force the use of the army against him.

Mr. Wilson's visitors sought light on these questions tonight. Specific figures were not available as to the garrisons at various border towns, the number of guardsmen who have responded to the President's call, or the time that would be required to get the entire force to the border. These details have been left to the War Department, and Secretary Baker was not present at the conference. The general situation was presented, however, and there is reason to suppose that the Foreign Affairs Committeemen approved the President's course.

One fact as to the conference is regarded as significant. There was no discussion of the possibility of mediation. The subject was not mentioned either by the President or his callers, Senator Stone said.

FORECASTS CARRANZA REPLY.

Reported That First Chief Will Argue Our Troops Should Leave.

EL PASO, Texas, June 25.—Carranza's reply to the last American note will deal mainly with the old protest against the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, according to a telegram from Mexico City, published today in the El Paso del Norte, a local Carranzista organ.

The dispatch states, on the authority of persons close to the Government, that the note will take for granted Lansing's assertion that the American Government desires neither war nor intervention. It then will devote itself to the punitive expedition.

"The Carranza Government will show with facts and arguments," the dispatch continues, "that the presence of the American troops in Mexico is making the situation worse and increasing the difficulties of the de facto Government's campaign against bandits, inasmuch as the friends of intervention, including the Mexican reactionaries, are finding opportunity to equip and send out new parties of bandits to finish the work begun at Columbus and Glenn Springs.

"The note will call the Washington Government's attention to the recent clash at Carrizal, which may at any moment give such a turn to affairs that no hope will remain for a diplomatic solution."

THREE AMERICANS KILLED.

British Subject Also Slain by Mexicans in Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 25.—William Robertson and Tom Snyder, American cattlemen, have been killed by Mexicans southeast of Nacozari, Sonora, according to the statement today of military officials from Agua Prieta.

Officials of Arispe have telegraphed General P. Elias Calles, confirming the death of A. R. Dickson, a British subject, who was wounded in the fight with Mexican cowboys in which Bill Parks, an American prospecter, was killed.

BAKER CALLS ON GUARD TO MOVE

Continued from Page 1.

for the movement of the troops to the border. It is believed that almost perfect facilities have been arranged for the transportation of the State troops to the border. The details for the movement of the troops are being worked out in co-operation between a committee of the leading trunk lines, of which President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway is Chairman and officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Some time ago, in fact before the Mexican situation became acute, an agreement was made with the various trunk lines regarding flat rates of pay to be charged for movement of troops.

The railroads have made arrangements for handling the transportation of the troops over routes to be indicated by the War Department. Representatives of the railroads have been sent to the various mobilization camps, and in other ways the trunk lines and their affiliations are making elaborate plans to ship the troops and their supplies to the border in the most expeditious time. Responsibility for the prompt and proper movement of the troops is therefore being shared jointly by the railroads and the War Department.

Big Movement on by Tuesday.

The expectation at the War Department is that the movement of troops on a large scale will have started by Tuesday, and that troops from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts will be enroute to concentration points designated by General Funston by Wednesday or Thursday. The War Department was notified today that actual mustering in of troops of Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri began today.

It is not necessary to send additional orders to Generals Barry, Wood, and Bell for the movement of the State troops to the border. Urgent orders sent out last night and today have made it plain that every available unit is to be put on the border as rapidly as it can be possibly mustered, equipped, and transported to concentration points.

Under General Funston's orders details of concentration are being worked out rapidly. General Funston is anxious to have the services of the militia immediately, and is counting upon the prompt dispatch of a large number of units so as to enable the regular army to move across the border promptly if hostilities are begun on a large scale.

NEW YORK GUARD TO GO; SOME IN A FEW HOURS

Full Preparation, Even Medical Examination, to Be Subordinated to Speed in Starting.

More than 17,000 National Guardsmen of all arms of the mobile service, drawn ment of the army, will be speeding from six States in the Eastern Depart- toward the Rio Grande within a few hours. With the exception of two of the thirteen regiments of infantry, all of the troops are from this State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Orders for these troops to start for the border within twenty-four hours were issued late last night by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, from his headquarters on Governors Island.

For the first time since the Spanish War the offices of the department commander and his staff on Governors Island were open at night. General Wood sat at his desk on the second floor of the headquarters building directing by telephone and by telegraph the feverish activities of the regular army inspectors and mustering-in officers in each of the twenty States and the District of Columbia, which are included in the Eastern Department.

The same orders received by General Wood were also sent to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department in Chicago, and to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the Western Department at San Francisco.

Regiments Start at Once.

At 11:50 o'clock last night General Wood issued orders designating the number of units that must be started South within twenty-four hours from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The orders to General O'Ryan instructed him to have ready to move at a moment's notice the Seventh, the Fourteenth, the Seventy-first, and Forty-seventh regiments of infantry, the First Cavalry, the entire Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, one regiment of field artillery, the Signal Corps Battalion, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

To Adjt. Gen. Sadler of New Jersey went orders to assemble for immediate entraining one regiment of infantry, probably the Fifth, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

The orders to the Massachusetts Guard called for four regiments of infantry, the Second, the Fifth, the Eighth, and the Ninth Regiments; one battalion of field artillery, the First Squadron of Cavalry, the Signal Corps, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

The Connecticut troops ordered South are the First and Second Regiments of Infantry, the Yale University Battery of field artillery, the signal corps, and one ambulance company.

Late last night after he had designated the units to be started from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut today, General Wood received a message from the Adjutant General of Vermont stating that the Green Mountain State had one regiment of infantry ready to start whenever he said the word. General Wood replied with orders to start the command south immediately, and it will leave Burlington this afternoon.

General Wood also ordered the First Florida Infantry to make preparations for immediate departure, and that command may get away tonight, certainly tomorrow, according to the response General Wood received from the Adjutant General of that State.

Tomorrow infantry, artillery, and other units from Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and other States will begin to move. The commander of the forces in the District of Columbia wired shortly after midnight that one regiment of infantry was ready to go, and orders were issued for the command to prepare to move. Orders to the Virginia, Georgia, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee troops to move will be issued as fast as those units report ready.

Wood's Orders Are Urgent.

The order from Governors Island came like a bolt out of a clear sky, and followed a telegraphic request of the most urgent nature from the Secretary of War to General Wood. Secretary Baker informed General Wood that the situation was so serious that not a moment's delay in the dispatch of troops must be permitted. Every organization sufficiently equipped was immediately to be started for the border, and the more of them the better.

General Wood had previously announced his intention of starting the first of the New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey units on Wednesday, with Connecticut to follow on Thursday, but immediately on receipt of last night's message from Secretary Baker he countermanded those orders and issued new instructions to the commanders of the guard organizations in those States to prepare to move within twenty-four hours, or sooner if possible.

General Wood did not intrust his orders to the telegraph, but personally delivered them over the long-distance telephone to the headquarters of the guard commanders in the four States. The machinery of the department was in perfect working order, and within fifteen minutes after Secretary Baker's wire was received by General Wood the Quartermasters of the department, under the direction of Colonel John N. Bellinger, were at their posts, and the big job of getting the special trains that will be needed for the transportation of troops, equipment, and supplies was under way.

Clear Track for Troop Trains.

Colonel Bellinger established communication with the heads of the systems over which the troops will proceed, and by 3 o'clock the operating and directing staffs of the railroads were working in harmony with the army staff. The trains will be ready on the minute, it was subsequently announced, and will have the absolute right of way every mile of the way between the point of entraining and the border.

General Wood's chief assistants in the carrying out of the orders, the most urgent issued in this department since 1898, were Edwin S. Glenn, his Chief of Staff; Captain Charles E. Kilbourne, the artillery officer of his staff, and his aide, Captain Gordon Johnston. In another part of the Headquarters Building Colonel Charles R. Noyes, the chief mustering-in officer, and his assistant, Captain Walter L. Reed, were in constant communication with the mustering officers in all the States of the department, urging each and every one to do his utmost to get every unit equipped, mustered in and ready for border duty at the earliest possible moment.

In all this turmoil and excitement General Wood was the coolest man in New York. At his big desk he sat, a telephone in one hand, while with the other he signed orders and took down notes from the conversations he was having with the Adjutant Generals and general officers of the guard in every State in this part of the Union. General Wood's order was not that this or that regiment should immediately be prepared for frontier duty, but that every single unit should be made ready and that as fast as they measured up to the standard set by the War Department, in the present emergency, they were to be rushed aboard special trains and started South.

Excitement in the Armories.

General O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division of the National Guard, was in the headquarters office of Colonel Fisk in the Seventh Regiment Armory when General Wood communicated to him the urgent orders received from the War Department, and instructed him immediately to prepare the best equipped of the New York units for immediate transfer to Texas. All was excitement in the armory of the famous Seventh, for it became known within a few minutes that the Seventh would be one of the very first, if not the first, of the New York organizations to get away.

The regiment is considered, with the Seventy-first Infantry, to be the best equipped in the National Guard of New York, and both regiments are expected to be on the way before tonight. Both of these commands are mobilized in their armories and it was stated at both armories that the commands would be ready to go by 6 o'clock this morning.

Commands Ready in Armories.

In all the armories of the city an average of about one-third the men in various commands were absent on leave when General Wood's order was received. Enlisted men from the various companies were immediately pressed into service as messengers and soon were scampering to all parts of the city to tell the absent soldiers to report back to their armories at once. At 10 o'clock last night the leave men began returning, and at 11 o'clock it was stated that practically the full strength of every command still in the city was mobilized in the armories and waiting orders from Governors Island.

The peace strength of the National Guard organizations in the States included in the Eastern Department is about 80,000 officers and men. Last night General Wood issued orders to increase this strength to 130,000 men as fast as it is possible to recruit them.

When General Wood received his noon reports from the mustering-in officers from Maine to Mississippi yesterday there were about 30,000 men in the mobilizations camps of the twenty States and the District of Columbia. At 10 o'clock last night this number had been increased to 45,000 and by tonight the number it is confidently believed will be about 75,000.

Every available man in the Quartermaster's Corps, both of the regular army and the National Guard, as well as a small army of civilians, is working day and night at the great Schuylkill supply depot, near Philadelphia, to get the needed equipment to the various States in the department. An express train of seventeen cars left for New York early last night with equipment sufficient for all the units in this State.

Equipment is also being rushed to all the other States on special express trains, and by Wednesday, at the latest, it is hoped that the equipment problem will have been solved, and after that the movement of troops can be greatly accelerated.

Tomorrow and Wednesday General Wood expects to begin moving the troops from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Maine, Vermont, Florida, Delaware, and New Hampshire, and within two weeks hopes to have at least three full divisions of 20,000 men each on the border.

General Funston Is Notified.

General Wood was asked last night to express his opinion of the wisdom of sending untrained troops to the border for possible war service.

"All that I care to say about that," he replied, "is that the blame belongs to the system. It's like a football team without any reserves on the sidelines to fill up the ranks when the time to fill them up comes.

"The selection of the troops from New York State has been left in the hands of General O'Ryan, and I have this minute telegraphed to General Funston apprising him of the intended departure of the troops, and asking for instructions as to where he wants them routed to.

"Medical examination will not be waived with the exception that the finger prints of the guardsmen will not be taken. Regular army surgeons have been examining the men in their respective regiments for the last few days.

"We have been called upon to furnish about 130,000 men. About 15,000 will leave here tomorrow, and the balance as soon as they can be recruited to war strength and the necessary equipment got ready."

Among the first of the officers of the New York guard to be examined yesterday were Colonel Henry S. Sternberger and Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt of General O'Ryan's staff. Both of these officers met all tests and subsequently were sworn into the service of the Government.

May Not Get Trains Today.

At 1:40 o'clock this morning Major Gen. O'Ryan, from his temporary headquarters in the Seventh Regiment Armory, announced that he did not think any of the New York units would get away before tomorrow owing to the difficulty in getting the special trains ready for the troops. There are plenty of Pullmans for the officers, he said, but not near enough tourist cars available for the enlisted men. Cooking cars are also scarce and freight cars, he said, would have to be made over into kitchens.

"Our orders are to move immediately," said General O'Ryan, "but owing to the lack of absolutely necessary railroad equipment the departure of the troops will undoubtedly be delayed until some time tomorrow morning. Colonel Bellinger, of General Wood's staff, and the railway officials are bending every effort to get the needed transportation equipment to New York, and expect to have most of it here some time early tomorrow morning."

General O'Ryan was asked as to the condition of the organizations ordered to the front.

"Our oldest officers," he replied, "never dreamed that we had so efficient an organization. A week ago today we were called out, and today every command is practically at war strength, and every one of them equipped and ready to move. As fast as the special trains can be got together the various units will leave."

An orderly of Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith of the First Field Artillery arrived at breakneck speed at the camp at Van Cortlandt Park at 12:45 o'clock this morning with orders for Colonel Debevoise, commander of the First Cavalry, to break camp today. The exact destination of the cavalry was not known, but it was believed it would be sent direct to the Mexican border.

Colonel Debevoise was not in camp when the orderly arrived. An unopened telegram also awaited his arrival. This telegram was believed also to contain orders for the cavalry to leave the camp.

It was said on Governors Island yesterday that every effort would be made to hold the New York troops together as a division unit under command of General O'Ryan. However, there is no possible chance of the division being sent to the border as a unit. General O'Ryan will probably go to the border as soon as half of the units are on the way or have arrived there. It will probably be four weeks before the entire division has reported to General Funston for duty.

All day yesterday the telephone in General Wood's office was kept busy directing muster and inspection officers in all parts of the department. Several retired officers were called back into service as acting Inspector Generals, and by noon today an Inspector will be at every mobilization point in the Atlantic and Gulf States and in the interior States of Vermont, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Seventy-three per cent of the total strength of the National Guard of the Union is now under the command of General Wood.

7,000 Horses Coming Here.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster on General O'Ryan's staff, announced last night that he had 7,000 horses and mules on the way from the West and that the first 1,000 animals would arrive in Jersey City this morning. About 1,500 more will arrive tomorrow and by the end of the week the entire consignment should be in the possession of the various units.

The regiments that will go to the border will go at an average strength of about 1,000 men. The recruits will be whipped into shape at the home stations and subsequently sent South to join their respective commands. Recruits, however, enlisted within the past week will, for the most part, accompany the commands, provided they can be equipped in time.

Secretary of War Baker's orders to General Wood, and the other department commanders at Chicago and in San Francisco is to rush every unit South as that particular unit is organized and equipped and leave the active field training to be attended to after the troops report to General Funston. In the opinion of the War Department the urgency of the need for all available troops at the border cannot be exaggerated.

The armories of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments were crowded with visitors yesterday, the great majority of them relatives or friends of officers and enlisted men. The visitors realized that it was perhaps the last Sunday, for a long time to come, that the troops would spend in New York, and as a rule they were very solemn and appreciated the seriousness of the situation that is so soon to call so many young New Yorkers to service on the frontier and in Mexico.

Crowds at the Armories.

Extra sentinels had to be posted in front of both the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Street entrances to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on Park Avenue, so great was the crowd that, despite the rain, gathered to watch the feverish activities of the officers and men as they hurried to get everything in shape for their departure.

In Van Cortlandt Park, where all the artillery and cavalry units of New York and Brooklyn are mobilized, the artillerymen and troopers paid no attention to the rain yesterday, but worked continuously breaking in fractious animals, which are arriving daily by the hundred, in some instances engaging in subcalibre target practice, and late in the afternoon in battery and troop drills. The rain kept the crowds away, and the result was that for the first time since they mobilized at Van Cortlandt the men had a chance to engage in some real practice.

At midnight last night it was announced at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment that 1,600 men had taken the oath up to that time as soldiers of the United States. At midnight the order to move to the border had not been communicated to the men by Colonel Bates, although all of them knew that the regiment was under orders to proceed South and would entrain some time today.

Major William S. Beekman was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first yesterday, to take the place of Lieut. Col. A. H. Wells, who was placed on reserve. Captain W. A. Delamater of K Company was made a Major and First Lieutenant A. F. Ranges of K Company was made its Captain.

Among those who joined the regiment yesterday were Mark Burch, 29 years old, a broker of 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Harry Burke Horgan, 38, a cowpuncher of Congress Junction, Ariz. Horgan had just returned from Egypt, where he had gone with a cargo of horses for the Allies. When the orders to mobilize were issued he decided to give up cowpunching for a while.

Permission was granted to a large number of the men shortly after midnight this morning to go to their homes to see their relatives, with the implicit order, however, to report at the armory at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Several of the officers said the regiment would not be ready to leave the city today, with many of the men not yet in uniform and many still to be examined by the army surgeons and sworn into the Federal service.

Three hundred recruits for the Sixty-ninth Regiment attended mass in St. Stephen's Church, at Lexington and Third Avenues, yesterday morning.

The First Armored Motor Battery of New York, which is attached to the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, is under orders to proceed to the Peekskill camp for target practice tomorrow. Up to 9 o'clock last night the orders had not been rescinded.

Not until General Wood receives word from General Funston naming the points to which he wants the troops sent will the routes of the special trains be announced by Colonel Bellinger. Colonel Bellinger said early this morning that he would be busy until daybreak and that some time this morning he hoped to have his schedules in such shape as to be able to announce definitely the time of departure of each unit.

The last units of the troop bodies ordered to mobilize at Van Cortlandt Park arrived yesterday. Troop M of the First Cavalry arrived late in the afternoon from Avon, near Rochester, by way of the New York Central to Yonkers. It is the only unit from outside this city, and its arrival strengthened the general belief that the troops would be sent direct to the front when the order came to break camp. Except for the fact that some of the Western horses received last week are still unshod, the camp is in readiness to move.

The administering of the oath to the First Field Artillery was begun yesterday by Captain Olmstead of the United States Army. All of the commissioned officers, members of the band, and most of the non-commissioned officers were sworn into the Federal service.

Former members of Squadron A have contributed sufficient funds to purchase two more motor trucks, making three in all to be given to the organization.

WHITMAN TO PICK REGIMENTS.

Governor Hurries to This City After General Wood Issues Order.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—When Governor Whitman, who had been in constant touch all night by telephone with Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury in New York, was informed of General Wood's order, he immediately canceled an engagement of six months' standing to speak at the dedication of the Potsdam Normal School, and made arrangements to go to New York early tomorrow morning.

The Governor said he would announce his selection of the four regiments and cavalry squadron to be sent from this State upon his arrival in New York. It is probable the regiments will be the Seventh, Seventy-first, Fourteenth, and either the Second or the Sixty-ninth. Squadron A probably will be selected.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

First Infantry, Artillery, Two Cavalry Troops, and Others Will Entrain Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 25.—Adjt. Gen. Sadler received orders late tonight from General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, for the First Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, two battalions of field artillery, two troops of cavalry, with one hospital, one ambulance, and one signal corps, to entrain as early as possible tomorrow for the Mexican border. General Sadler refused to divulge further details of the order.

The First Regiment of Newark consists of 1,100 men, and is under the command of Colonel John D. Frazier.

Officials of the New Jersey Central Railroad were hurriedly summoned by General Sadler, and arrived at the mobilization camp shortly before midnight to make arrangements for the movement of the troops.

Medical inspection went forward today and the senior officers of the infantry troops, Brig. Gen. Hine and his staff, and the officers of the cavalry squadron were mustered in by Colonel H. D. Styer, U. S. A., senior mustering officer here.

Additional supplies for the recruits arrived today, but the equipment is still far from adequate. Shoes, socks, and underwear, fifty tents, and blankets purchased by the State under General Wood's authorization are all the Government can supply now. More than 1,000 recruits are without uniforms, few of them have guns, and they have shelter only by reason of Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler's orders to strip the Second and Third Regiments of their equipment. These two regiments were not called to the camp.

As posted today by Major Alexander P. Gray, Brigade Adjutant General, there were 4,138 men and 170 officers enrolled this morning. The war strength for the brigade is 6,500. Recruits are arriving at the rate of 200 a day, mostly for the infantry.

New Jersey would see to it that only the physically fit were sent to the front, Lieut. Col. William G. Schauffler, Surgeon General of the New Jersey guard, said today. Colonel Schauffler pointed out that New Jersey had faithfully lived up to the Dick law, and that her soldiers were therefore entitled to be mustered into the Federal service without examination, but he added that every man in the command would be examined, and those not fit for duty in Mexico or along the border would be turned back.

The cavalry is now equipped with horses, additional mounts having reached camp this morning.

Today was the biggest day in camp since mobilization, despite a heavy rain which fell steadily until 5 o'clock. Military men estimated the visitors at 6,000. The camp discipline was relaxed, and relatives and friends were permitted to enter the tents and open luncheon boxes they had brought for the soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 25.—Company G of Hackensack, Company F of Englewood, and Company L of Ridgewood are experiencing difficulty in filling up to war strength. The officers say it is due to the fact that enlistment of recruits before the war is declared means service in the National Guard for three years. Company G of Hackensack, which left for Sea Girt on Wednesday, has only twenty-five of the needed seventy-six recruits. Englewood needs about fifty more.

The Community Council of Hackensack has appointed a soldiers and sailors' committee to care for the needy families of men who have enlisted. One member of Company G, in moderate circumstances, leaves behind a wife and seven small children.

BAY STATE TROOPS START SOUTH TODAY

Four Regiments of Infantry and First Battalion of Field Artillery Move at Dusk.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 25.—The first contingent of Massachusetts troops will entrain at 3 P. M. tomorrow for service on the Mexican border, according to orders transmitted from the Adjutant General's office to the camp tonight.

The orders specify four regiments of infantry, the First Battalion of Field Artillery, the Hospital Corps and the Ambulance Corps.

The trains are to be ready to move at dusk, according to the orders, and physical examination of the men, which has already been started, is to be completed en route.

The exact destination of the trains was not announced.

The cavalry and Signal Corps have not received their orders, although the latter had been expected to move with the first body of troops. Among the cavalrymen it was reported that dissatisfaction had developed over taking the oath which would bind them to service in the Federal Army for a term of three years of active duty and three years on the reserve list. Several meetings were held by members of the various troops, and in some cases tentative decisions were reached, it was said, to withhold assent to the oath for the present.

Dissatisfaction with the terms of the oath extends also in some cases to infantry organizations, especially to bandsmen. The Eighth Regiment, according to Colonel Frank A. Graves, lost all except two of its musicians through the refusal of the men to sign any paper which would make them liable to foreign service.

The officers of the infantry brigade were routed out at midnight to be sworn in. The last of them subscribed their names at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the task of mustering in the non-commissioned officers and privates by squads began. This work lasted until nightfall. Battery A of the First Regiment of Field Artillery, containing many famous Harvard athletic stars, was the first Bay State company to be mustered in at the required minimum strength. They number 134. Colonel Logan of the Ninth Regiment said at the colors that all of his companies had fulfilled their requirement.

Never before in the history of the State troops have such crowds thronged the camp grounds. Although it rained from early morning until late tonight more than 60,000 persons from virtually every part of the State flocked to the muster field. Police reserves were called out to control the crowds that swamped the trolley and steam transportation facilities, and 5,000 automobiles congested the roads. There were countless family gatherings and a number of weddings.

CONNECTICUT MEN TO GO.

Gen. Wood Issues Rush Orders Which Mean Departure Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HOLCOMB, NIANTIC, Conn., June 25.—Just before midnight tonight General Leonard Wood put in a hurry telephone call for General Cole, as a result of which orders were issued for the movement to the border Monday night of practically the entire Connecticut National Guard. Those to move will be the infantrymen with rifles of the First Infantry, except Company M of Winsted, which is quarantined with measles; all the Second Infantry, with headquarters in New Haven; the First Connecticut Hospital Company, the First Connecticut Ambulance Company, the Connecticut Signal Corps, Troop A of the Fifth Cavalry, and possibly, if mounts can be obtained, the troops of the Tenth Cavalry.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSTERING IN.

All Available Troops Ordered to be Ready for Speedy Movement.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 25.—Telegraphic orders were issued late tonight by Adjt. Gen. Stewart ordering all recruiting parties, including the troops and recruiting officers, to the Pennsylvania National Guard mobilization camp at Mount Gretna immediately. This order was issued so that all available troops may be concentrated with a view to speedy movement. Mustering in is to begin tomorrow, and it is hoped to complete it on Wednesday.

While no information could be obtained at the Capitol tonight as to when the troops would move, it is believed that the first organization will start early in the week.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., June 25.—Arrival here today of the First Cavalry and First Artillery Regiments, the Signal Corps Battalion, and the remainder of the field hospitals and ambulance companies completed the mobilization of the organizations of the Pennsylvania National Guard called for service.

The movement of the troops today, like that of the infantry organizations yesterday, was without accident, and the units came in with many recruits and the men in the best of spirits and eager for the early call to the border, which the rumors of the day appeared to promise.

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Every boy going to Mexico should be provided with a package of BELL-ANS for Indigestion. Change of food and water causes more deaths than bullets. BELL-ANS positively prevents or relieves Indigestion, Diarrhoea or any disturbance of the digestive tract, and its use may save sickness or worse. Get 25c or 75c package of BELL-ANS from any drug store anywhere-

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WISCONSIN TROOPS READY.

Guard Awaits Mustering In—New Regiments Forming.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., June 25.—Wisconsin troops are ready for the border. Several of the companies have more men than their maximum quota, and the extra men are being distributed among the up-State companies which are slightly below their total.

Most of the recruits are Spanish war veterans, and the entire guard is ready to be mustered into the Federal service.

Meanwhile the State is not waiting for Uncle Sam to call for volunteers. The authorities are preparing already for the organization of three more regiments of infantry, artillery, and cavalry to duplicate the force now being sent into the field.

Racine and Green Bay have batteries forming, with officers commissioned. Janesville and Chippewa Falls have infantry companies ready to go into the State service, and officers from Troop A, the cavalry force of Milwaukee, have been notified they will be promoted and ordered to form another troop in that city.

BARRY TOLD TO RUSH TROOPS.

Central Department Expects to Move Men South Very Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, admitted tonight the receipt of a dispatch from the War Department in Washington, directing him to rush all available militia to the Mexican border. General Barry spent the entire evening in his office in the Federal Building in conference with his subordinates. At a late hour tonight, neither General Barry nor his aids were able to afford any information as to when the Illinois troops would entrain for the South, or the other militiamen of this department.

Within seventy-two hours, however, militia units in the fourteen States of the Central Department probably will have been sworn into the regular army, ready to proceed to the border at the command of General Funston.

Company A, Signal Corps, of the Missouri National Guard, is the first militia unit in this department to be sworn in and classed as ready for transportation to the border. In Missouri the work has proceeded somewhat more rapidly than in other States, with the result that Ambulance Company No. 1, Company D, First Separate Battalion, and Company E, Second Separate Battalion are ready for the physical test.

The staff of General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the department, is satisfied, however, with the progress of preliminaries to mustering the Illinois guard.

Five carloads of ordnance property have been shipped to the Capital from the Rock Island Arsenal, but ammunition has not been included in these shipments.

HASTE IN COLORADO.

Guardsmen to be Examined for Mustering in Today.

DENVER, June 25.—Orders directing movement of units of the Colorado National Guard to the Mexican border as soon as they can be mustered into the Federal service were received by Adjt. Gen. H. P. Gamble today from the Central Department of the United

The orders declare that grave need for additional troops exists, and the Adjutant General is directed not to wait until the organizations are completed. This will be accomplished when they reach the border, it is stated.

United States medical officers will begin examination of Colorado guardsmen tomorrow, and on completion of this examination the various units will be mustered into the Federal service.

California Men Mobilized.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Officers in charge of the State camp declare that by tomorrow noon every unit of the National Guard in California will be at the camp except the Seventh Infantry of Los Angeles, which is on its way and should be here some time late in the day. Aside from the Seventh, the only unit not in camp already is Battery C, Field Artillery, of Stockton. This outfit is now recruited up well above minimum strength, and was ordered today to entrain for Sacramento tomorrow.

Oregon Battalion Delayed.

CAMP WHITCOMB, OREGON, June 25.—The Third Battalion of the Third Infantry, Oregon National Guard, was ordered by the War Department today to entrain immediately for San Diego, Cal., but the order subsequently was revoked on recommendation of Captain Kenneth P. Williams, U. S. A., mustering officer for the Oregon troops, who informed the War Department that the physical examination of the men had not been completed, and that the battalion lacked some necessary articles of equipment.

Organize Civilian Reserve Corps.

NEW HAVEN, June 25.—Preliminary steps to organize a reserve corps of civilians for emergency duty were taken tonight by the local lodge of Elks. Forty members have already joined the corps, and it is expected that the membership will reach 150 in a few days. Included in the membership are some of the most prominent residents of the city.

Vermont Troops Are Sworn In.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 25.—Vermont's quota of the National Guard, mobilized at Camp Governor Gates, was sworn in to the Federal service today. The oath of allegiance was subscribed to by 90 per cent. of the troops, numbering approximately 50 officers and 1,120 privates.

Kansas Forces Move Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, June 25.—The Governor will review the State troops tomorrow, and the movement south will follow tomorrow night.

WAR DEPARTMENT DENIES SHORTAGE

Washington Tells How Great Amount of Supplies Are Kept in Readiness.

MORE WILL GO TO BORDER

Special Train Takes Some Material From Arsenal in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Numerous statements by National Guard officers at the different points of mobilization in regard to alleged shortages of supplies and equipment in quartermaster stores and ordnance have been called to the attention of War Department officials.

On the authority of a high officer of the regular army it may be said that there are now on hand in army stocks every article required for the equipment of an army of 200,000. These supplies are stored at the warehouses in Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, San Francisco and El Paso. There are now stored at the latter place enough clothing, shoes, blankets, hats and underwear to supply not only all the regular troops on the border, in Mexico, and to be sent to the border, but also all the National Guard to be sent within the next thirty days. In practically all lines of equipment the stocks now on hand are ample for an army much greater than that named, but the officer making the statement desired to be entirely conservative and placed the figure at 200,000 troops.

Make Up Blanket Deficiency.

If there is a shortage in any particular it is in blankets, and yet it is said there is actually no real shortage in this line. When recently the instruction camps at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., were planned large stocks of blankets were shipped to those points for use of the thousands of citizen students who have gathered for schooling in military science. As a matter of practical experience it has been found that these young men are for the most part unused to life in the open, and they require more blankets than the average well-trained soldier, who is inured to camp life.

The young men deposit cash for the articles they draw, and are allowed to draw what blankets they think they may need. On this account it has been the practice to supply large stocks at these camps. There was therefore a shortage in part of blankets for some Eastern mobilization camps of the National Guard.

As soon as it was discovered that there might be a demand for more blankets at these mobilization camps the War Department placed a contract for a large number of gray blankets, sent them to instruction camps nearest the mobilization camps where more blankets were required, and the drab blankets that had been sent to the instruction camps were shipped to the mobilization camps for the guardsmen.

In the matter of uniform equipment it is likely that some organizations of the National Guard may be sent to the Mexican border without various articles that they regard as essential to a soldierly appearance, but officers here say they will find that the supplies will be forthcoming in due time and in good order.

The Government does not intend to ship hats, shoes, blankets or clothing from warehouses on the border or in the West to Eastern mobilization camps for guardsmen who will in time find themselves near Western Quartermaster depots, where they can be supplied at the least expense for transportation and in any quantity needed.

Plenty of Ordnance Equipment.

What is true of the Quartermaster's Department is equally true of the Ordnance Department, it is stated. Belts, slings, and all articles in the kit of the enlisted man are in stock at the ordnance warehouses in sufficient quantities for an army of 250,000 men or even larger. A high officer in the Ordnance Department said, when the complaints mentioned were brought to his attention, that in every article from rifles to ammunition and equipment there was on hand now, and available, of the highest possible quality, enough to supply an army of 250,000, and in a short time any shortage in what few lines there might be now lacking could be made up to furnish a force much larger, possibly twice as great, as that named.

The Quartermaster Department has eleven warehouses or depots of distribution in various parts of the country. In these warehouses Major Gen. Aleshire, chief of the department, says there are on hand supplies that have been standardized for the regulars and the National Guard for a force of 250,000 at any time on demand. This enormous amount of supplies is over and above all that has been issued and is in use with the regular army and the National Guard. That is to say, the Government has equipment now ready to use for 250,000 men over and above the 80,000 men of the regular army and the 120,000 of the National Guard.

Even in the matter of horses and wagons for the National Guard the War Department keeps on hand always a large supply. Right now wagons and harness enough are on hand to furnish 450 teams to the National Guard. Because of the drain on the animal market there might be a slight delay in getting horses and mules enough at this time, but the delay would not be a serious one, as the market for these animals is in the West and Southwest adjacent to points where they would be needed for service.

Besides stocks on hand the Quartermaster Department has maintained this year what is called a preparedness policy with contractors and could within thirty days furnish a large force of men with the needed articles. This arrangement is now made a future of army contracts as a safeguard against an emergency. Contractors for army supplies could, according to late advices, supply on demand within thirty days tents for 40,000 men, shoes for 288,000, leggins for 78,000, breeches for 233,000, and other articles in the same way, the amounts varying, but all in sufficiently large quantities to fit out a large army.

In short, it has been the rule to have in reserve by contract arrangements the means to fit out 60,000 men over and above the numbers given above.

Special reports have been coming in regularly of the state of the horse and mule markets all over the country. It is known down to a close figure how many animals can be obtained in a week or a fortnight or a month and very nearly what will have to be paid for them. This work is checked up regularly and is kept within reasonable probabilities in view of the foreign demand, which has increased a good deal of late. The stock of horses available for purchase now is 200,000 to 225,000, these being of the type suitable for military purposes. Of mules there are 120,000 available in Western markets.

Equipment Handled Quickly.

Equipment to be distributed to five regiments was brought last night from the Schuylkill Arsenal at Philadelphia to Jersey City in eight cars of a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was transferred in thirty automobiles to the armories. The equipment consisted principally of uniforms, clothing, and tents for the Seventh, Twelfth, Forty-seventh, and Seventy-first Regiments. Colonel Bostwick, Assistant Adjutant General, in charge of the State Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, directed the transfer to the armories.

This first shipment from the United States Arsenal at Schuylkill will be followed today by seven additional cars of equipment, and tonight with a train of ten cars, containing additional equipment for the same regiments and for others.

The special train last night left Schuylkill at 7:50 o'clock and reached Jersey City at 11:05 o'clock. The shipments had reached all the armories to which they were destined by midnight. The transfer from the arsenal to the armories was done by the Adams Express Company.

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DENIES SUPPLIES ARE SHORT.

Eastern States Guard Being Rapidly Equipped, Says Col. Penrose.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Persistent rumors that there was a scarcity of supplies to equip the National Guard of the Eastern States were emphatically denied today by Colonel George B. Penrose, commandant of the Schuylkill Arsenal. According to the story, the supply of hats and blankets has already given out, and blankets were being purchased, half a dozen here and a dozen there, wherever they could be obtained and at any price.

"There is absolutely nothing to the rumor," said Colonel Penrose. "It is due to unjust criticism on the part of one of the States which has not yet received its equipment owing to delay at the local depot. That State will receive its full line of paraphernalia within a day or two."

Colonel Penrose said that the supplies at the depot were sufficient to equip 250,000 men and that two shifts of men were being kept at work in an effort to expedite the shipment of supplies.

According to Colonel Penrose, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and most of the District of Columbia have been completely equipped since last Monday, while Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, North Carolina, and West Virginia are partly equipped and will receive the rest of their paraphernalia within a few days.

New York will receive its full allotment within a day or two, it was declared.

COAST ARTILLERY STARTS.

Seven Companies Entrain at San Francisco for the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Seven companies of the Coast Artillery Corps of the regular army stationed at Forts Winfield, Scott, Baker, and Miley, 305 officers and men, started for the Mexican border tonight on receipt of unexpected orders from the National capital. The troops entrained at the Southern Pacific station. Ten companies of the Coast Artillery Corps will remain behind.

Evidence of unusual activity at the local coast defense forts was seen today as early as noon, but a veil of secrecy was thrown over the activities of the troops. Public interest in the movements of the United States troops was heightened early in the afternoon when in practically every theatre and place of public gathering here were read from stage and rostrum orders calling in all troops.

MEN GET TO CAMP WITHOUT UNIFORMS

Full Machine Gun Company Lacks Special Equipment and Becomes Infantry.

NO WATER FOR 2D REGIMENT

Troy Command Camps at Cornell Farms—Guardsmen Regret Division Is Not to be Unit.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., June 25.—With new bodies of State troops coming into Camp Whitman only partly equipped, the impatience of officers and guardsmen at the slowness of the arrival of the equipment was increased today. Officers were worried by the reports that the guardsmen were to be rushed to the border in installments, followed by declarations that the entire guard was to be mobilized at Camp Whitman first. The indefiniteness of the date when the camp will be ready for a large body of men added to the restlessness.

Troop H of the First Cavalry arrived at Camp Whitman today, to the surprise of headquarters, which had not been notified that the troop was to be expected. This so confused the officers of the troop that they made up their minds they had mistaken their orders and were on the point of entraining for Van Cortlandt Park, to which another troop of the same regiment had been ordered.

The Second Regiment, with headquarters at Troy, made camp at Cornell Farm, thirteen miles from Camp Whitman. They were scheduled to proceed to Camp Whitman tomorrow, but word was sent that because of lack of water, the camp was not ready for them and they were to remain at their present encampment for two or three days longer.

Although the Second Regiment is the largest and one of the best equipped in the State, its condition on the march from Poughkeepsie five miles to Cornell Farms emphasized the defects in equipment of the militiamen generally. Ten guardsmen marched in civilian clothes. They could not even get old khaki uniforms for the reason that all the khaki in Rensselaer County had been used up. A large part of the men in several companies wore uniforms which had seen long service.

100 Soldiers without Guns.

Ten militiamen who were nominally mounted troopers marched afoot, with their spurs clanking. One hundred of them were without guns. A recently organized machine gun company of fifty-eight men marched as infantry, because it had not a single article of special machine gun equipment. This company has been ordered to spend no time drilling for the use of the machine gun, and has been notified that its status will be that of infantry for an indefinite period.

News that the Seventy-first Regiment and others had been ordered to the border at once fired many of the officers with eagerness to be hurried there, although they wish to go thoroughly equipped. The officers all along the line are in sympathy with the leading officers of the State National Guard, who were anxious above all things to have the entire division of New York State an intact formation when it reached the border. They also wanted it drilled and equipped so that it can stand a comparison with regulars.

Many former officers of the regular army have their own news services from the border. Letters from their former comrades have been received, expressing hope for the speedy presence of the New York National Guard. One of these letters, which was shown to a TIMES reporter today, detailed the plan for invading Mexico from the vicinity of Eagle Pass in case war should be declared. The writer, who is a regular army officer and a classmate at West Point of the recipient, said it was clear that Carranza was preparing to attack. He said Carranza troops had been brought to the border weeks ago from as far north as Vera Cruz, the pretext being to help hunt bandits, but the writer added, "Why so much artillery?"

Criticise War Department.

No militia officers here will talk for publication, but their criticism in private conversations of the failure of the War Department to make speed with the equipment lacking to bring the units up to war strength is outspoken and bitter. New contingents on their way to or arriving in Camp Whitman are not slow to express their disappointment at the prospect of remaining here, especially when it is doubtful how many of the other State troops will join them. One of the most disappointed was Troop H of the First Cavalry, which had been ordered to Camp Whitman, although Troop M of the First had been sent at the same time to Van Cortlandt Park.

The troop of 103 men with 105 horses pulled in on a train at the Green Haven station this afternoon. Lieut. Col. McCann and Major Ahearn of the Quartermaster's Department, who were at mess when the train arrived, rubbed their eyes to see troops detraining.

"How do you come to be here?" Lieut. Col. McCann asked of Captain Charles M. Tobin of the troop.

"Those are my orders," said Captain Tobin.

"I haven't heard of it," said Lieut. Col. McCann. The commander of the troop went to Lieut. Col. Lucas at headquarters, and found that there was no information at headquarters that the troop was to be expected. Captain Tobin galloped back to his troop and held a conference with Lieut. Col. McCann. They came to the conclusion that it was not the intention to separate the First Cavalry by sending one troop to Van Cortlandt Park and another to Camp Whitman. Captain Tobin ordered his men to prepare to entrain and go on to Van Cortlandt Park. A telephone message was sent to headquarters at Peekskill, however, and Captain Tobin was ordered to encamp at Camp Whitman.

Troop H was followed by a $5,000 auto truck, which was the gift to the troop by the Selden Motor Company. A great parade in which many of the most prominent citizens of Rochester had joined, followed them to the station at Rochester, the home of the crack troop, when it entrained. After the big demonstration on their departure, the troop was rather surprised to find that it was not even expected at Camp Whitman.

1,760 Men in Second Regiment.

The Second Regiment, which is commandered by Colonel James M. Andrews, a West Point graduate who has served in two campaigns, has been carried on the regular army rolls as having an enrollment of 1,200, but the actual number of men in the regiment when it encamped in the picturesque hollow at Cornell Farms was 1,760, the largest number in any State regiment. The men come principally from Troy, Schenectady, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Saratoga, and Glens Falls. Five of the companies from Schenectady, Amsterdam, Troy, and Cohoes are recruited to their full strength of 150 men.

When he looked over his command from a knoll near the encampment Colonel Andrews, who was decorated for his service in the regular army in the Wounded Knee campaign in the Dakotas in 1890 and 1891, and who served with his present regiment in the Spanish-American war, said:

"I am so proud of this regiment that I can't see. I would stack it up alongside of any regiment of regulars. I am ready to go to the border at any time, but I do want complete equipment first."

The regiment brought with it a completely equipped motor ambulance costing $6,500, the present of a sister of one of the recent recruits to the regiment.

Colonel Andrews several days ago was sworn into the regular army, and has since sworn in all of his officers and most of his men, so the regiment is now practically regulars.

Colonel Lucas and Colonel Conley were sworn in today at Camp Whitman by Captain Haskell of the regular army. The officers of the Twenty-second were also sworn in.

Colonel Lucas swore in his officers in a body at headquarters, preceding the administration of the oath by a short speech. He said:

"You all realize that this is serious business. If any of you feel for any reason that you should not take this oath, now is the time to say so. There can be no crawling back after you have taken it."

Colonel Lucas said the plans for using the waters of Fishkill Creek for the water supply had been finally approved by his superiors and by officials of the State Department of Health, and that the only problem before them was that of building the main pipe a mile long to the camp, installing the pumps and the smaller tank systems.

NEW YORK TROOPS TO EL PASO.

Preparations for Them and Others Are Being Made.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 25.—At Fort Bliss and the other army camps here active preparations were in progress today to establish camps for the National Guard commands which have been preparing to leave for the border.

Captain A. P. Watts, Post Quartermaster, said today that he was having water mains laid, camp sites marked out and garbage pits dug. He announced orders had been received for the encampment of the Missouri, Kansas and New York troops at Camp Fort Bliss.

It was reported at the fort today that a large part of the New York commands would come to the border here and would be among the first to be used in Mexico in establishing a communication line between the Juarez base and the front. The Illinois regiments also are to be sent to the Texas border, but will be stationed in the Big Bend district, the officers at the fort say.

Nebraska Force Going Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 25.—The Fremont Signal Corps and the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Nebraska militia will entrain tomorrow. The First Battalion is composed of Omaha companies, with a total strength of 300 men. The Field Hospital Corps of Lincoln will entrain tonight.

EYEGLASSES BAR TO BORDER SERVICE

Only Men in the Ordnance and Hospital Corps May Wear Them.

RIGID TEST FOR FLIERS

Private Storam of Sixty-ninth Struck by Glancing Bullet at Peekskill Butts.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 25.—There has been considerable speculation as to what the surgeons who are to make the medical examination of the soldiers at Camp Whitman will consider sufficient to cause rejection. Colonel Terribery this afternoon outlined the examination. He declared the guardsmen must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height, their chest must measure 32 inches, with a minimum expansion of 34. The guardsmen must weigh not less than 128 pounds. The maximum weight is 195, while for mounted troops no man who scales more than 165 pounds will be accepted. Colonel Terriberry said that no man who is obese—stout with undeveloped muscles—will be taken.

The minimum rating in the test for acuteness of vision will be 20 one-hundredths for the left eye, and 40 one-hundredths for the right or aim eye. Men who have to wear glasses will not be passed, except those enlisted in the hospital, ordnance and other branches where keen sight for shooting is not required.

The bar against eyeglasses applied to enlisted men and the reason for it is that in the majority of cases the privates are unable to carry along extra pairs. In the event that their glasses are lost or broken they would, of course, be practically of no use.

All men with acute or chronic diseases, particularly heart trouble or tuberculosis tendencies, will be barred. Another thing that will cause rejection is hernia in any form.

Colonel Terriberry explained the reason for the rejection of men who have distinguishing flesh marks. He said that nearly every one in a big camp was nicknamed and some times the nickname was based on physical characteristics that caused embarrassment and humiliation.

Particular attention will be paid to the guardsmen's feet and all the flat-footed men will be dropped, as will those who have lost the big toe of either foot. As regards the teeth, all molars must be perfectly sound. An evidence of excessive nervousness will cause the rejection of soldiers, as the monotony of camp life frequently develops a mere nervous ailment into a mental trouble, melancholic insanity as a rule.

The most severe examination of all will be that given to the aviation corps. The men will be examined for two days. Every organ will be thoroughly tried out and in order to test the application of power of adjustment to sudden changes of altitude, with consequent changes of temperature, heated and then cold water will be poured into the men's ears. They will also be placed on tables and whirled first one way and then another to test their ability in the matter of a sense of direction.

While the eyesight test for the rest of the service will be given by means of the regulation test card such as is used by all oculists, the aviation men will be given an interior examination of the optic nerve.

Provisional Company to Disband.

Tomorrow if the all-important paymaster arrives the 130 members of the provisional company, which has been stationed here since June 2, will be granted forty-eight hours' leave of absence to report to their regiments. The men are commanded by Lieutenants Ernest C. Dreher and Eley A. Robertson of the Seventy-first Regiment, and were detailed from these organizations: Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Artillery, Forty-seventh, Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Infantry, First and Second Field Artillery, Twenty-second Engineers, and First Armored Motor Battery, all in New York City.

While the Fourteenth Regiment was at target practice yesterday afternoon Michael Storam of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, a member of the provisional company, was struck by a glancing bullet while attending Target 10. The bullet penetrated his right arm for half an inch. He was treated at the headquarters hospital, and reported back for duty today.

Still under the shelter tents they pitched upon arriving here yesterday, the Fourteenth Regiment passed the day in tidying up the camp. Sentries with fixed bayonets patrolled back and forth, and the crowds of relatives, sweethearts, and friends who called were held up until they identified themselves. The presence of the guardsmen has caused many motorists on their way to or from week-ends to make a detour to look over the camp.

The first effect of the sudden change from city homes to tents in the country has been a great outbreak of hunger. The commissary reports that the Fourteenth, man for man, are the greatest famine breeders that ever camped here. Early—too early some of the tired soldiers think—tomorrow morning the guardsmen will be hustled out to the rifle range for practice at 300 yards. Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston continues in command of the regiment, and will do so until the recovery of Colonel Foote.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, although expected to return from New York this morning, wired that he would not be able to get away until tonight, if then.

When a mud-spattered motor cycle dispatch rider from the First Armored Motor Battery dashed up the long road to headquarters at 2 o'clock this afternoon, it was thought that important developments had occurred in New York. When he rider was questioned about his mission he said he had carried important papers from the headquarters in the Municipal Building. He declared that the nature of the papers was such that they could not be sent over the wires because of the fear of "wiretapping." Headquarters was asked whether information had reached them that Mexican agents were tampering with the official wires. Colonel Chapin, acting in the absence at Albany of Lieut. Col. Ward, intelligence officer, said nothing had been heard of such activities.

There has as yet been no official notice taken of the reports that the Government would require the National Guard of the State to proceed to the border, regiment by regiment.

Indications are that General O'Ryan will carry out his announced intention to remove his headquarters to Camp Whitman tomorrow afternoon, as wire facilities there are now practically complete.

AMBULANCE TRAIN HER GIFT TO GUARD

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Donates a Tractor Engine and Six Trailers.

WHOLE WILL COST $25,000

Equipped to Carry 24 Soldiers in Five Cars, and Medical Supplies in Sixth.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, N. Y., June 25.—Upon his return from New York City today Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, announced that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, wife of Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Inspector General's staff, had offered to purchase an automobile ambulance outfit for the New York National Guard.

Mrs. Vanderbilt told Colonel Terriberry that she desired in some way to assist in the work of mobilization, and he suggested that what was most needed was additional equipment for the hospital corps which will face a great task within a few days—the examination of the guard for mustering into the Federal service.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's gift will consist of a powerful tractor, which will draw a train of six trailers, five of them equipped with standard ambulance bodies, and the sixth arranged for the transport of bandages and other medical supplies.

Such a motor ambulance unit will carry twenty-four soldiers in recumbent position, and possibly sixty standing. Colonel Terriberry said that the outfit could give service equivalent to the work performed by half of a hospital unit. The ambulance, when turned over, will be ready to take the field at once, as the State has several chauffeurs awaiting appointment in the guard.

The cost of this ambulance outfit will be $25,000.

BISHOP BLESSES REGIMENT.

Twelfth Urged to Go Forth with Lofty Purpose.

The Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, blessed the Twelfth Regiment at a review in its armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, last night. Before blessing the colors Bishop Hayes made an address of encouragement to the men.

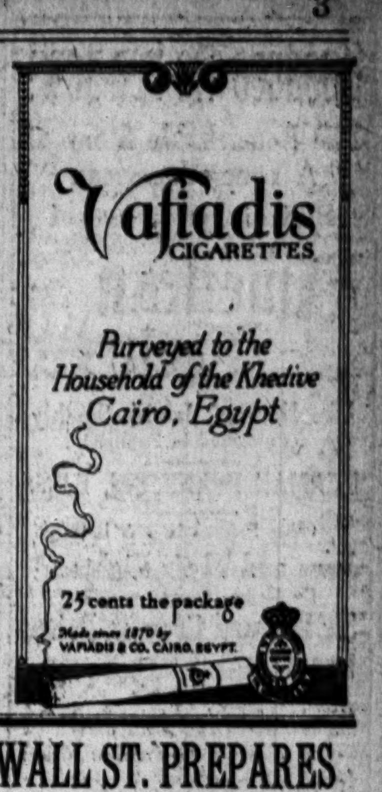
"I feel that you are going forth filled with a high and holy purpose," he said, "to defend the flag of our country, which, I am sorry to say, in these days has suffered some desecration by those who do not love it in our own Republic and who do not love it abroad.

"I am here as a representative of a church which from the time of the Caesars has looked upon many a banner unfurled in the cause of right. May you go forth with spirit in your hearts and high and lofty purpose in your minds. And in going may God be with you, and may that God accompany you on your journey, and may you soon return safely to your homes feeling that you have done your duty."

The members of the regiment expect to be sent to the border soon.

In the reviewing stand with Bishop Hayes were the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen, Colonel Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, Lieut. Col. Reginald L. Foster, Major Gen. Walter Montgomery, Captain F. A. De Peyster, Captain Jay Zorn, Captain Robert Saunders, and the Rev. Father John Conley, the regimental chaplain.

Recruiting Sergeant Brady said last night that the strength of the regiment was 1,300 men, with 140 more applications.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WALL ST. PREPARES TO FORM REGIMENT

Committee Registers Brokers, Expecting President's Call for 500,000 Volunteers.

MANY EX-SOLDIERS ENROLL

Washington Banker Sends Word Appeal for Recruits Is Planned and Quick Action Follows.

Acting on information direct from Washington that the President would call for 500,000 volunteers before the end of this week, a number of active Wall Street brokers yesterday formed a provisional Committee of Fifteen, for the formation of one or two regiments of volunteers from the financial district. These men are to be registered and provisionally enlisted at once and will be offered to the President immediately the call is sent out.

Herbert L. Jones of King, Farnum & Co. explained the plans yesterday, and said there was little doubt of the accuracy of the information received by the members of the committee.

"It comes direct from Washington," he said, "and was given to us by the Vice President of one of the important banks. Immediately we learned of the source from which he obtained his 'tip,' we decided to organize and show that Wall Street, true to its traditions, would respond to the President's call with both men and money. In previous wars, Wall Street has always gone to the front, and this Mexican trouble will not be an exception.

"There are a number of men in the financial district who are veterans of the Spanish-American war, and have seen service in other wars and revolutions and these are only too eager to join the Wall Street regiments.

"As we only organized yesterday, plans are as yet in a formative state. We have not decided on a headquarters, but will do so on Monday, and will immediately announce its location. Then those who wish to answer the President's call and represent Wall Street on the firing line in the service of their country can turn in their names. In the meantime information may be obtained from any of the members of the committee."

The members of the Committee of Fifteen are:

John R. Ogden of F. B. Keech & Co., Charles E. Danforth of Van Embergh & Atterbury, Louis H. Hosmer of L. H. Hosmer & Co., Ernest B. Humpstone of Chisholm & Chapman, William B. Anderson of Finley, Barrel & Co., Walter C. Sikes of Post & Flagg, J. K. Rice of J. K. Rice & Co., Herbert L Jones of King, Farnum & Co., H. N. Baruch of Baruch Brothers, Orson C. Hoyt, formerly of Dick Brothers; Charles M. Connfelt of Hayden, Stone & Co., Harold Claus of Charles D. Barney & Co., Henry Rogers Winthrop of Harris, Winthrop & Co., Gay L. Schiffer of the New York Cotton Exchange, Fred K. Pulsifer of Clark, Childs & Co.

It is understood that all Wall Street men who are accepted for the army will receive pay and their positions on their return, in accordance with the custom now in force with regard to the National Guardsmen who have been called out.

CAPT. MOREY WROTE OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

gram was received at Army Headquarters from Mrs. Morey, who is in Austin, Texas., announcing that she had just got a wireless message from her husband, transmitted through Columbus. It read:

"Somewhere in Mexico—am back on the line with two men safe. Sidney."

Morey's Escape a Puzzle.

Mrs. Morey said that her husband always signed his middle name to messages to her. How Morey was rescued, when, by whom, and who are the other men with him, are unknown here. The presumption is that he was found by men of the search squadrons sent out the day after the fight.

General Funston issued no orders to General Pershing tonight. It was observed at headquarters here that Captain Morey's note was addressed to his immediate superior, the commanding officer at Ojo Frederico, (probably Ojo Federico.)

It is surmised that Lieutenant Meyer sent the letter to the commanding officer at Ojo Federico, and he, in turn, forwarded it to General Pershing. This would explain the fact that the letter apparently was not delivered to General Pershing by Lieutenant Meyer on his return with the stragglers found at San Luis Ranch last night.

The army officials here tonight avoided public comment on Captain Morey's letter, which General Funston sent on to Washington. The statement that Captain Boyd "was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired," however, caused considerable surprise. In the earlier reports from the American side there had been nothing whatever to indicate that Captain Boyd, who, being the senior Captain, was in charge, had taken the initiative before the fight started.

Captain Boyd was considered a cautious officer and had explicit orders both from his commanding Major and from General Pershing himself to avoid conflict with the Mexicans unless forced into it. This sentence of Captain Morey's letter, it is feared, invalidates the earlier unofficial reports that the Americans were led on through treachery.

Boyd's Act Justified.

The army officers all seem inclined to think that Captain Boyd was justified in placing his men in battle formation at the time he did, and that it would have been foolhardy not to do so.

Captain Morey will be 41 years old next month. He was born in New York State on July 29, 1875; moved to Texas, and was appointed to West Point from Texas in 1896. He become a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry on graduation in 1900, was made First Lieutenant of the Twelfth Cavalry less than a year later, on Feb. 2, 1901, and was elevated to a Captaincy in 1911. He was graduated with distinction in the infantry and cavalry school in 1907, and in 1908 was graduated by the Army Staff College. He married in Texas, and Mrs. Morey is now living here in that State.

TROOPER DESCRIBES FIGHT.

Says Comrades Had No Idea Mexicans Planned Massacre.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 25.—Sam H. Harris, a private in C Troop, Tenth Cavalry, was brought to the border late today with bullet wounds in the left shoulder and arm, received in the engagement at Carrizal. He declared there were fully 700 Mexicans against the 84 men of the American detachment.

"To top it off," he said, "they had a machine gun and they surprised us. We approached them in a peaceful way, and never had an idea that they would try to massacre us. Had we known they wanted fight we could have given it to them. I guess they got enough at that."

Harris's troop was surrounded by the Carranzistas, he said. He escaped, wounded, from the cordon the Mexicans had drawn around the Americans by riding straight through their line on his charger, which also had been wounded. He rode this horse until it fell from loss of blood and then captured another fleeing animal, with which he eventually caught up with other survivors, whom he accompanied to field headquarters.

"Our troop, Captain Boyd commanding, had pulled up before Carrizal," Harris said. "The Captain ordered every one to dismount. I took charge of some animals while their riders stood at attention while Captain Boyd went forward. Soon thereafter the shooting started, and Captain Boyd went down. There were easily 700 Mexicans around us. Seemingly they had come up out of the ground, forming a half circle. Our men kept on falling. The first shots came from a machine gun. It was trained right on us.

"It wasn't more than two minutes before the Mexicans had surrounded us. Our troops fought effectively, but we didn't have a show, and I saw it. I was hit in the shoulder, and I cut the horses loose, and, climbing on my animal, spurred him toward the thinnest part of the circle.

"I went right through the Mexicans. My horse ran ten miles before he settled down to a walk. Five miles further one of his legs gave out, and he went down. I knelt down and poured a little water from my canteen on his tongue, and I guess he understood, for he got that look in his eyes animals have when they are grateful.

"I walked until I found one of our animals. I mounted him and rode on toward Colonia Dublan. Before I got there I ran into some other survivors, and we went on together."

FURTHER REPORT EXPECTED.

Army Officers Anxious for More Details of Fight From Morey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Major Gens. Scott and Bliss of the General Staff waited at the War Department tonight in the hope of receiving an important message from General Pershing relative to the rescue of Captain Morey and a fuller report on the encounter at Carrizal. They finally left toward midnight.

Captain Morey is the ranking surviving officer of the Tenth Cavalry troops participating in the Carrizal encounter, Captain Boyd having been killed. Any report made by him will have the full approval of President Wilson and the Administration. President Wilson himself indicated several days ago to his Cabinet that if the Carranza Government should attempt to raise the issue of veracity, the report made by any officer who participated in the Carrizal fight would be accepted by this Government as its final word in the matter.

Army officers have been hoping, almost against hope, that Captain Morey would be rescued. Consequently, the official assurance that he was safe was considered news of the most importance.

TO SEEK CAPT. BOYD'S BODY

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rye Beach, N. H., June 25.

I have been advised by the aid of General Bell that my son-in-law, Captain Charles T. Boyd, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., was buried on the field where he fell.

As the daughter and widow of newspaper men I ask the aid of your powerful paper to ask President Wilson to demand of Carranza at once the return of Captain Boyd's body, as we are not at war with Mexico.

MRS. JOHN SCHROERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The telegraphic appeal by Mrs. John Schroers to THE NEW YORK TIMES that a demand be made on the Carranza Government for the return of the body of her son-in-law, Captain Charles T. Boyd of Troop C, Tenth Cavalry, who was killed at Carrizal, was brought to the attention of Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of War Baker tonight.

Both these members of the Cabinet asserted that every possible step would be taken to obtain the return of the body of Captain Boyd. They stated that the United States Government as yet had no information as to the disposition of Captain Boyd's body, but that every effort would be made to obtain possession of it.

"Every possible effort," said Secretary Baker tonight, "will be made by us to recover the body of Captain Boyd and of any other officer killed in the Carrizal fight.'

PRISONERS' LIST REVISED.

General Bell Obtains Names from a Carranza Consul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Baker today received from General Funston a list of seventeen members of the Tenth United States Cavalry captured in the Carrizal fight, and taken prisoners to Chihuahua City. This list was sent to General Funston by General Bell at El Paso, to whom it was furnished by Carranza Consul Garcia. The revised list of prisoners and their addresses, based on General Funston's message, was given out by the War Department today as follows:

Troop K.

PAGE, FELIX, Sergeant, Ballston, Va.; emergency address, Miss Mary V. Page, (aunt,) Ballston, Va.

FLOYD, C. S., no record in the army. (Ira L. Floyd is a private from Oklahoma City, Okla.; emergency address, Mrs. Alice L. Floyd, [mother,] 211 Byers Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

JONES, ARCHIE, horseshoer, Washington, Ga.; emergency address, Mrs. Sallie Jones, (mother,) Post Office Box 103, Washington.

MARSHALL, CHARLEY, private, Lexington, Ky.; emergency address, Mrs. Epsie Watson, (mother,) 179 South Vernon Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

McDONALD, SAMUEL, Corporal, Coulterville, Tenn.; emergency address, Bird McDonald, (father,) Coulterville, Tenn.

GIBBON, WILL, no record. (William Givens, private, is from Chattanooga, Tenn.; emergency address, Alice Givens, [mother,] 614 East Eleventh Street, Chattanooga.)

HAWK, WILL, no record.

Troop C.

ALEXANDER, LUTHER, private, Columbia, Tenn.; emergency address, Mrs. Frances Alexander, (mother,) R. F. D. No. 3, Columbia.

GRAHAM, ELLIS, no record. (Elsie Graham is a private from Smith's Grove, Ky.; emergency address, Mrs. Sue Lewis, [sister,] Smith's Grove, Ky.)

HARRIS, WILL, private, Atlanta, Ga.; emergency address, Lee Harris, (brother,) 35 Kingsley Street, Atlanta.

PATTERSON, HOWLAND, no record.

WARD, GEORGE, no record. (Jay D. Ward is from Chattanooga, Tenn.; emergency address, Louis Ward, [brother,] 518 Fort Street, Chattanooga.)

OLIVER, JOE, private, Brighton, Ala.; emergency address, Mary Oliver, mother,) 4,070 Latsen Street, Brighton.

STOKES, JAMES, private, 113-A Reckwell Street, Atlanta, Ga.; emergency address, Mrs. Amanda Pitts, (grandmother,) 307 Chapel Street, Griffin, Ga.

WILLIAMS, FRED, private, St. Louis, Mo.; emergency address, Miss Hattie Williams, (aunt,) 806 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

STONE, GEORGE, no record.

LEE, HARRY N., no record.

SIX MORE PRISONERS ARRIVE AT CHIHUAHUA

Two Alleged to Have Signed a Statement Exonerating the Mexicans at Carrizal.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 25.—Coincident with the arrival of six more prisoners here today, General Carranza wired General Jacinto Trevino to obtain a full report on the Carrizal fight. He informed General Trevino in his message that a "portion of the American press claims the Americans were ambushed."

Two of the negro prisoners, Sergeants Felix Page and Ira Floyd, signed a statement, it was announced by the Carranza officials, which substantiated the statements made by Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, exonerating the Mexicans of responsibility for the battle. Thirty-one rifles, a number of pistols, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition were captured by the Mexicans at Carrizal.

Pascual Cescarreti, an Italian, one time Villa agent, is en route to the border, having been expelled as a pernicious stranger.

Two Americans attached to the Alvarado Mining Company at Parral have arrived here on their way to El Paso. Five others are coming to join them by way of Santa Rosalia. The few Americans now here seem confident in the ability of General Trevino to protect them. The Government continues to receive assurances of support from citizens.

HEARS CARRANZA SEEKS MEDIATION

Continued from Page 1.

pected to participate in the Pan-American mediation conference to be held at the Pan-American Union Building tomorrow morning. There will be memorial services for the late President Yuan Shih-kai of China at the Pan-American Building tomorrow. Many diplomats, including most of the Pan-Americans, will attend. After the memorial services the Pan-American diplomats will hold a conference to consider mediation. The expectation is that Señor Calderon will make the formal offer of mediation to Secretary Lansing following that conference.

Officials here have lost faith in the ability of the Carranza Government, or its disposition to co-operate with the United States Government in an effort to protect the Mexican border against marauders. Carranza's willingness to accept the offer of mediation in principle has a false ring, in the opinion of high officals of the Government, when considered parallel with the fact that, with the very next breath, he orders his troops to make unprovoked attacks on the armed forces of this Government in Mexico.

OFFERS GRATIFY MEXICO.

Foreign Minister Denies Carranza Has Spurned Mediation.

MEXICO CITY, June 25.—The report that General Carranza as head of the de facto Government had rejected offers of mediation between Mexico and the United States proffered by Costa Rica and Salvador is untrue. An official declaration at the Foreign Office today reiterated the gratification which the Mexican Government feels for the kindly attitude which Latin American republics have taken toward Mexico in the present situation.

Foreign Minister Aguilar expressed indignation at certain American newspapers which, he declared, were always misrepresenting facts and manufacturing news of their own.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS APPROVES OUR COURSE

America Must Be Unselfish but Firm, Is Consensus of Opinion.

RIO JANEIRO, June 25.—Commenting editorially on the Mexican situation, the Journal O'Paiz supports the policy of the United States, which it thinks is sincerely disposed to defend its interests, its territory and the lives of its citizens "without making the anarchy in Mexico in any way an excuse for practicing acts of imperialism which would bring about the irreparable bankruptcy of the great authority and confidence which the United States enjoys so legitimately in America and elsewhere.

"It is impossible," continues the newspaper, "not to recognize that the aims of the Niagara Conference are grossly violated by the Governmnt of Mexico, which persists in lending countenance to acts of violence committed against the most sacred interests of a nation which consented to enter into a peaceful agreement instead of preferring to use force and practice acts of imperialism. This agreement was precisely a measure giving just consideration to the letitimate exigencies of the situation for the United States, respect for its sovereignty, its interests, and the lives of its citizens."

The Journal O'Paiz, while recalling "the happy action of three years ago," recognizes that the present situation is more serious. Efforts at mediation, it says, "would clash now against double obstacles because the mediators would not have confidence in the honorable accomplishment of the engagements which would be undertaken.

"It is certain," concludes the newspaper, "that the use of force by the United States against Mexico would raise on the American continent the most vehement protestation. It is impossible to deny, also, that a painful impression is caused by the incorrigible turbulence of this Latin Republic, which defies with amazing blindness the dangers resulting from its madness, and which continues to despise all calls to reason and good sense, plunging toward criminal suicide into a fight which can be only fatal to her."

The Gazeta de Noticias thinks that the United States gives an "excessive extension" to the "right of police" on the continent. "No country in the world, including the United States," it says, "has been able to go through its evolution or perfect itself without struggles and commotions more or less sanguinary. It is impossible to maintain that violence and a sanguinary spirit are exclusively Latin-American defects. It is more just, more sensible, to recognize in the sanguinary agitations of Latin America the inevitable stages in the political formation of her peoples. The severity and the contempt with which Washington looks upon the revolutions of the neighboring countries are neither just nor Christian."

The Journal De Commercio believes that "in the difficult situation in which President Wilson finds himself he will employ all his efforts to solve an unpleasant problem, fraught with misunderstandings, and that he will receive, probably with good will, all attempts at conciliation. The conduct of President Wilson on the occasion of the complication with Huerta must vouch for his actions in the new phase of the Mexican question."

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—Discussing the Mexican situation, La Prensa today says that the United States, as a sovereign nation, has the right to defend its interests, trod upon by the Mexican revolution. It would commit a grievous error, however, by declaring war, the newspaper believes, "as the triumph of the Pan-American policy is preferable to the satisfaction that would be given by a war to exact reparation for an offense that the Mexican people cannot make good because of the anarchy which supresses the will that only the voice of the constituted powers could express. Upon the United States alone devolves the duty of avoiding war, as Mexico cannot recognize this obligation because of its state of anarchy.

"In regard to the border situation, the United States must show impartiality, repress armed incursion, prevent the exportation of arms, and leave the Mexican factions to fight it out among themselves to a definite solution.

"The Argentine Republic and all South America would be happy if the United States could find a peaceful solution, saving American honor and civilization."

DA GAMA TO GO TO CAPITAL.

Brazilian Ambassador Silent on Mediation Plans.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 25.—Señor Domicio Da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, who has been at his Summer home here for three days, declined positively tonight to discuss the question of mediation by Latin-American envoys in an effort to avert hostilities between the United States and Mexico. He announced, however, that he probably would go to Washington tomorrow.

SPAIN FAVORS INTERVENTION.

Wants United States to Restore Order and Protect Spaniards in Mexico

PARIS, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps sends the following:

"Public opinion here is greatly impressed by the Mexican situation. Despite the talk of intervention by King Alfonso in favor of peace between the United States and Mexico, no official move in this respect has been made so far. The feeling in Spain is that it is of the greatest importance and urgency that order be re-established in Mexico. It is pointed out that there are 300,000 Spaniards in Mexico, who would be unable to carry on business, and many of whom would be virtually ruined.

"Intervention by the United States, it is asserted, would not be regarded unfavorably by Spain, because early in the Mexican revolution Spanish fugitives were effectively aided by the United States, the Spanish Government itself being unable to act directly."

BRYAN HESITATES ON MEDIATION PLAN

Has Confidence in the President and Is Loath to Embarrass Him.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—William Jennings Bryan will not consent immediately to be one of three men to attempt an arbitration of the troubles between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Bryan passed through here on the way from Yates Center, Kan., to Minneapolis. With David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, he was proposed by the American Union Against Militarism to be a representative of the United States to meet three officials of Mexico to discuss the differences between the two countries.

Such a movement to be successful would have to have the sanction of the President, Mr. Bryan said. After a discussion of the proposal with Mr. Walsh, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am heartily in sympathy with the Administration in its desire to avoid a rupture between the United States and Mexico. I feel sure the President is working toward that end. I shall be glad to go anywhere and do anything I can to assist, but I am not sure that unofficial action just now would advance the cause in which we are all interested. It is of great importance for the success of any such effort that the Administration should be sympathetic. It would not be necessary for the President to give official sanction, but anything done against his wishes would not only fail, but might embarrass him. I am waiting, therefore, until the time is more opportune."

Up to midnight William Jennings Bryan had not accepted the invitation of the American Union Against Militarism to be one of the three United States delegates to the proposed peace conference in El Paso. Dr. David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh, the other man named, have accepted and are said to be on their way to El Paso. Modesto C. Rolland, one of the Mexican delegates, left New York Saturday for El Paso, and Dr. Atl and Señor Rojas of Mexico City have wired that they are on the way. Therefore the party is complete, with the exception of Mr. Bryan.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, chairman of the Union, said last night she had not heard from Mr. Bryan. If he does not accept, the Union will name another delegate for the United States.

Luis G. Bossero, head of the Mexican Bureau of Information in Washington, said yesterday that no matter what the assurances of the Washington Government to Carranza had been, the average Mexican was sincere in the belief that the presence of United States troops in Mexico meant that this Government intended to acquire Mexican territory.

Señor Bossero gave out copies of the full text of the Carranza note of May 22 to Washington, requesting a definition of the intentions of the United States Government regarding Mexico. On the front page were printed several quotations from the Personal Memoirs of General U. S. Grant regarding the Mexican War of seventy years ago. One of these quotations read:

"Ostensibly we were intended to prevent filibustering into Texas, but really as a menace to Mexico. And to this day I regard the war which resulted as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation. It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies."

"So you see," said Señor Bossero, "this peace conference is a good thing if it can assure that the real intentions of the United States, if sincere, may be explained to the Mexican people and so that the real attitude of the Mexicans may be explained to the people of the United States. If that is done, there will be no war."

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* *

Until the "LIVE" LEATHER BELT came upon the scene, there seemed no escape from the old-time, rigid strap that we borrowed from the harness shop.

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* *

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will be considered for the first time at the
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MORE EMPLOYERS TO PAY GUARDSMEN

One Corporation Raises Salaries of Its Men Who Are in Uniform.

SILK INDUSTRY AGREEMENT

Men Called Out for Military Duty or Who Attend Plattsburg Camp to Get Full Wages.

The record of employers who will pay part or full salaries to the National Guardsmen among their employes while the citizen soldiers are in military service continued to grow yesterday. Among the announcements of the day was one in the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, that many members of the Silk Industry Home Defense League had signed an agreement binding themselves to pay in full employes who are called out on National Guard duty or who attend the training camp at Plattsburg. The names of these members of the league are printed separately in the alphabetical list which follows.

While most of the employers reported yesterday guaranteed full, regular salaries to the guardsmen in their employment, the Sonora Phonograph Corporation enthusiastically increased the salary of each of its employes in the guard and promised to continue such employes at the increased salaries while they were in service. The positions of the men will also be held open for them.

The Gillette Safety Razor Company, which lost twenty-six members through the calling out of the guard, announced that the wages of these men will be continued "for a reasonable length of time," and that every one of the 140 men in Company B of the Massachusetts militia, to which the Gillette employes belong, had been presented with a traveling shaving set.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company, the National Conduit and Cable Company, and Louis Lowinson, announced that all of their employes in the militia would be continued at full pay during army service.

The Boorum & Pease Company announced that it would pay its enlisted employes the difference between company salaries and Government compensation for service. This is one of a number of firms which has made this arrangement, and, in this connection, many inquiries as to what the guardsmen will receive from the Government have been made.

The rates of pay in the United States Army per day are as follows:

Private: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Signal Corps; second-class Private, Engineers and Ordnance; Musician; Trumpeter—50 cents.

Private: Hospital Corps—53 cents.

First-class Private: Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps; Hospital Corps—60 cents.

Corporal: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry; Wagoner; Artificer; Farrier; Saddler; Mechanic; Field Artillery—70 cents.

Corporal: Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps; Chief Mechanic; Mechanic; Coast Artillery; Private: Bands—80 cents.

Sergeant: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Hospital Corps; Stable Sergeant; Company Quartermaster Sergeant; Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry; Cook; Acting Cook, Hospital Corps; Fireman; Corporal; Bands; Horseshoer; Cavalry; Mechanic, Field Artillery, performing duty as Horseshoer—$1.

Second-class Electrician Sergeant; Sergeant: Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Bands; Company Quartermaster Sergeant; Engineers, Color Sergeant; Drum Major—$1.20.

Junior Sergeant Major; Squadron and Battalion Sergeant Major; Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant: Field Artillery; Master Gunner; Chief Trumpeter; Principal Musician—$1.33.

Senior Sergeant Major; first-class Electrician Sergeant; first-class Sergeant: Signal Corps; Post Ordnance Sergeant; Post Quartermaster Sergeant; Post Commissary Sergeant; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; Commissary Sergeant; Sergeant Major; Battalion Sergeant Major and Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant; Engineers; First Sergeant—$1.50.

First-class Sergeant: Hospital Corps—$1.67.

Engineer—$2.17.

Master Signal Electrician; Master Electrician; Chief Musician—$2.50.

Second Lieutenant—$4.72.

First Lieutenant—$5.56.

Captain—$6.67.

Major—$8.33.

Lieutenant Colonel—$9.72.

Colonel—$11.11.

Brigadier General—$16.67.

Major General—$22.22.

The following is the list of employers making substantial provision for their employes in the National Guard whose names were reported yesterday:

A.
American Raw Silk Co.
American Woolen Co.
B.
Belding Bros. & Co.
Blum, J. A.
Boorum & Pease.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Browning King & Co.
Butler, James, Inc.
C.
Chemical Nat. Bank.
Cheney Bros.
D.
David, B. Edmund.
Dery, D. G.
Dommerich, L. F., & Co.
Duval, W. H., & Co.
E.
Elseman, Samuel, & Co.
Erstein, L., & Bros.
F.
Fleitmann & Co.
G.
General Electric Co of Schenectady.
General Silk Imp. Co.
Gillette Safety Razor Co.
H.
Hoboken, City of.
I.
Iselin, Wm., & Co.
L.
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Lowinson, Louis.
M.
Mallinson, H R., & Co.
Michaels, J.
Mitsui & Co.
Morimura, Arai, & Co.
N.
National Conduit & Cable Co.
National Ribbon Co.
Nonotuck Silk Co.
O.
Openhym, Wm., & Sons.
P.
Pease Piano Co.
Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.
Portland Silk Co.
Post & Sheldon Corp.
R.
Read & Lovatt Mfg. Co.
Richardson Silk Co.
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FEW NATIVE AMERICANS.

Response in Baltimore to Guard Call Is From the Foreign-Born.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Of the recruits received in the two Maryland regiments in this city only about half are native Americans, according to recruiting officers in charge. In many cases the officers say that they have had to assist the new men personally in their first steps toward becoming citizens of the United States. Many others are sons of foreign-born parents.

Of the recruits of foreign blood those of Russian descent are in the majority, with Germans and Englishmen following in the order named. There is also a fair sprinkling of Italians among them. Many members of the Maryland militia are of German descent.

In a statement today Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., said he hoped native Americans in Baltimore would do their duty. "We want Americans who are accustomed to responsibility. The fact that somebody loves them is the very reason why they are needed."

Steamer Puts In for Repairs.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 24, (delayed.)—The American steamer D. N. Luckenbach, from Rio Janeiro May 31 for Port of Spain and New York, was towed in here today with a broken shaft. She will dock at this port for repair.

ALL AMERICANS OUT OF MEXICO THIS WEEK

Few Left Decline to Depart—Three More Warships Are Sent to Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Official reports both to the State and Navy Departments today told of the rapid exodus of Americans in Mexico to the United States. Within the coming week, officials said, every American will have left or declined an opportunity to do so.

Three more navy vessels have been ordered to Vera Cruz and will assist Americans there who wish transportation to the United States. The destroyer Reid left Key West last night and the destroyer Flusser sailed today. The gunboat Dolphin was ordered to leave Guantanamo, Cuba, today.

Admiral Winslow, commanding the naval vessels on the west Mexican coast, reported that the transport Buffalo, carrying refugees from Mazatlan, Topolobampo, and other ports, had sailed, presumably for San Diego, Cal. The Buffalo will return, upon discharging her passengers, to bring others. The Admiral said Mexicans along the coast points were leaving for the interior.

State Department records showed less than 200 Americans now remain in Mexico City. Special Agent Rodgers was said to have dispatched another train carrying refugees from that point to Vera Cruz today.

Navy reports said that the Americans who crowded aboard the battleship Nebraska at Vera Cruz were transferred Saturday to the Ward liner Monterey to be brought to the United States. The Nebraska will remain at Vera Cruz to take on other refugees arriving from the interior. The transports Sumner and Hancock also are due early this week at Vera Cruz, Tampico and other east coast ports, to take on refugees.

With the arrival of sixteen more American refugees today at Eagle Pass, Texas, from Torreon, American consular officers on the border advised the State Department that practically all Americans had left the Torreon district. Much apprehension has been felt for American property there, one dispatch today saying that, led by the Mayor of Torreon himself, officials were inciting the populace against the Americans, and fomenting anti-American demonstrations.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 25.—The cruiser Maryland arrived from Bremerton, Wash., late today, and after taking on mail, coal, and provisions, left for La Paz and Guaymas, Mexico, to join Admiral Winslow's fleet.

BRINGS 100 REFUGEES.

Ward Liner Reports Vera Cruz Still Crowded with Departing Americans.

The Ward Line steamship Esperanza arrived yesterday from Mexican ports bringing nearly 100 American refugees, including many mining officials and employes of American corporations. They said the Mexican Government had forbidden all Mexicans to leave the country, and the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and other coastwise ports were making arrangements to move their families inland for fear the towns would be shelled by United States warships. Mining engineers from Yucatan said the mines and other American industries in that State had been shut down, and only a few of the employes remained.

When the Esperanza left Vera Cruz the town was filled with Americans waiting to get a ship, and the American Consul had requested that a vessel be sent there as soon as possible to carry away the 500 refugees. It was hoped the steamship Monterey would be available, but it was found that all her accommodation was booked more than a month ago.

Albert Ennis, a mining engineer, who had been eight years in Vera Cruz, was a passenger on the Esperanza. He said that the better classes in Mexico were hoping that the United States would intervene and restore order.

Another passenger was Captain J. B. Rivas, a pilot at Tampico, who said everything was quiet when he left there, but there was a feeling among the people that trouble might break loose at any moment.

The passengers on the Esperanza witnessed a novel ceremony at sea on June 16 when Captain Louis Tanning, the commander of the steamship, officiated at the marriage of Miss Zelma Dahlman and Dudley Schwartzman in the dining saloon immediately after breakfast. Mr. Schwartzman said that he and Miss Dahlman were to have been married in Tampico, but that things were in such a confused state following the closing of the churches that they decided to start on their honeymoon and be married at sea.

MEXICO BAFFLES AVIATORS.

Air and Climate Combine to Put Men and Machines to Test.

The extraordinary and unprecedented conditions confronting the army aviators in service along the Mexican border and accompanying General Pershing's forces were explained yesterday by an officer of the Army Flying Corps. His statement, which was given out by Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, shows that the weather conditions rendered the first machines sent there practically useless.

"Most of our difficulties were entirely unexpected," the army flier said. "In the rush our first aim was to get machines where they were so badly needed. Naturally it was assumed that those aeroplanes which had made records here and those which had given a satisfactory account of themselves abroad would do the same thing in Mexico.

"It was not until we had actual experience on the spot that we discovered new problems due to different conditions. It is a remarkable fact that practically all the difficulties of other places are mobilized, so to speak, into one united force against us in that part of Mexico where our men are. It is this that has made the situation a new problem in aviation. You see in Mexico we are up against a high temperature, the elevation of Denver, the dry air of Minneapolis, the rising and falling air currents due to the deserts, and soft-light sands covered with low brush. These conditions are the worst possible.

"On account of the high temperature in this section of Mexico, the water in the radiators will reach the temperature of as much as 120 degrees when the motor is not running. This is being overcome by providing deeper radiators so as to get more water-cooling areas. The sand is so light that the weight of the machine sinks the wheels deeply, making getting away and landing difficult. This sand trouble is being beaten by making new flat tires. Then again at high altitudes the air is so rarefied that it cuts down the climbing and weight-carrying possibilities of the machines.

"The chief trouble, however, is the propellers. Those which stand the tests of several hours' continuous running in the shops, go to pieces only a few minutes after they are exposed to the Mexican air. The air is so dry that it seems to have an effect on the wood beyond anything we dreamed of. We appear to be dealing with an absolutely abnormal climate, and there is no existing data to act as a guide or even suggest the possibility of such a condition. It is so hot down there during the day that the aeroplane mechanics have to cool steel chisels or other metal tools before they can be handled.

"It would not be easy to conceive a worse place for flying than this part of Mexico. There are not only varying currents due to the heat of the deserts, but there are fierce whirlwinds. These can be seen when you are on the ground, but they are as invisible to the flier as they are deadly to him. Machines standing on the ground have been suddenly caught in these whirls, spun around, and overturned."

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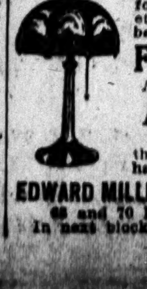

RED CROSS RUSHES 20 BASE HOSPITALS

Executive Committee of the Society Holds All-Day Emergency Session.

THE PERSONNEL ENROLLED

Much Equipment Already Purchased and the Rest Will be Bought in the Next Few Days.

Following an all-day emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross at the home of Charles D. Norton, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, it was announced yesterday that the organization had ready for call the personnel for twenty base hospitals and was fast purchasing the full equipment for them. It was also announced that provisions would be made for the care of destitute families of soldiers and sailors in case of war. The Executive Committee will issue from Washington tomorrow an appeal for funds to complete the work of organization of the base hospitals.

Ex-President Taft, chairman of the committee, said after the meeting that the Red Cross would be found ready to undertake its mercy work at any time the War Department called upon it.

"The Red Cross has been preparing for six months," he said, "and the wisdom of our course is shown by the possibility that we may be needed in Mexico. But I wish to emphasize that this preparation is not predicated upon any assumption that there will be a war in Mexico, but in order that we may be prepared for any war."

New York has been apportioned the task of supplying four base hospitals. Of the $100,000 needed for this, $89,000 has been received and the remaining $11,000 will be needed in a few days to pay for the beds and other equipment that are being purchased and stored, ready for call to service.

Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director General of Military Relief, said the twenty hospitals would accommodate 10,000 patients. The personnel for the twenty base hospitals, 225 persons each, including twenty-five doctors and fifty nurses, have been enrolled. Most of the beds have been purchased.

Six thousand nurses are ready to go, under the leadership of Miss Delano, former head of Bellevue Hospital. If tents are needed, in case buildings are not available for the base hospitals, the War Department will furnish them. For each base hospital there will be an ambulance column, with twelve ambulances, the equipment for a column costing $30,000.

The ratio is one hospital for every 20,000 soldiers in the field. Therefore, the Red Cross equipment now organized would be sufficient for a force of 400,000. In addition, the regular army now has two base hospitals on the Mexican border, one at San Antonio and one at El Paso. It is the belief of the Red Cross officials that these will be turned over to it in case the War Department calls on the Red Cross.

The Red Cross will have charge of what is known as the base hospital zone. The first zone of hospitals, directly back of the firing line, is the first aid hospital zone; next comes the field hospital zone, where emergency operations are performed; the next zone is the evacuation hospital zone, and from the evacuation hospitals the wounded are sorted out to be sent to the base hospitals under the care of the Red Cross. When the wounded leave the base hospitals for the general or convalescent hospitals they are again under the care of the War Department. In case the Red Cross goes to Mexico it will have no members on or near the firing line under the present plans.

Mr. Taft said that development of the ambulance service had not gone so far as that of the base hospitals, but that in case of war this arm of the hospital service was the easiest recruited, and that there would be no trouble about getting light motor ambulances and men to bring the wounded from the firing line. Mr. Taft was asked if any definite amount the Red Cross wished to raise would be mentioned in the appeal today.

"We can use all we can get," he replied.

After the meeting the committee issued this statement:

> An important conference of members of the National Executive Committee and administrative officers of the American Red Cross was held at the residence of Charles D. Horton, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, today.
>
> There were present William H. Taft, Chairman; Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Vice Chairman; Surgeon Gen. W. C. Braisted, U. S. N.; Charles D. Norton, Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director General of Military Relief, and Ernest C. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief.
>
> It was decided to issue tomorrow from Washington, with an appeal for funds, detailed instructions for the guidance of chapters and local committees regarding the establishment of supply committees, supply depots, base hospitals, and ambulance columns.
>
> The care of soldiers' and sailors' families left destitute and not otherwise provided for was assigned to the Director General of Civilian Relief, Mr. Bicknell, who will immediately issue full instructions to chapter committees on civilian relief and other Red Cross committees regarding the collection and application of funds under proper safeguards.
>
> While other agencies are proposed to care for destitute families, and the Red Cross has no desire to monopolize this field, the Red Cross must offer to the public its adequate machinery for a purpose so clearly within the scope of its charter obligations.

The Red Cross officials said, in view of what had been done by our citizens for the American Red Cross in Europe, they expected no trouble in having the people of the United States subscribe generously when they realized that the Red Cross would probably be called to help American wounded.

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OPEN HOSPITAL WORK ROOMS.

Women to Make Supplies for Care of Our Wounded.

The new workrooms which have been given to the Hospital Supply Committee of the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society by Mrs. Robert Goelet at 4 West Forty-ninth Street will be opened this morning for the preparation of hospital supplies for our troops in Mexico. Within the next twenty-four hours announcement will be made of the women who will act in an executive capacity with Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough.

It is expected that the workroom will be ready by Wednesday and prepared to receive the large number of women who have volunteered their services. Numerous firms, already rushed with orders from foreign Governments for the raw material used in the preparation of hospital supplies, have notified the committee that orders for our hospitals will receive a preference.

Cutting tables, cutting machines, and sewing machines are needed by the committee. The lack of them will, it is hoped, be supplied by local societies interested in the work of the committee. Additional funds will be raised by a theatrical benefit performance under the direction of Mrs. Alice Fisher Harcourt and Mrs. Russell Bassett. Other entertainments for the benefit of the committee have been arranged at Long Beach and Narragansett Pier.

Tomorrow morning the surgeons' and nurses unit, which has been offered the committee by the Polyclinic Hospital through Dr. John A. Wyeth, will supervise the work of the women who are to begin the preparation of hospital supplies. Should later events require it, and other hospitals than the ones already in existence be needed for our troops, the committee announces that it is prepared to open a hospital under its own supervision to care for wounded sent back from the front.

SLACKERS DECORATED.

Yellow Ribbon for 3 Who Refused to Take Oath—Stripped of Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—When the new Government oath was being administered to members of the National Guard, several of them refused to subscribe to it. The first refusals came in Troop A, but after Captain Rockwell, the United States mustering officer, and Captain Heslop of the troop had appealed to their patriotism, nearly all came forward and were mustered in. Some were rewarded by kisses from girls who were there.

Another balk came in Company B, Fifth Regiment, where three men refused to sign. A dash was made for Laurel where a bolt of yellow ribbon was obtained, and the three men who refused to sign were decorated with it.

The three were then stripped of their uniforms and sent back to Baltimore, twenty miles, in their underwear.

DR. DAY DEFENDS WILSON.

Labor Temple Head Denounces Accusations of Socialists.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, superintendent of the Labor Temple at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, warmly defended the Mexican policy of President Wilson in an address last night and declared that American troops should remain in Mexico until the Mexicans were willing and strong enough to prevent bandits from crossing the border.

He severely criticised Morris Hillquit, Lincoln Steffens, and other Socialists who have said that President Wilson was "playing politics" by sending troops into Mexico, and said that men who make such statements should be forced to prove them.

"I say that as a Christian nation," he added, "it is our duty to play the part of big brother toward Mexico. Let us, while we wait for the fitting of the policy of the Government with the plans of the politicians in Mexico, give some constructive thinking toward what can be done to straighten out affairs in Mexico. I believe that we will never straighten them out if we come back from Mexico without clearing the matter up."

JEWS PLAN TO FORM 'FIRST VOLUNTEERS'

To Ask Stotesbury for Use of an Armory in Which to Drill Recruits.

WILL BE NON-SECTARIAN

Many Men at Organization Meeting Were Excluded from National Guard, They Said.

A military organization having as its nucleus men who allege they have been excluded from the New York National Guard because they were Jews was formed at a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. The meeting was attended by more than fifty men, several of whom have seen active service.

The organization will provide its own equipment and the first contribution to a fund for this purpose was made by S. S. Rosenstamm, who was made one of the patrons. Mr. Rosenstamm, who is a member of the firm of Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, gave $500 to the equipment fund.

The organization chose the First New York Volunteers as its name and decided to issue a call for recruits immediately. At the same time application will be made to Adjt. Gen. Louis Stotesbury of the National Guard for the use of an armory in which to drill. Application for membership will attest the willingness of the applicant to be mustered into the Federal service.

While the founders of the organization are Jews and its birth is the result of the alleged discrimination against their race, it was decided that it should be kept non-sectarian in character. Commander Albert Moritz, a retired navy officer, urged this and the meeting enthusiastically adopted the policy that none should be barred because of race or creed. It was realized that since the movement was partially a protest against alleged discrimination it would lose greatly in force if the methods objected to as unfair were employed.

Colonel H. S. Mildenberg, a Commander in the G. A. R., presided, and among those who spoke in favor of the movement were Commissioners Joseph Barondess and I. M. Levy of the Board of Education and Major J. B. Bloom, U. S. A., retired. Major Bloom has been called to the service of the Quartermaster's Department of the Department of the East, and he and Colonel Mildenberg, Commander Moritz, and Captain George B. Hartley, formerly of the Eighth Coast Artillery, offered their services to the First Volunteers in advisory capacities.

A committee on organization was appointed with these men as members: L. Landes, G. B. Hartley, Nathan Halpin, Max Klein, A. L. Nathan, Samuel Weisbuch, Nathan Rubenstein, Jerome Sewall, Julius Stern, Arthur Smith, Nathan Hyman, and Lawrence Landsman.

In addition to Mr. Rosenstamm these men were named as patrons of the organization: Major J. B. Bloom, Colonel H. S. Mildenberg, Joseph Barondess, J. Gedalecia, Albert Moritz, and Solomon A. Saks.

Several women were present, and from these Stella Kramer was named to head an auxiliary committee whose duty it will be to aid the families of those who may go to the front in case of war.

Nearly all of the men present signed application blanks, and it was said that in addition to these several hundred applications for enlistment had been received. One of these was from Nathan Schwartz, who was a member of the marine corps that landed at Vera Cruz when Admiral Fletcher demanded a salute to our flag. Schwartz was wounded there.

CONSUL BACK IN TEXAS.

Garza, at Brownsville, Says Bandits Are Being Arrested.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 25.—On instructions from Director General of Mexican Consuls Perez Abreau, in Mexico City, J. Z. Garza, Mexican Consul at Brownsville, who has been in Matamoros for the last ten days, returned to the American side of the river today and announced he would reopen his office tomorrow. Consul Garza said First Chief Carranza was making every effort to prevent a break between the United States and Mexico. He said new instructions had been issued to border commanders in the strongest terms to prevent bandits entering United States territory.

Garza said General Alfredo Ricaut, Matamoros commander, was gathering all bandits and bandit sympathizers, including Anecito Pizana, alleged leader of "the Texas revolution" of last Summer, and would send them to Monterey next week to the penitentiary there. He also said that Luis De La Rosa, alleged copartner of Pizana, was already in jail at Monterey.

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CIGARETTES

MEXICAN TROOPS PREPARE FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

be a sufficient guarantee. It is believed here, however, that this is only a ruse to get the Villistas to come back to Mexico and join the army.

Villa himself was reported today to be at the Hacienda Rio Florida, between Jimenez and Escalon, west of the Mexican Central Railroad and southeast of Parral. He is said to have been in hiding on the ranch of a friend and to have recovered from his wounds. Overtures are said to have been made to Villa by the Carranza authorities for him to take command of 7,000 former Villista troops now under arms or being recruited in Northern Mexico.

This move, it is said, is being opposed by General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the northern zone, as Trevino is said to be jealous of Villa's popularity among the people, and does not want him in his command. Villa's appearance in Chihuahua City is predicted daily now, and it is said he will appear there at the time that the American troops cross the border.

A tentative plan of invasion which has been worked out following the Carrizal battle became known today at Fort Bliss. This includes the occupation of Juarez and the seizing of both railroads by the United States and the sending of General Bell's brigade south over the Mexican Central to the vicinity of Villa Ahumada, where they would detrain and prepare to take the small town where the Carranza troops are reported to be intrenching.

General Pershing would send a part of his column in a flanking movement toward Villa Ahumada, and the remainder would move south toward Chihuahua City, according to the plan announced by the army officers.

After Villa Ahumada has been taken by artillery fire and infantry, the march would proceed to Chihuahua City, where the capital would be besieged by the united forces of Pershing and Bell, after which the pursuit of the Mexican forces would continue south along the Mexican Central Railroad toward Torreon. This plan, an army officer explained, was only one of many, but was the one which the staff at the fort had considered most practical under the present circumstances.

The nature of the country in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada is such that an offensive movement would not be difficult. There is plenty of water in the vicinity of the town, the roads are good for pack trains and even motor truck trains, and the frequent irrigation ditches and natural washes caused by the mountain floods would aid the American troops should they march against this town. The railroad could be used as a communication line, as it runs directly south from Juarez to Villa Ahumada, and could be easily guarded, as there are practically no people living in this desert country between Rancheria and Juarez.

Careful investigation among former Carranza officers and Americans familiar with the Carranza equipment shows that the Carranza army in the north has only 100 field pieces, of which approximately 90 are 70-millimeter cannon, while the remaining are 80-millimeter guns and ship cannon of about equal size. The Carranza army in the north has 150 machine guns, but a number are out of repair.

The ammunition supply is the weakest part of the Carranza equipment, Americans say, as shells for the artillery made in Mexico City are filled with blow holes and are imperfectly timed.

The rifle ammunition is abundant at the present time, but is not sufficient to conduct a prolonged defensive.

SPOILED GERMAN RAID PLAN.

Beatty's Fight Prevented Escape of Six Commerce Destroyers, It Is Said.

Officers on the Cunarder Andania, which arrived yesterday from London, said that when the steamship was passing the Thames estuary they saw twelve battleships of Admiral Jellicoe's fleet returning from the North Sea fight with their supply ships and colliers.

They said the reason that Admiral Beatty attacked the German fleet was to prevent six fast auxiliary cruisers getting out to raid the commerce of the Allies. It had been planned that the raiders should escape from Kiel under cover of the grand fleet and get into the Atlantic round the north of Iceland by the same route the raider Moewe took to get home.

One thing is certain, the officers of the Andania said, was that the project had failed, and the six auxiliary cruisers had either been sunk or returned to Kiel.

The British Admiralty had made known the losses, but had not given out any detailed account of the fight, as the officials were waiting to see what German warships were in Kiel or in drydock, and whether the Hindenburg was among them.

HUNDREDS AID 'FLOWER DAY'

1,500 Sell Blossoms on Streets for Jewish War Relief.

Many florists throughout the city yesterday donated their wares to the Joint Distribution Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers and more than 1,500 Jewish young men and women sold the flowers on the streets under the committee's auspices. In connection with the flower sale, known as "Flower Day," Jewish newspapers published articles by well-known writers on the subject of war relief, many of the articles being descriptive of the sufferings of Jews in foreign countries. Several were excerpts from foreign newspapers and concerned the effort on the part of Jewish sufferers to help themselves out of their own suffering.

The flower campaign was the third of a series of special campaigns for the Jewish War Relief Fund. A tag day was held on Dec. 29 last and the Jewish Relief Day was held on Jan. 27, by Presidential proclamation.

The Joint Distribution Committee is made up of the American Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer; the People's Committee, of which Jacob Goldberg is Treasurer, and the Central Relief Committee, of which Harry Fischel is Treasurer.

Denies Tale of Rough Riders.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 25.—Colonel Roosevelt could not be seen tonight by newspapermen in regard to a story from Milwaukee of a contemplated reorganization of the Rough Riders, but his secretary, Walter Hayes, issued an emphatic denial of the report.

Surgeon Donates a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 25.—A local surgeon has informed the War Department he is ready to fully equip and operate at his own expense, a field base or column hospital at any point designated by the Government. This was referred to the Red Cross, which accepted the column hospital offer. This is said to be the largest individual offer made along the border since war with Mexico seemed imminent.

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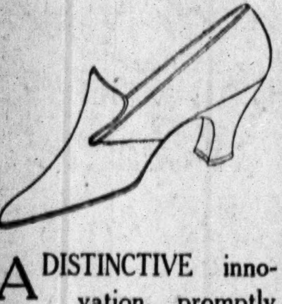

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Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, New York City, up to 4 P. M., July 5. Candidates, who shall not be assembled for the written, only for the practical test, must have the degree of M. D. from an approved institution. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Thesis, 3; Practical Test, 4. Duties are: To perform autopsies; microscopic diagnosis of tissues, etc. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ROOKIES OFF TODAY ON ALL-WEEK HIKE

Will March from Plattsburg to Canadian Border and Back, Camping on the Way.

WAR PROBLEMS EVERY DAY

And a Sham Battle Will be Fought With Regulars—Training Camp Breaks Up On Return

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., June 25.—The supreme test for the citizen-soldiers who are getting military training here comes this week with the six-day hike, beginning tomorrow. All the "luxurious accommodations of the camp"—to quote one of the company commanders—are to be left behind, and the experience of sleeping in half of a "pup" tent, three feet high, four feet wide, and seven feet long, is to be undergone.

The hike is scheduled to start promptly at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The first day's march will be nine and a half miles to West Beekmantown, where the first camp will be pitched. The columns will be preceded by ten automobile trucks, two of them carrying the field kitchen outfits, and the other eight the excess baggage. This baggage includes extra blankets, sweaters, officers' tents, &c. Two pieces of field artillery, under Captain Masteller and Lieutenant Turner, will go along for the manoeuvres.

Beside his gun, each man will carry a thirty-seven-pound pack, containing blanket, poncho, shelter half, toilet articles, soap, towels, extra underwear, and socks. The surplus kits, which are to go by automobile trucks, are to be packed in kit bags for each squad.

The rate of march will be from two and a half to three miles an hour, when no manoeuvres are being held. Ten-minute halts will be made at the end of each hour. There will be no war game tomorrow, because of the difficulty of manoeuvering where the country is so thickly settled.

Somewhere in Northern Clinton County two troops of the Second Cavalry, under Major Guy H. Preston, will be waiting to give battle to the Plattsburgh training regiment. War problems for each day have been arranged, and sealed orders are in the hands of the commanders of both sides.

Camp Sites All Selected.

Major Murray, the camp commander; Captain Dorey, General Wood's aid, and Major Lawton, the camp Quartermaster, have been over the route several times, selecting the camp sites and making other necessary arrangements. There was some difficulty in getting good sites, because the hay crop is not yet harvested, but the routes were changed until camping grounds desirable from every standpoint had been chosen. Particular care was taken to pick sites that would be dry, because the men have to sleep on the ground.

From Beekmantown, the first night's stop, the rookies will march to Scioto, eight and a half miles away, where they will pitch their tents in a meadow beside a brook. The third day's march will be to Mooers, only two miles from the Canadian border. They will camp on the shore of the Big Chazy River, where they will get their first swim. The next day's march brings them to Altona, and from there they go to Robinson, through a sparsely settled region which is particularly well adapted for manoeuvres. Saturday's march will be for ten miles to West Plattsburg, and they will come in the other eight and a half miles Sunday morning, when the camp will break up.

The manoeuvres will be held in the mornings, and most of the afternoons will be given over to rest and discussion of the morning's fighting. Captain Henry C. Clement, Jr., of the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and Captain Miles K. Kaulbe of the Porto Rican Infantry regiment will be the umpires.

Railroad cars loaded with provisions have been sent out to the nearest points to each night's camp for distribution along the route. Perishable provisions will be carried out to the troops by automobile trucks. Lieutenant S. S. Winslow of the Coast Artillery Corps will accompany the troops as Regimental Quartermaster.

Six motor cycles have arrived for scouting purposes and to use to send messages back to Plattsburg. An automatic water truck will go along to bring the water to camp from the nearest source of supply.

Instructions in the pitching of the "pup" tents have been going on for several days. Two men tent together, the front rank man and his rear rank file. These are the instructions which have been issued about the use of the tents:

Instructions to Rookies.

"After pitching your tent get inside and level off the ground. If there is likely to be rain before next morning ditch the tent and cut a drain to carry the water off. Get leaves and cover the floor. Place one poncho on the grass, &c., then one blanket on top of the poncho to sleep on, and spread the remaining blankets as covers. Spread the other poncho over the tent. This will make it much warmer. You are now comfortably fixed up for the night. Arrange your equipment at the rear, just under the small triangle. Get your meat can, knife, fork, spoon, and tin cup out where they will be handy when mess call goes."

The happiest man in camp tonight was Dr. M. J. Murphy of Providence, R. I., the regiment's fat man. His rear rank file is Horatio Harris of Boston, weighing 210 pounds. It was impossible for them both to get under a shelter tent, but a plan was worked out so that they will have three shelter halves between them, and when they get together and pitch their pup tent it will be half as big again as the ordinary shelter tent.

"I haven't lost much in the way of poundage," Dr. Murphy said tonight while telling joyfully of the device by which he and Harris were to be enabled to go along on the hike, "but my girth has done down six inches. It was five feet eight inches when I came. I am a lot harder than I was. Poor Harris is going up in weight fast."

All the rookies were broken in to their new life tonight by having their cots taken from them, and they slept with nothing but their ponchos and a blanket between them and the ground, soaked by a twenty-hour deluge. The rain and the prophecy of more have not added to their pleasant anticipations for the hike.

The camp Quartermaster's Department will be busy opening bids tomorrow for the July camps. Preparations are being made to feed 10,000 men, as the latest enrollment figures indicate there will be that many in attendance next month. The food bids are expected to run over $100,000.

One rookie has taken a bride preparatory to his departure on the hike tomorrow. He is Charles H. Vaughan, Company K. He was married last night by the Rev. Albert Gale of Trinity Episcopal Church to Ellen Marguerite Rugar, of a prominent Plattsburg family. She came into a fortune by the death of an aunt last week. She was graduated from the Plattsburg normal school last Friday. Vaughan comes from Schenectady, where he is employed by the General Electric Company. He was a member of last year's training camp, at which time he met Miss Rugar.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR TROOPS.

President Willard Wants His Aids to Work for Defense.

DEER PARK, Md., June 25.—"The boys who are answering the call of President Wilson to mobilize are putting on their uniforms determined to follow the colors wherever they may go," said President Daniel Willard in an address to Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officials in session here, "and we, too, have enrolled in the colors for service, and will do everything within our power to facilitate their movement. They shall have the right of way over everything else moving over our railroad except the President of the United States, and shall be treated exactly as if they were members of our individual families."

This statement by the head of the railroad, whose officers are here from every section of the country, was followed by an outburst of applause that took the form a demonstration when Mr. Willard closed his address by saying that he and every official within the range of his voice had pinned on the national colors and would not take them off until the country's troubles were over.

FOR "REAL PREPAREDNESS."

Economists Will Address Sessions in Washington This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Advocates of permanent national defense will meet here Wednesday in the first conference on real preparedness. The signers to the call for the conference represent nineteen States and thirty-three cities or towns, from California to Maine. They include business and professional men, masters of State granges, labor leaders, Governors and Mayors.

Among the speakers and their subjects are: Presiding, John J. Hooper, Register New York County, "Socialization of Natural Resources Essential to Real Preparedness"; Mrs. Mary Fels, "Economic Freedom and Real Preparedness"; Professor Irving Fisher, Yale University, "Health, Poverty, and Preparedness"; Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary National Child Labor Committee, "Child Labor and Real Preparedness"; William Lustgarten, President the Loyal American League, "Economic Justice Essential to Real Preparedness"; Professor Scott Nearing, "Preparedness vs. Monopoly"; Frederic C. Leubscher, President the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, "Real Americanism Essential to Real Preparedness"; Lincoln Steffens, "What to Prepare For"; Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary, League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, "Municipal Ownership and Operation, and Real Preparedness."

The general theme of the speakers will be economic rather than military preparedness.

SAYS WE MUST AID MEXICO.

Dr. Reisner Asserts "Schools and Religion" Should Go With Army.

"Mexico and Our Duty" was the theme of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, last evening.

"If we hold honestly to the purpose not to fight for territory, and refuse to do more, even in the final analysis, than we did in Cuba, we will find a way, and in the end we may be proud of our accomplishment," he said. "We must be patient. It is cruel and short-sighted to abuse the Mexicans and Carranza. How much have we done to give practical help in the days that are gone, though we have been prompt to allow our citizens to deepen the native suspicion that all outsiders are purposed to rob and enslave them.

"We must absolutely prove our friendship to the Mexicans, and then, when we do go in we must take schools and religion and justice, with the ultimate purpose of freeing them absolutely as soon as they can walk alone. If we are a big brother, we must act like it now, and quit strutting around like a giant, shaking his fists over a dwarf and talking about honor and the flag."

LEAVE PULPITS FOR FIELD.

Many Churches Lose Their Pastors to the National Guard.

The Rev. Horace R. Fell of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, High Bridge, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Engineers, is at Camp Whitman, and his services were taken over yesterday by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Leach of the Social Service Commission. He has under construction a $30,000 parish house, but has left the work in charge of others.

The Rev. Francis P. Duffy of the Church of Our Saviour, the Bronx, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, is also at Camp Whitman. Mgr. Connolly, Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in East Nineteenth Street, yesterday made final arrangements for parish affairs, he being Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, now under orders.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, has been appointed Chaplain of the First Field Hospital Corps, and will leave parish affairs in the hands of his assistant.

The Rev. Dr. D. L. Pelton of St. James's Church, the Bronx, preached yesterday, but has made arrangements for future services by others. He is Chaplain of the Eighth Coast Defense command. The Rev. Graham C. Hunter of the Church of the Covenant in Forty-second Street, and several other ministers, are members of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments.

All churches whose ministers are Chaplains or members of the National Guard have granted leaves of absence, with full pay.

The Army and Navy Branch of the Y. M. C. A. is preparing to send welfare secretaries with the soldiers in such numbers, as may be needed, together with permanent structures for social entertainments and reading rooms, which, on Sundays, will be placed at the disposal of ministers and chaplains for religious services.

RUNAWAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

New Battery Horse Kicks Policeman's Face After Capture.

Thirty horses from the West consigned to the First Field Artillery at Van Cortlandt Park were proceeding along the Speedway yesterday afternoon when the toot of a tugboat whistle was heard from the Harlem River. The horses suddenly became unmanageable and a stampede was only avoided by frantic efforts on the part of the guardsmen. One horse, however, got away and started down the speedway at a lively clip.

Mounted Policeman Martin A. Early put after the runaway and succeeded in stopping the animal after a race of several blocks. He was holding the horse by the bridle waiting for the others in charge of Corporal Granka to come up when the captured animal suddenly reared, broke loose again, and kicked the policeman a glancing blow in the face. Early was knocked unconscious; Policeman McKeon caught the horse before it had gone far. Early was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital and later left for home.

CARRIES 28 SHARPSHOOTERS.

Transport Sumner, Bound for Tampico, Ready for Snipers.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that twenty-eight marksmen of the United States Army had left Newport News on Saturday night on the United States transport Sumner, which is going to Tampico to bring back American refugees.

The duty of the sharpshooters, it was said, would be to watch for snipers along the Panuco River as the Sumner steamed up to Tampico.

Captain C. C. McCarthy, formerly commander of the United States transport Meade, is the navigating officer of the Sumner, which is under the command of a naval lieutenant.

HAYWARD TO FORM A NEGRO REGIMENT

Governor Gives Sanction and Service Commissioner Will Begin Immediately.

ARDOR FIRED BY CARRIZAL

Two Hundred Ex-Soldiers in City's Negro Population and Much Good Infantry Material.

At the request of Governor Whitman the work of organizing a negro regiment of infantry will be begun here today by Colonel William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner. He will have the assistance of the Governor's Military Secretary, Captain Lorillard Spencer, N. G., N. Y. Some days ago the Governor announced his approval of such an organization, following representations made to him on behalf of colored citizens of Manhattan, who for some time had tried to form a military organization.

Since the fight at Carrizal of negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry against Mexicans the negro citizens interested in the earlier attempts to organize a regiment have renewed their request to the Governor, who on his visit here on Saturday authorized Colonel Hayward to undertake the task.

The organization will proceed under the military law of the State. This permits the Governor to commission militia forces to the extent of 38,400 men. If a negro regiment is successfully organized and commissioned it will be the first of the race to be officially recognized in this State, and should it be required for duty on the Mexican frontier Colonel Hayward will resign or get leave of absence from his duty as Public Service Commissioner and command it.

"I do not want it understood that we expect to raise a negro regiment over night—the task may be difficult," said Colonel Hayward last night. "I think it can be done. Both General Wood of the United States Army and Major General O'Ryan, commander of the State Militia, have approved the project."

It is the intention of the Governor to make the regiment a permanent part of the militia of the State. For the present the recruits will use one of the vacated armories, it was said. Recruiting offices throughout the city will be opened this week.

"In looking up military history to find a regimental number thought to have been borne by negro troops in this State I made the interesting discovery that a negro regiment had never been commissioned here," said Colonel Hayward. "During the civil war the Union League started a movement to enlist negro troops, but when a commission was sought for them from Governor Horatio Seymour he declined to issue it. The league succeeded in raising 3,000 negro volunteers in this State, but they were sent out with the status of volunteers only, and merged with other forces.

"So far as we have gone into the matter it appears that there are approximately 200 negro men here who have served in the regular army or in the militia of other States who may be expected to form a part of the new regiment. Others who have announced their desire to join include men who apparently would make good soldiers."

The negro officers in the regular army, said to be the only negro graduates of West Point, Major Charles Young, commander of a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, a detachment of which was in the Carrizal fight, and Captain Benjamin Davis, instructor at the Wilberforce Military Academy, at Wilberforce, Ohio, are to be assigned as inspector-instructors. Among the men who will join the new organization are some who were lower rank officers in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who will assist as drillmasters. The proposed regiment is to consist of twelve companies, with a machine-gun company and a band, which Bandmaster Europe has already undertaken to organize here.

Two Jump to Death From Hospitals.

James Griffith, a sailor, 42 years old, who lived at 39 West Nineteenth Street, committed suicide yesterday by leaping from a window of the Volunteer Hospital into Water Street. Griffith broke only a bone in his arm, but died from the shock. Griffith was taken to the hospital on June 20 with pneumonia after he had been rescued from the East River, into which he had fallen from a pier.

Mrs. Anna O'Shea, 28 years old, of 44 West Sixty-fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a third-story window of Roosevelt Hospital. She was suffering from pneumonia.

TEUTON PLOT RUMOR 'UNWORTHY OF DENIAL'

Chancellor in Berlin Silent, But Close Friend Ridicules Mexico Stories.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London, June 25.)—Reports received here from the United States that the German Legation in Mexico City was actively inspiring General Carranza, head of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, in hostility to the United States, were brought today to the attention of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

The Chancellor asked to be excused from commenting on the report, feeling that such rumors were unworthy of his attention. A close friend of the Chancellor, however, had this to say:

"Certain circles in the United States are never tired of ascribing responsibility for everything, no matter how far-fetched, to Germany. If a house burns down or a favorite loses a race, or crop prospects seem poor, these protagonists are sure to arise with a cry of 'Those wicked Germans!' It is obviously impossible for the highest official in a big Empire to dignify every ridiculous detail of such a campaign with a personal denial. Anyone, however, knows, as I do, that such reports are ridiculous and unfounded."

WAR INSURANCE IN TEXAS.

State Sets Rate for Losses Due to Riots or Military Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 25.—The State Fire Insurance Commission today made public an order authorizing the writing of war risks by insurance companies in Texas towns that may be in imminent danger of losses through riots or military operations as a result of the Mexican operations, present and prospective. This insurance may be obtained by paying 3 to 4 per cent. over ordinary premiums.

War insurance does not include losses sustained through bombardment unless a fire results and destroys the débris. If building and contents are wrecked by shells and do not burn as a result of the shots, insurance cannot be collected, but if fire results, then the war policies are collectible.

This is the first time such an order has been made, and establishes a precedent of much significance. It remains to be seen how many companies will write under the new rates. Some are refusing war business in toto, while others are seeking it at advanced rates. Some of the latter are not in regular Texas agencies.

AERIAL PATROL ON BORDER.

New Machines Ordered and Plans Worked Out at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Establishment of an aerial patrol along the entire Mexican border is planned by the War Department should war come. It was learned today that the aviation service already had worked out details of what would be necessary for prompt enlargement of the air scouting facilities.

More than thirty aeroplanes recently have been ordered including fourteen high powered machines. There now are twelve aeroplanes of the 160-horsepower type on the border. One company has established a branch factory at Columbus to aid in setting up the new machines, and aviation officials say experiments rapidly are overcoming propeller trouble, caused by the rarity of the border air.

To provide experienced aviators, should the thirty students in training at the San Diego, Cal., Aviation School prove insufficient, the department plans to permit enrollment of civilians for the aviation corps.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM SHIP.

Ancon's Would-Be Suicide Rescued by Lifeboat.

When the Panama Railroad steamship Ancon arrived in Quarantine yesterday, Captain James Coulson reported that a woman passenger in the first cabin had jumped overboard on Saturday afternoon, when the ship was forty miles south of Barnegat, but had been rescued by a lifeboat.

The woman was the wife of an old employe of the Panama Railroad Company, who had been ill since the birth of her baby.

Just after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the sea was quite calm, the woman suddenly laid her baby on the promenade deck, where she had been sitting, and went down the ladder to the after-deck on the starboard side. Before the chief baker and an engineer, who were standing by, could stop her, she had climbed over the rail and jumped into the sea.

The third officer, who was on the bridge, heard the shout, "Woman overboard," and stopped the ship at once. The starboard emergency lifeboat was lowered and sent to the rescue of the woman.

An official of the company said the woman's husband was an old employe of the company, and a request was made that her name be not made public.

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SAYS WILSON RAISES SWORD FOR RIGHT

Democratic Committee's Publicity for Party Editors Defines His Attitude.

HAS LOST ALL PATIENCE

End of Temporizing with First Chief is at Hand—Nation Has a "Fearless Heart."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—What is accepted in political circles here as an ex cathedra statement of the attitude of President Wilson with respect to the difficulties with Mexico was issued here tonight as part of the publicity bulletin of the permanent headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

This page bulletin is issued for the benefit of Democratic editors throughout the country. The fact that this publicity matter, issued under the imprint of the Democratic Committee, is revised at the White House before being circulated to editors, means that it has the approval of the Administration.

In the bulletin just issued appears a column statement, under the caption of "Mexico," which asserts that President Wilson has never wanted war, that he stood immovable in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, and that "if the sword of righteousness must now be unsheathed, the American people know that it is because peaceful means have been exhausted."

It asserts that when he sent his note to Carranza last week it marked "the end of President Wilson's patience," and that when the lives of American soldiers in Mexico were threatened, "the sword of America was then raised to strike" in the might of righteousness, and "in the struggle that threatens the nation enters upon its task with a clean and fearless heart."

Wilson Didn't Want War.

Here is the text of the statement of President Wilson's attitude as given in the bulletin issued by the National Committee:

"President Wilson has never wanted war. In the days when his opponents attacked him and tried to goad him into the use of the armed forces of the United States, he remained steadfast to his determination that the blood of young American soldiers should never be shed except as the last recourse in the effort to uphold the honor of the nation.

"Once, when even graver eventualities were threatened, the patience of President Wilson's statesmanship was rewarded by diplomatic victory that made the shedding of blood unnecessary. It was the President's previous moderation that gave such force to the ominous ultimatum which brought full concession to the rights of America and humanity.

"No President in the history of the United States has ever placed the cause of the people of the United States upon a higher plane. No President has ever struggled more valiantly to preserve peace with honor. His critics have proved the case for President Wilson. Their unanimous approval of his present course has not dulled the edge of his desire for honorable peace.

"The immovability of the President, in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, coming from those who thought more of personal advantage than of the welfare of the nation, has been the best security of the American people throughout the time the world has been darkened by war clouds. If the sword of righteousness must now be unsheathed, the American people know that it is because peaceful means have been exhausted. If the sword is raised to strike it is because the head of the de facto Government of Mexico refuses to respect the rights of America.

Wants to Please the People.

"No President has ever tried so hard to interpret the real spirit of America. Mr. Wilson has said that he would rather know what the men and women gathered around their own firesides are saying than to listen to the orations of the self-appointed.

"In his handling of the Mexican problem President Wilson has been guided by the single impulse to do what the American people would have him do—to exhaust all the peaceful means at his disposal to protect the lives and property of Americans, and, failing in that, to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation by the use of its armed forces.

"The note written by the State Department to General Carranza in response to his threat to attack the American troops presented the complete case of the American Government against Mexico. As in the European situation, when the ultimatum with its ominous note brought full concessions, it marked the end of President Wilson's patience.

"The lives of American soldiers in Mexico, soldiers who were sent there to protect the border from the raids of bandits bent on murdering Americans, had been threatened. In the might of righteousness the sword of America was then raised to strike, and in the struggle that threatens the nation enters upon its task with a clean and fearless heart.

"Behind the President, who has so truly represented the charitable spirit of the American people, behind the President now in his grim determination to use the full military and naval strength of the nation in support of the American troops in Mexico, stand the mighty host of patriotic Americans, united, valiant, and conscious of the faithfulness of their leader to the ideals of real Americanism."

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KITCHENER'S DEATH A BLOW

People Feel Loss of Military Genius, Says Woman Writing Here.

The following is an extract from a letter received in New York from a lady in Aberdeen, in which she comments on recent war developments in Scotland:

"I supose your papers have told you all the telling events of the last week. The naval battle, the death of Kitchener, and the Russian advance, but believe me everything sank into nothingness when the news of the drowning of Kitchener was published. Your have no idea what a rock he was to us in Britain. His personality was really the sure victory for us. We had such absolute faith in him that any reverses or defeats really had surprisingly little effect, and it was such an ignominous death—drowned like a rat, not a glorious death on the battlefield. His work has not been in vain, however. He has left his influence behind, and his work has been so thorough and efficient that his plans will all be carried out. It is only a pity he did not live to see the victory he has worked so well for.

"Many of the sailors who were wounded in the naval battle were brought into Aberdeen. Two of the destroyers are being repaired here. One of them, the Acasta, is one of the boats the Germans persistently report is down. Well, I saw it and read the name. It is damaged—a shell went right through the engine room and the plates had to be taken off before the bodies of the sailors could be got out. The Germans seem to have got a big slashing from the battle cruiser squadron. Wasn't it plucky of Beatty to hold them up so long as he did?

"You know, I admire Beatty immensely. He seems to have some of old Nelson in him. Of course we lost fourteen boats and many lives, but it is surprising that the losses were so small. It would have been most humiliating if Beatty had allowed the German fleet to go past and do any damage it was out to do. The cowardly brutes don't wish to fight with their equals in size. They have employed the same methods all through—bullying and crushing those weaker than themselves. Beatty and his cruisers gave them quite as good as they got, for from all accounts which are coming now the Germans have lost many of their biggest ships."

Gen. Castro Sails for New York.

PORT OF SPAIN, June 24, (delayed.)—General Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, who has been a resident of Trinidad for some time past, sailed today for New York by way of Barbados. His wife accompanied him.

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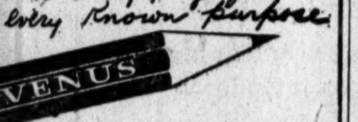

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MOOSE CUT LOOSE FROM G. W. PERKINS

County Chairman O'Connell's Faction Wants Judge Seabury for Governor.

LABOR INDORSES HIM, TOO

Local Progressives as a Body Will Not Accept Hughes as Their Candidate for President.

Progressive County Chairman John J. O'Connell said last night that no matter what Colonel Roosevelt might advise in his letter today to the Bull Moose or what the Progressive National Committee might do in Chicago, the New York Progressives were not going to be "delivered" to the Republicans in the support of either their national or State ticket.

It is generally believed that the Colonel's letter will advise Progressives to support Hughes for President, in order to beat Wison. It is also generally believed that if the Colonel wishes the National Committee to name Hughes as the Progressive Presidential candidate, that thing will be done.

Ten days ago the New York County Progressive Committee sent to the National Committee a demand that it name a Progressive to head a national third ticket, should Colonel Roosevelt finally decline, and that State Progressive committees be allowed to do as they pleased with respect to State tickets. At the same time the committee decided to insist on a Progressive ticket in New York this Fall, running Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals—the probable Democratic candidate—for Governor, and Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam for Lieutenant Governor.

The faction in control of the county committee believes that George W. Perkins is so much in favor of amalgamation of the Republicans and Progressives this Fall that he would have Progressives vote the Republican State ticket. But the county committee leaders are open in their opposition to the re-election of Governor Whitman. They also believe that more Progressives will vote for Wilson than for Hughes, and are frank in their accusation that the Progressive leaders in Chicago were assured that the Colonel would not run against Hughes before the Colonel was nominated by the Moose Convention.

A further reflection of the wide-open split in the New York Progressives is the moving of the county committee headquarters away from the Progressive National Committee headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building to Room 211 at 503 Fifth Avenue, last week. The official reason given for the departure of the county committee from Mr. Perkins's headquarters was that the lease of the National Committee expired on May 1 and that permission was gained from the incoming tenant to remain until July 1, and that the county committee made sure of having a home by moving. But a more pertinent reason is said to be that certain leaders of the county committee said upon their return from the Chicago Convention that they would never again be seen about the Forty-second Street headquarters.

The New York County Committee is determined that it will not as a unit support Mr. Hughes for President, and it will advise Progressives to vote as independents, in case there is no third national ticket. The county committee heads are firm in their intention to put a Progressive State ticket in the field this Fall.

Judge Seabury received another boost yesterday when the Central Federated Union, which includes most of the organized labor bodies of New York, issued an appeal for his nomination for Governor. The appeal announces that a State Labor Committee, of which Edward I. Hannah is Chairman, will work for the nomination and election of Judge Seabury.

The movement started with the Central Federated Union, which several weeks ago passed resolutions indorsing Judge Seabury for Governor. Then the formation of a State Committee was proposed with the result that the following organizations have named members of the committee: Bronx Board of Delegates, Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Central Federated Union of New York, Central Labor Council of Jamestown, Central Trades and Labor Council of Kingston, Central Labor Union of Mount Vernon, United Trades and Labor Assembly of Oswego, Central Labor Union of White Plains, Federation of Labor of Yonkers.

A statement issued by the committee yesterday said:

"Numerous other unions have also indorsed Judge Seabury as the ideal candidate and it is confidently expected that the entire labor element of the State, whether organized or not, will support Judge Seabury. The Seabury Committee of Labor Men intends to open headquarters in an up-State city, and committees will urge upon all conventions and parties the nomination of Judge Seabury, and it is believed that such a movement with the 600,000 members of labor unions behind it, will receive careful and favorable consideration."

Mr. O'Connell was told last night of the action of organized labor in indorsing Judge Seabury.

"There is no doubt of Seabury's election," he said. "The attitude of organized labor is the attitude of most of the independent voters of the State."

Mrs. Lind Escapes From Sanitarium

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Mrs. John Lind of Kenilworth, a suburb of Chicago, approached a farm house on the shore of Lake Michigan at 10 o'clock this morning and begged for clothing. She was entirely nude, it is said. Mrs. Lind was the woman who led the hysterical cheering for Roosevelt at the recent Progressive Convention in Chicago. Almost immediately after the convention she displayed signs of mental collapse, and was hurried to a cottage at Hamlin Lake, about twenty miles from Manistee, Mich. She made her escape from the sanitarium this morning.

HUGHES HAS NO CALLERS.

Nominee Goes to Church, Then Rests at Home on Rainy Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., June 25.—Charles E. Hughes devoted today to obtaining a complete rest after the arduous days he put in organizing his campaign. He had no callers, and refused to comment upon politics or the Mexican situation. He remained in seclusion at his Summer home, Tremedden, except for a brief interval in the morning when he attended services at the Presbyterian church with his wife and daughters, Helen and Catherine.

Mr. Hughes will go back to New York some time tomorrow to jump again into the political arena and discuss the selection of a National Chairman with members of the Crane Steering Committee. It is probable that he will return here on Tuesday afternoon.

The indications are that the new Chairman will be selected by the end of this week and that the campaign will then be on under full sail. Mr. Hughes refused to give any intimation as to his choice of a Chairman or to discuss other phases of the campaign. Some of his advisers want him to break his silence before the official notification, which will come probably on July 15 in New York.

Joy Ride Ends in Fatal Crash.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 25.—What the police allege was an "early morning joy ride" terminated today in the death of Anthony Caskey, 28 years old, of 1,033 Kaign Avenue, and serious injury to his brother, John Caskey, 32 years old, who is suffering from concussion of the brain. Their automobile struck a wagon and turned over.

BOY KILLED BY MOTOR.

Autoist Runs Him Down in Avoiding a Bicycle Rider.

One person was killed and a number injured in automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday.

Trying to avoid hitting a man who was riding a bicycle, Mark Barone turned his automobile sharply in Forrest Street, Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and plunged into a group of boys playing on the sidewalk. Miriko Vingo, 9 years old, died a few hours later at the Orange Memorial Hospital from injuries he suffered. Charles de Slefino, who was playing with Vingo, was injured about the head. Barone was held in $2,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter.

John Speckeder of Hoboken and Henry Schultz of Brooklyn were injured in an accident late Saturday night at Nolan's Point, N. J., when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a freight train.

Samuel Serambo of Newark was run down by an automobile in front of his home Saturday night and taken to St. James Hospital, Newark, by Wilbur Cann, who was driving the car.

Seven men, said to be members of the Rambler Way Association, Manhattan, were injured yesterday afternoon in a smash in Whitestone, L. I. Four were taken to the Flushing Hospital in a serious condition. The accident is being investigated by the Queens police, because the car in which they were riding was said to have belonged to Robert J. Lake of Newton, L. I., who had left it at a garage in Manhattan to be overhauled, and who said he had given no one permission to use it.

MOOSE WIDE APART; AWAIT T. R.'S STAND

Continued from Page 1.

Dr. Harris, "I wrote Colonel Roosevelt recently that I had not a very good opinion of a man who, though a Justice of the Supreme Court, would not express himself on a matter of patriotism. As between Hughes and Wilson most of the Rhode Island Progressives will vote for Wilson."

A dispatch from Manistee, Mich., tonight recites that Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, Ill., candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket four years ago, and a member of the State Board of Public Utilities, came out today for Hughes for President, issuing a statement in which he strongly indorsed the Republican candidate and agreed to do everything in his power for the interests of the nominee.

ROOSEVELT ADVISES LEADERS IN CHICAGO

Holds Several Sunday Conversations and Is Said to Be Doing His Best for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 25.—Colonel Roosevelt spent a quiet day at Sagamore Hill. He went to service in the morning with Mrs. Roosevelt at the Christ Episcopal Church in the village and afterward attended a family dinner at home.

The dinner was in the nature of a celebration of the return to complete health of Colonel Roosevelt, and there were present as guests Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, and the Colonel's grandchildren.

No expressions could be drawn from Colonel Roosevelt today on the political situation, and he remained apparently unmoved by questions pertaining to what action he thought the Progressive National Committee would take tomorrow when it received his letter declining the nomination. He was in communication with Progressive leaders in Chicago at different times during the day, and it is reported that he is leaving no stone unturned to prevent the radicals on the committee from doing anything which may hinder Justice Hughes from receiving the indorsement of the larger part of the Progressive Party.

GERMAN INTRIGUES AMONG ARABS VAIN

Non-Ottoman Moslems of Syria and Arabia Have Little Love for Turkish Rule.

COLD TO HOLY-WAR PLEA

Vast Propaganda Among Tribes by Moslems Owing Political Adherence to Russia and Britain.

The revolutionists against Turkish rule in Asia are composed of distinct races, each with independent traditions, culture, and ambitions, but united by the bond of the religion of Mohammed, as revealed by the Koran and by the idea of depriving the Turk of the power to wield this religion according to the Sultan in Constantinople.

There are the descendants of the original Moslems in the cities of Syria and Palestine, whose ancestors were robbed of both their independence and their religion by the Turks in the fourteenth century. There are the wandering tribes of Arabia, who have never acknowledged the Turks as their master, either politically or religiously, and whose wonderful legends and culture have been revealed to the world by Sir Richard Burton, who visited them disguised as an Arab in 1855. Neither has ever acknowledged that the power of the Sheik-ul-Islam has passed from Mecca to Constantinople, or that the spiritual force of the Caliphate has gone hence from Bagdad.

The dwellers of the Levantine cities have long been under the influence of the Young Turk party of Constantinople, and in November last revolted under the leadership of Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine and then Military Governor of Syria. They formed themselves into an association known as the Syrian League, but their conspiracy was discovered and many executions took place.

Ever since the war began German agents, who had learned their Arabic at Bonn or Heidelberg, have been attempting to win over the Arabs by adopting Sir Richard's tactics and disguised as wandering Sheiks, but with varying success.

When the Sultan of Turkey induced the Sheik-ul-Islam to proclaim a "Jihad," or Holy War, in November, 1914, he met with few responses among the non-Ottoman inhabitants of Syria or Arabia. His name was Hairi Bey, a man of repute and learning, and with a leaning toward Russia and Great Britain, who govern millions of his coreligionists who are not Turks. Two months ago Hairi Bey was deposed and disappeared and a Kurd named Mussa Kaizim from the Kharput district was made Sheik-ul-Islam. At the time of his elevation a letter from Constantinople to the head of the Moslems of India then in London said:

"He is well known to be ready to play the game of the strong Germanophile elements in Turkey, and this accounts for, as it lends significance to, his selection for the office, which he occupied once before during a short period in 1913."

It is said to be a well-known fact in diplomatic circles that the British campaign on the Tigris was partly engineered by and had the approval of the highest Moslem authorities of India. Most of the troops under General Townshend, who surrendered at Kut-el-Amara the other day, were Indian Moslems, who had expected to wrest Bagdad and then the Holy City of Mecca from the domination of the Ottoman Turks, who had for years plundered both British and Russian Moslems while making the required pilgrimages to Mecca.

The foregoing is said to be the principal reason why British prestige among Moslems has not suffered by the recent surrender of the Anglo-Indian force on the Tigris and why Russian prestige has been greatly augmented by the successes of the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia and on the western frontier of Persia.

There is known to be a vast system of missionary work conducted by Moslems, who acknowledge political adherence to Great Britain or Russia, with far-reaching and intricate ramifications all over Turkey in Asia, but so secretly does it labor and so great are the risks incurred by its agents that little is known of its achievements.

The present revolt against Turkish rule may be due to these Moslems, who have faith in their protectors, either British or Russian, and who are pledged to the great Moslem institutions of Southern Serbia, the Caucasus, and India to free Islam from the thralldom of the Turks, or at least to make known to their non-Turkish coreligionists what the Kaiser-kult will mean to Turkey in Asia.

Looking at the Bright Side

is an excellent habit, but it should not blind you to unpleasant possibilities. Your confidence in your employees' honesty, however well founded, is not a guarantee. Your safety from loss by defalcation will be most positive if you bond your employees in

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DESIGNERS ALLEGE THREATS

Write the Mayor Asking Protection From Cloak Strike Pickets.

In an advertisement in THE TIMES this morning the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association publishes two letters, one sent to Mayor Mitchel and one to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, charging that the designers have been prevented from attending to their work by strike pickets. The designers charge that the police refused protection, and call on Mayor Mitchel to see that they are guarded. In the letter to Schlesinger the designers threaten damage suits.

Mr. Schlesinger said last night:

"None of our pickets has threatened any one. Many designers used to be garment workers, and the pickets may have stopped some of them under the impression they were strikebreakers."

Union officials said they had heard that manufacturers had made large purchases of beds and cooking utensils last week. Under the belief that this means the quartering of strikebreakers in the factories, Mr. Schlesinger said he would invoke the factory laws to prevent such procedure.

Jersey Zionists Organize.

Two hundred persons, representing every section of New Jersey, met yesterday afternoon in the synagogue of Congregation B'Nai Abraham, Newark, and formed a State federation of Zionists. Its purpose will be to arouse interest in the Zionist movement and to form societies in every city in New Jersey. The Rev. Julius Siberfeld of Newark was elected President of the federation; Vice President, E. Fisher, and Secretary, Philip Levine.

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Have We a Right to Work?

THE DESIGNER AND THE CLOAK STRIKE

The following letters have been sent to the Mayor of the City of New York and the President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

June 23rd, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,
Dear Sir:

My clients, Mr. Max Linden and Mr. Isidor Blackman, are two designers employed by the firm of Singer Bros., manufacturers of ladies' cloaks at No. 13 East 26th Street, this city. These men design the styles and the patterns, whose work is of an artistic nature, and they belong to The United Cloak & Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association of America, but not affiliated with any labor union.

It is well known that all the cloak factories in New York, whose workers are on strike, are picketed by members of the International Garment Workers' Union.

These pickets do not use moral suasion, as the public is deluded into believing they do, but threaten grievous bodily harm to these designers who must report at the factories daily, in accordance with their contracts.

These designers are employed by the year, and if they are prevented by these pickets, through physical force, from entering the factories, they naturally break their agreement, and are liable to discharge, thus losing their means of livelihood.

This very day Messrs. Linden and Blackman were prevented from entering the factory of Singer Bros., at 13 East 26th Street, where they are employed, and ordered by the pickets to report at the Union headquarters of the strikers, at Webster Hall, on East 11th Street, where they accordingly reported, and where they were ordered not to go to the factory of Singer Bros., under pain of severe physical injury.

My clients, however, Messrs. Linden and Blackman, did attempt to enter the factory, were prevented by the pickets, asked protection of the policeman stationed there, who merely told the pickets not to have a disturbance right there at the factory, but to take Linden and Blackman across the park, out of the policeman's jurisdiction, and attend to them there.

The policeman would give no protection or assistance to Linden and Blackman to enter their factory, they were unable to enter the same, and have besought me to find a speedy remedy for their dilemma; and I am writing you accordingly.

Surely these designers have some rights, and I ask you, as chief peace officer of this City, to help protect them in their enjoyment of the rights accorded to them by the law, which you are elected and sworn to enforce.

Trusting that this matter will be given your speedy attention, I am,
Very truly yours,
JACOB MANHEIM.

P. S.—These two cases are merely typical of a great many of the same kind within the last two or three weeks.
Id.

June 24th, 1916.

Benjamin Schlessinger, Esq.,
32 Union Square,
New York City.
Dear Sir:

I am writing you in behalf of the United Cloak & Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association of America, and the individual members thereof.

As you no doubt well know, your pickets have been interfering with a great many of the designers, who are prevented, under threat of grievous bodily injury, if not loss of life, from reporting for work at the various cloak factories where they are employed.

As you may also know, these designers are usually under contracts for a year, and if they are prevented by your pickets from reporting to work they are liable to discharge, without recourse to their employers.

These men are required to have experience, as designers, for at least three years before they are eligible to membership in this Designers' Association, they do not work as tailors, operators, finishers, cutters or pressers, such as the members of your union do, but merely do their work as designers, which is of an artistic nature, and whether the employers who employ them have workers or not, they are required to make their designs and patterns.

Of course if the manufacturers can get no workers the designers' designs cannot be executed, but with that these designers are not concerned.

Your union, no doubt, think that you harm the manufacturers by preventing the designer from going to work; but that is not the case. The harm is done to the designers who are prevented from earning a livelihood, and who thereby lose their contracts.

Several of these men have already received severe physical injuries from your pickets, and others are threatened, if they attempt to enter the factories where they are employed.

I communicated with your counsel, Mr. Morris Hillquit, on this subject, some time ago, and he referred me to your Mr. Julius Wolf, who stated that he could afford me no remedy, that your union would not instruct your pickets not to molest these designers.

I am now writing to you to ask you again to instruct your pickets and to see that they do not interfere with or molest these designers, and if they do, it is intended to bring suit for damages against your union, and to take all needful legal steps for redress and to secure indemnity for all damages of any nature or kind inflicted.

Your pickets are supposed to use moral suasion to dissuade "Scabs" from taking the places of the members of the union; but they use no moral suasion against these designers, who are in no sense taking their places, or do any work outside of that for which they are employed. They use the strong arm and threats of grievous bodily harm and loss of life if the designers dared enter the factories.

Trusting that you will see this matter in the proper light, and that it is to your great interest to have your pickets refrain from interfering with these designers in the future, and trusting that I may hear from you on the subject at your earliest convenience, I am,
Very truly yours,
JACOB MANHEIM.

Will This Help Us?

To All Cloak and Suit Designers

All our members who find themselves threatened by the Union pickets, who show any disposition to interfere with them in any way, or hinder them from attending to their work, should report at once to our counsellor.

A Special Meeting of our Association will take place Tuesday, June 27, 7:30 P. M., at the Hotel McAlpin, for further necessary action in the present situation.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LEO RUBIN, Secretary,
315 Fifth Avenue.

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There is a big opportunity here for a manufacturer prepared to spend $265,000—the upset price—for such a property.

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Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1.00
$5 White Flannel Trousers, $2.98
Slight Imperfections
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Professional and Regulation Models, All Colors. White and Fancy Borders

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TO SEEK TREASURE IN THE SPANISH MAIN

Commander Reynolds Tells of Expedition to Start from Staten Island.

HAS TITLED CREW OF 35

Ship of 1,200 Tons Will Sluice the Caribbean of Its Sunken Pieces of Eight, He Says.

"You will notice," said Commander Stephen Allen Reynolds of the Sunken Treasure Expedition, as he clinked two silver coins in the palm of his hand, "that old King Charles of Spain was a greedy man."

He extended one of the coins to the reporter. Plainly enough, there was the bust of King Charles on it, and even the limitations of art in his day couldn't conceal the well-fed, complacent look on the face of the King. "Look at that profile," said Commander Reynolds, "and you'll see what I mean."

"What kind of coins are those?" the reporter asked.

"Pieces of eight!"

Commander Reynolds is the man who, with a number of kindred souls, has organized the expedition to sluice the Spanish Main for its buried gold, silver, jewels, and any other valuables that his associates may uncover this Summer in their voyage, which is scheduled to begin as soon as their ship can be fitted up.

In a suite on the sixth floor of 28 West Twenty-sixth Street all the plans have been laid. It is no ordinary expedition, if the word of the commander and his technical assistants can be believed. It has a cartographer, marine superintendent, mining and chemical engineers, surgeon, and a whole flock of machinists and other technicians. Many of them are college men who have dreamed of doubloons, pieces of eight, the sunken treasures of the Incas, and the spoils of Lafitte and others of his kind.

Commander Reynolds has been in turn author, traveler, employe of the Treasury Department in Washington, and magazine contributor. The idea of equipping a ship, altered for the purpose, to spend a year or so combing the submarine caves of the Caribbean for pirate gold, has been in his mind for years. He has a congenial associate in the master of his ship, Captain R. V. M. Cooper of Haddonfield, N. J., who is a double of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, whiskers and all.

Has Planned with Forethought.

"The trouble with most of these fellows who get a hunch they can dig up gold down there without getting wise to themselves," said Commander Reynolds, relapsing into the vernacular, "is because most of such expeditions are planned as follows: A few romantically inclined young men get hold of a more or less authentic chart. Or it may be that they have no chart, but are acting while possessed of a fever born of rumor, or sixth-hand relation and exaggeration of a rumor, connected with buried gold or sunken pieces of eight. These young men have no means of their own and only slender backing, but with money begged, borrowed, and sometimes earned, they charter a yawl only big enough to accommodate them, together with a limited amount of stores, a few picks and shovels, and some dynamite. These little expeditions usually come to grief by reason of shipwreck or sickness. To escape the one is frequently only to fall a victim of the other.

"We are equipping an auxiliary vessel of about 1,200 tons on Staten Island, and expect to sail for the Caribbean as soon as the rainy season is over. We have three locations, each of which has been explored personally by myself. I'm convinced there is treasure worth millions at each location, and engineers have assured me we can get it. I will not, of course, betray these locations to the public, as I do not want to be forestalled."

In addition to Captain Cooper and Commander Reynolds, Dr. Cuthbert McKenzie has joined the expedition as surgeon, and H. de Watteville Senitha, a mining engineer, of Weehawken, is engineer in charge of the expedition. Others associated with Commander Reynolds in the project are G. V. A. Clarke of Boston, an electrical engineer; Walter C. Stone of New Haven, chemical engineer; George W. Brunke of Detroit, second mate of the expedition; Howard V. Gibbons of Fullerton, Cal., third mate; Harold W. Fox, Decatur, Ill., electrician; Arch R. Keller of Philadelphia and Ora F. Roberts of Beaver Dam, Wis., gas enginemen, and a corps of photographers, cartographers, able seamen, dredgemen, landsmen, machinists, and helpers, in all numbering thirty-five.

Every Man Has a Title.

Although this is to be the largest expedition ever organized of its kind, and precedent was lacking in the matter of nomenclature, Commander Reynolds, being a man of resource, has managed to bestow a title on every member with few duplicates. Thus his official roster, which he will publish later in the week, reads more like Mark Twain's description of his fabled ascent of the Matterhorn from Zermatt, Switzerland, than a scientific expedition. Like Mark Twain, too, Commander Reynolds is a firm believer in the efficacy of nitroglycerin to blast his way to attainment.

Mr. Senitha is a mild-mannered man, who looks and talks like Richard Carle, wears a large umbrageous black soft hat, and takes the work of the expedition seriously. Being the bearer of a secret, he alone sharing the locations of the three treasure galleons with the commander, he is given to speaking softly, except on his favorite subject of high explosives. Nitroglycerin is a topic that makes Chief Engineer Senitha fairly eloquent.

"There is little available coal and wood at any of our locations, if you get what I mean," said Engineer Senitha. "Therefore, I've recommended that our ship's auxiliary engines be gas instead of steam. And for reasons of safety and economy, I'm going to make the nitroglycerin we will use to blast out these sunken ships 'in situ.' That's a Latin expression which we mining engineers use when we mean we make our nitroglycerin on the spot. It's safer that way. No elaborate process is entailed thereby. It's easy to make nitroglycerin if you know how. I've made barrels of it. Moreover, in this way we'll command a larger supply than could be safely transported in the form of dynamite."

Mr. Senitha and his associate engineer, Mr. Clarke, have worked out blue prints of cofferdams, sluices, dredges, derricks, and other equipment with which they intend to drain the Spanish Main of doubloons and pieces of eight. Mr. Clarke is the inventor of the so-called floating periscope for submarine craft, and installed wireless equipment in Labrador before he became Superintendent of the Montreal Light and Power Company.

Magazine Behind Expedition.

Mr. Reynolds said that a magazine was interested in his expedition, not a Munsey magazine. He told of an interview he had with Frank A. Munsey, the publisher.

"Mr. Munsey listened to me very attentively and cordially," said Commander Reynolds reminiscently, "until I got to the buried treasure part of my story. Then his manner changed. His eye seemed to get sort of cold and fishy, and I could see right away I needn't depend on any help from him. But as you can see, discouragement doesn't bother me. I laugh at it!"

"But what," asked the reporter at the last, "has old King Charles of Spain to do with it?"

"The King was stingy. He was a pessimist. His picture on these pieces of eight shows it," replied the commander. "I'm an optimist and so are my men. We will get that treasure where a stingy, pessimistic man like the King of Spain failed."

2 SLAIN, 18 WOUNDED IN PANAMA VOTE RIOTS

Shots Fired When Police Charge on Chiaristas, Who Lose in City Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 25.—A fight between the national police and members of the Chiari political party occurred here this afternoon, during the progress of the municipal elections, which indicate the country's choice for the new President. Two persons were killed, including a boy who was hit by a stray bullet from a policeman's pistol.

Eighteen persons were injured, some of whom may die. Four of the wounded are policemen.

The trouble is said to have originated in an attempt to rush the polls, and later to march in a body to another part of the city, but it was prevented by the police, whereupon the shooting became general.

Trouble also is reported at Taboga and other interior points. In many places the Chiaristas withdrew from the contest.

The victory of Ramon Valdes in today's voting appears complete. Quiet succeeded the rioting tonight, but all amusement houses were closed and all celebrations were forbidden. United States troops were on guard at the zone boundary and for four miles beyond, assisted by troops of cavalry.

The establishment of the Panama Star and Herald, which bitterly opposed the Valdes candidacy, was threatened, and the proprietor, J. Gabriel Duque, who is an American citizen, appealed to the American Legation, through whose instrumentality a special police guard was put on duty at the plant tonight.

NIGHT THOMPSON SESSIONS.

Committee Will Rush Hearings to Wind Up by July 1.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Committee, said last night that the committee would hold night sessions this week in order to clear up its work by July 1, when its time for taking testimony ends. Mr. Moss said the committee had yet to finish taking the testimony of August Belmont as well as of other Directors of the Interborough and the B. R. T. in addition to hearing officials of the Edison Company.

He said that while the official time for taking testimony ended next Saturday, it was probable that several witnesses would be heard after that date, including Controller Prendergast and others who had asked to be heard again. The committee will take up no new lines of inquiry after July 1.

The fact that the committee has spent all its time in investigating the First District Public Service Commission means that there will be no investigation of the Second District Commission, as originally planned by Senator Thompson.

LOCOMOBILE

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The latest Locomobile has the lowest Chassis of its type, Foreign or American. Its design specially adapts it to receive a fine body, thus giving the owner greater ease of entrance and exit, superior comfort, and a car of finer proportion and more distinguished appearance.

In engineering excellence and smart vehicle building the 1917 Locomobiles now on exhibition, win the closest to perfection in motoring.

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STRAUS APPRAISAL TOTALS $3,859,514

Debts and Other Charges Cut This Figure by $235,865, Report Shows.

SHARE IN MACY'S $1,128,918

Sons to Get $785,085 and Daughters $417,830 Each as Residuary Legatees Under Will.

Isadore Straus, who perished on the steamship Titanic with his wife, Mrs. Ida Straus, on April 15, 1912, left an estate of $3,859,514 according to a transfer tax appraisal, which has been filed in the office of the State Controller by Appraiser Albert J. Berwind. The net estate, with deductions for debts, $61,698; administration expenses, $55,000; commissions, $54,156, and funeral expenses, $2,716, amounts to $3,623,749.

The appraisal of the estate was greatly complicated by the death of Mrs. Straus, to whom was bequeathed $1,200,000 outright, in addition to the residences at New York and Deal Beach, N. J., in the will of Mr. Straus. This caused some uncertainty in the distribution of the estate, but the appraisal showed that the share of the wife had been given equally to their six children.

To each of his three sons, Herbert, Jesse and Percy Straus, the testator in his will gave one-third of the residuary estate. He also left the sum of $500,000 to each of the daughters, Mrs. Minnie S. Weil, Mrs. Sarah Hess and Mrs. Vivian S. Sheftel. Under the distribution plan, the sons receive $785,085 each, and the daughters $417,830 apiece. The attorneys in the case signed an agreement to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Straus died at the same time.

Mr. Straus left no charitable bequests, stating in the will that he had left in a letter to his sons certain directions which he knew would be carried out. He owned many valuable pieces of realty in various parts of the city, the total appraisal of which amounted to $1,877,797. These holdings consisted of one-half interest in the building occupied by R. H. Macy & Co., $1,150,000; residence, 2724 Broadway, $490,000; 159-161 West Nineteenth Street $15,600; property on Webster Ave., the Bronx, $20,400; 240 West 148th St., $12,610, in addition to the following parcels of realty comprised in the property on which the Macy building stands: 139-141 West Thirty-fifth St., $32,500; 136-138 West Thirty-sixth St., $54,000; 1323 Broadway, including 113 West Thirty-fourth St., one twenty-fourth interest, $12,300, and 141-147 West Thirty-fourth St., same interest, $40,387.

The appraiser made the following valuation for leaseholds of property included in the site occupied by the Macy building: One-half interest in 1325-1327 Broadway and 128 West Thirty-fifth St., $80,627; the same in 1319-21 Broadway and 111 West Thirty-fourth St., $25,000; the same in 123-127 West Thirty-fourth St., and 120 West Thirty-fifth St., $12,423; one-half interest in 1315 Broadway and 115-121 West Thirty-fourth St., $16,823; the same in 132-134 West Thirty-fifth St., $500; the same in 145-149 West Thirty-fifth St., $500; 1323 Broadway, one-half interest in 113 West Thirty-fourth St. and 141-143 West Thirty-fourth St., $22,817, and 108-118 West Thirty-fifth St., one-half interest, $77,323.

Mr. Straus's interest in the firm of R. H. Macy was appraised at $1,128,918. Of this amount $578,234 represented the capital stock and profits, and $550,883 his share of the good will.

His one-sixth interest in the firm of L. Straus & Sons, glassware and crockery, was valued at $164,541, consisting entirely of his interest in the capital stock as the good will remains with the other partners under an agreement. Mr Straus's share in the department store of Abraham & Straus, in Brooklyn, which was computed on the same basis, added $374,258 to the estate.

The testator owned very little stock, his only holding being 100 shares of the Woolson Spice Company, worth $70,000. His bank accounts totaled $2,077, and the furnishing of his home, $16,115.

Listed among the paintings of Mr. Straus were the following: Oil painting of Mrs. Straus, $200; "In Ambush," by Raschen, $1,000; "Landscape," by Corot, $200, (of doubtful authenticity); portrait of Lazarus Straus, his father, by Eastman Johnson, $1,000; painting after Titian, $300, and "Cardinal Wolsey," by Carl Classon, $150.

CITY BREVITIES.

The thirtieth annual convention and mechanical exhibit of the American Order of Steam Engineers begins today at the McAlpin Hotel. Two hundred stationary engineers, the majority being from the Middle Eastern States, will attend.

The special committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to consider the question of turning the hands of the clock forward one hour during the Summer in order to save daylight will hold a hearing on the subject in the assembly room at the association's headquarters in the Woolworth Building Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WOMEN LAUD MAYOR FOR CHARITIES FIGHT

Call His Stand a Courageous Effort to Insure Humane Treatment of Orphans.

PLEDGE THEIR ASSISTANCE

Wives of Prominent Men and Society Leaders Among the 37 Signers of Letter to Mitchel.

Thirty-seven prominent women of New York, in the same manner as a group of prominent men did recently, have indorsed the stand taken by Mayor Mitchel toward the orphan asylums of the city. In their letter to the Mayor the women pledged to him any assistance in their power in what he has undertaken. The letter read:

> We wish to express to you our warm support and give you our united indorsement in your courageous effort to insure to the children in the private charitable institutions, which are largely supported by taxation, humane treatment and proper guardianship.
>
> We indorse and commend also your determination that no influence on the part of any sectarian or denominational group shall prevent the Mayor and Commissioner of Charities from discharging their sworn duties in examining into the administration and expenditure of public charitable funds. We are prepared to support your insistence on the principle, which is thoroughly American and in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, that there shall be no interference on the part of any denomination with the affairs of our government.
>
> We pledge you our support to these ends and to your efforts to secure for the 23,000 dependent children, for whose care the city disburses its funds, sanitary living quarters, wholesome and sufficient food, clean clothing, healthful recreation, and protection against disease. Accordingly, we are prepared to render you any assistance in our power.

The signers of the letter were: Emeline H. Olin, Ruth Twombly, Mary M. Irvin, Vera Scott Cushman, Anne Tiffany, Eleanor R. Belmont, Gertrude V. Whitney, Eunice Maynard, Violet Morawetz, Louisa Pierpont Satterlee, Cornelia H. Gerry, Loulu Perry Osborn, Virginia Sanger, Beatrice Bend, Emeline Winthrop, Agnes Cromwell, Caroline McCormick Slade, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Dorothy Whitney Straight, Lillian D. Wald, Grace Vanderbilt, Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, Elsie C. Woodward, Beatrice Chanler, Anna C. Maxwell, Florence M. Rhett, Ruth Morgan, Josephine Griswold, Anne Morgan, Zaidee Bliss, Mary H. Rumsey, Florence J. Harriman, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Anne Vanderbilt, Cynthia Burden, Martha Bacon and Virginia C. Gildersleeve.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has also written the Mayor on the same subject, saying in part:

> American sentiment agrees with English law that the children in the State are the children of the State to whom it owes a certain parental duty of guardianship, and this is peculiarly true of children who, through death or other misfortune, are left with no other guardian. All thoughtful citizens will agree with you that every institution intrusted by the city with the care of its children should welcome the visitation and supervision of the city, and all fathers and mothers, thinking of their own children, will thank you for what you have done and are doing in their behalf for the protection of the unprotected children who are the city's wards.

Before either of these letters to the Mayor, forty prominent citizens had written, indorsing his stand on the charities question, and Mgr. Dunn, the Catholic Chancellor, had formally replied to them.

SEES ERA OF PEACE AHEAD.

Texas Senator Believes Fraternal Spirit Will Put End to War.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., June 25.—Brotherhood, as illustrated in fraternal societies, will ultimately satisfactorily settle the economic tangles of America and put an end to wars, according to Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas in an address here today on the occasion of unveiling ceremonies of the Woodmen of the World. He referred to the trouble brewing in Mexico and the European war, and said:

"The fraternal spirit will ultimately solve all economic problems and defend the country against monarchies and destruction."

He said the fraternal orders of America represented a power greater than the strength of all armaments and naval powers of the earth.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

As a rule, when one corporation succeeds better than another, it is because it delivers the goods a little better.

Thirty-three years ago today we issued our first policy and we know that New York real estate dealings are better for the work we have done during the past one-third of a century.

We still issue the title policy that has more capital and surplus behind it than is possessed by all the other title companies in Greater New York combined.

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Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion, and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railways be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved: or

2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman*
P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager,* Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager,* Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager,* New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President* Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager,* Wabash Railway.
F. R. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President,* New York Central Railroad.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager,* Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager,* Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, *Gen'l Supt. Transp.,* Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers,* St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager,* Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager,* Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President,* Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager,* Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.,* Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-President,* Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President,* Erie Railroad.
G. S. WAID, *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.,* Sunset Central Lines.

BRITISH IN ACTION ON WHOLE FRONT

Both London and Berlin Report Heavy Artillery Fire on the Western Line.

FRENCH GAIN AT VERDUN

Report the Recovery of Some Trenches at Fleury, Where Violent Fighting Goes On.

GERMANS AT INNER RING

Whole of Froide Terre Ridge Captured, Berlin Says—Paris Views the German Advance Calmly.

LONDON, June 25.—British artillery has become very active along the whole of the front, according to tonight's official statement. Heavy shelling at many points and explosions of mines are reported, while the Belgian War Office says the artillery action was violent north of Ypres.

The Berlin statement received here today say the British used gas in an attack north of Albert.

The fighting on the east bank of the Meuse has again assumed a very violent character. The French claim the recovery of some ground at Fleury, while Berlin says attempts of the French to win back their lost positions failed.

The official statement from British headquarters issued this evening says:

> Last night, after a short bombardment, a raid on our trenches northwest of Loos was driven off, leaving three dead on our parapet. North of the River Douve a party tried to cut our wire, but was driven off, leaving two dead.
>
> Today our artillery had continued to be very active along the whole front, and mutual artillery actions have taken place at many points, the heaviest shelling being about Neuville-St. Vaast, south of Wailly, and to the north of the Ypres-Menin road. About the Thiepval Wood and Hamel the enemy did a considerable amount of shelling, with trench mortars as well as artillery.
>
> Near Mulluch a hostole demonstration was destroyed by our artillery.
>
> Since yesterday evening the enemy has blown up four mines, two of them opposite Hulluch, one south of the Bethune-La Bassée road, and one north of Neuve Chapelle. No casaulties were caused by these mines.
>
> We destroyed five hostile kite balloons this afternoon.

The Belgian communication reads:

> In the northern part of the front, in the region of Dixmude, there were reciprocal artillery actions. In the sector of Steenstraete the action with artillery and trench mortars was violent.

The German official statement dealing with operations on the western front follows:

> In the region from south of La Bassée Canal to beyond the Somme the enemy developed and continued during the night unbroken, lively activity. He also bombarded Lens and its neighborhood with heavy fire, and discharged gas without success over our lines in the region of Beaumont and Hamel, north of Albert.
>
> On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy fire attained great activity toward evening, especially at Dead Man Hill. At night, minor infantry undertakings were successful for us.
>
> Many violent battles developed under continuous artillery fire around the positions captured by us east of the Meuse. All attempts by the French to recapture lost ground broke down with the heaviest losses for them. The enemy lost over 200 men in prisoners.
>
> East of St. Dié we carried out a patrol advance, as a result of which fifteen French prisoners were brought in.

The afternoon official statement from Paris follows:

> On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack upon our trenches on the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill was stopped by our fire.
>
> On the right bank of the river the fighting continued during the course of the night in the sector of the Thiaumont work, where our counterattacks enabled us to take a few elements of trenches to the west of the work. We have made some progress with hand grenade fighting in the village of Fleury.
>
> The bombardment has continued violent in the other sectors on the right bank of the river, but there has been no infantry action.
>
> In Lorraine, to the northeast of Pont-à-Mousson, a strong enemy reconnoitring party was dispersed in the Cheminot Wood.
>
> In the Vosges an attempted attack on our positions in La Fave Valley completely failed.
>
> During the night of June 24-25 German aeroplanes threw bombs on Lunéville, Baccarat, and St. Dié. The material damage was unimportant. Some children were wounded in St. Dié. This has been noted with a view to reprisals.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

> On the banks of the Meuse no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. On the left bank there was intense artillery activity in the region of Hill 304, Le Mort Homme, and Chattancourt.
>
> On the right bank the bombardment redoubled in violence from 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the sectors of Froide Terre, and Fleury.
>
> There was no event of importance on the rest of the front, with the exception of the usual cannonading.

NEARING INNER VERDUN LINE.

Germans Claim Possession of All Froide Terre Ridge.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London, June 25, delayed.)—The Russian offensive, despite its initial successes, has not availed to stay the fate of hard-pressed Verdun, where the Germans yesterday gained the most important individual success for some time. Their objective was the ridge known as Cote de Froide Terre, or Cold Earth Ridge, which rises on the east bank of the river and runs northeasterly until it culminates in the peak crowned by Douaumont. Douaumont and the adjoining redoubts have long since been in German hands, but the French have been clinging desperately to the rest of the line of fortifications with which the ridge is crowned, including the armored fort at Thiaumont. The ridge and all the fortifications were carried, and the Germans swept down the reverse side until they set foot in the village of Fleury.

With the earlier gains at Vaux this brings the German Crown Prince's forces into touch with the whole northern front of the inner girdle of the fortress, from Fort de Bellville on the east bank of the river, over the Souville redoubt crowning 388 Metre Hill, to Fort Tavannes at the northeastern corner of Verdun's inside line of defenses.

PARIS, June 25.—The footing the Germans have gained in the village of Fleury and the operations in that neighborhood are phases of the offensive against Verdun which are being closely followed. The general opinion in Paris is that the establishment of the adversary forces at Fleury is regrettable, owing to the fact that the ground which separates the principal line of resistance from Verdun is very limited.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the high cost of the German progress and the extreme slowness of the drive permit the future to be viewed with confidence by the French. It is two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) from Douaumont to Fleury, and it took the Germans four months to reach the latter point on ground where there was no natural obstacle to overcome.

Complete possession of the village of Fleury and of the Chapitre and Fumin Woods would permit the Germans to attack both in front and back of the Souville redoubt. This redoubt is the next to last fortified work connecting Verdun and Vaux before Forts St. Michel and Belleville, part of the exterior defenses of Verdun. The ridge of Fleury also would give a complete view of the French lines as far as the last barrier separating them from Verdun.

The difficulties for the Germans in making progress on the left bank of the Meuse at the same time as on the right, however, are not lost sight of.

CRITICAL TIME AT VERDUN.

Present Drive Considered the Final Attempt of the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Events at Verdun again imperiously demand attention, and again the soldiers of France exact respect. The Germans are pushing harder than they ever did before. The French line is dented. The Germans have progressed. Measured in miles the advance is very slight and purchased at a heavy cost, but the price always has been forthcoming.

It is now or never for the Germans, and every hundred yards of progress now made is more significant than every mile of progress made in the first months of the battle.

It is but a very scant margin which now separates the French or Germans from victory. For whatever may be the military effects of a German victory—from that point of view the victory is already to the French—the moral importance of the success to the Crown Prince would be very great. It will, however, require more than the fall of Verdun, permanently to affect the French morale. France knows she is struggling for her existence, and that defeat spells slavery. The country's determination to die as a race in the glory of the battlefield rather than in the ignominy of servitude remains intact and grim through the struggle. The country's faith in ultimate victory remains unshaken.

Foot by foot the defense of Verdun continues, and throughout the country there is a consciousness that at Verdun the question of defeat or victory now is being settled and settled in favor of the Allies.

The attack which is now in progress must be considered as the final push of the Germans.

CARRIED SWEDEN TO BRINK OF WAR

Activist Campaign Finally Failed and Now Neutrality Is Stronger Than Ever.

CRISIS OVER ALAND ISLANDS

Finally Settled When Russia Gave Assurances Fortifications Would be Removed After the War.

STOCKHOLM, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Swedish people are breathing more easily now than at any time since the war began. They are convinced at last that their King and their Government are determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality until peace shall have been declared, and they are plunging with renewed vigor into a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country.

That Sweden would give up this prosperity and the happiness which has come with it for the perils, the poverty, and the misery of war seemed unthinkable to the foreign observer, but it cannot be denied that the political and international crisis through which the country passed the latter part of May brought it dangerously near to the brink of catastrophe. Not that the people wanted war—far from it—but the anti-Russian propaganda carried forward by an influential group of politicians known as the Activists attained for a time a momentum which threatened all the dictates of neutrality and was outspokenly an effort to force Sweden into war with her traditional enemy, Russia, and thus ally this part of Scandinavia with the Central Powers.

This Activist movement was denounced by the Socialists and Liberals in the Swedish Parliament as more pro-German than pro-Swedish, and was referred to on one occasion by Socialist Leader Branting as having a "dangerously strong financial backing." The pro-German press of Sweden carried the campaign at times to a violent extreme, and the bitterness engendered between these papers and those representing the Liberal and Socialist elements of the country may not be effaced for years to come.

The Liberals and Socialists frankly feared for a time that the influential Activists would win over the support of the Conservative Party, which still controls the upper house of Parliament and is supposed to more than hold the balance of power in what is theoretically a coalition cabinet. But when the test came, when the situation was at its worst, the Conservatives threw their strength with the other two parties in a determination to keep Sweden out of the war at any cost.

Neutrality More Firmly Established.

It so happened that the Activist campaign, designed to upset the neutrality of Sweden, actually brought about an agreement among the contending political factions of the Swedish Parliament which has given Swedish neutrality a stability and a standing before the belligerent nations it had not enjoyed before. This agreement was the immediate result of an Activist interpellation in Parliament calling attention to the alleged permanent character of fortifications being erected by the Russians on the Aland Islands in the Baltic, and asking what the Government proposed to do about it. At night the lights of the Alands are visible from the easternmost points of Sweden and the nearest of these isles is but six hours' sail from Stockholm. Russia had given informal assurance to Sweden that the fortifications were only temporary, being erected for the purpose of protecting certain mine-fields and thus defending the islands from possible capture by the Germans. Sweden was further assured that the fortifications would be removed at the end of the present war.

The Aland Islands command absolutely the waterways entering the Gulf of Bothnia, and as a naval base they also command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and hence the way to the Russian capital. Strongly fortified and in the hands of Russia they practically make it impossible for Germany to use her navy in the Northern Baltic waters. They also give Russia the opportunity for an outflanking movement in the event of a German naval or military diversion north of the Gulf of Riga. Military strategists attach much importance to the Baltic the coming Summer, and realize that it may play a very prominent part in the German campaign against Russia. All these facts, considered together, led the Liberals and Socialists to the conclusion that the agitation of the Alands question was designed wholly in favor of the Germans. Sweden, and Russia, too, for that matter, fully expected when the war broke out that Germany at once would seize the Aland Islands as a base for naval operations. The islands were entirely without protection at that time, and their possession would have enabled Germany to bottle up the Gulf of Bothnia and safeguard all her operations in the Baltic—the very operations she must now undertake if German arms are to pass Riga in the direction of Petrograd.

But at the outbreak of the war Germany seemed to fear a British fleet might enter the Baltic through the Great Belt of Denmark and she kept the bulk of her navy in southern waters. Finally Denmark decided to close the Great Belt to all belligerents and she strewed it with powerful mines. This action closed the only deepwater entrance or outlet to the Baltic, other than the Kiel Canal, and the German fleet was left freedom of action in that sea. So on Aug. 20, 1914, there came a German naval diversion against the Alands archipelago. By this time, however, Russia had mined the Aland waters and the German fleet managed only to destroy some signal stations.

Base for British Submarine.

Another element of importance attached to the Alands when British submarines managed to pass the shallow sound separating Denmark and Sweden and entered the Baltic. The Alands are now offering them a splendid base, and the recent activities of Russian submarines have put a sudden stop to German shipping in the Northern Baltic. The submarines also constitute a continuing menace against any naval craft which may venture out of the south.

In the negotiation of the North Sea-Baltic treaty in 1908 Russia promised her present allies, Great Britain and France, out of consideration for Sweden, not to fortify the Aland Islands. The Swedish people are a unit in regarding as a threat and a menace any permanent military works on this archipelago. But they now have the assurance of both France and Great Britain, as well as Russia, that the works nearing completion are not of that character, and will all be taken away when the present war is ended. Professor Steffens, author of the Alands interpellation, has declared such promises are worthless; that the present war has shown that diplomatic notes and promises are, indeed, but "scraps of paper," not to be regarded when conflicting with the interest of a belligerent.

But the renewed assurances from the Entente Powers appear to have completely satisfied the Government and the leaders of the three great parties. And so came the agreement, dramatically staged in the Parliament on May 17, when the Foreign Minister, Mr. Wallenberg, speaking for the King and Government, said he was in a position to reaffirm the solemn declarations of neutrality previously proclaimed. He said the Government regarded the question of the fortification of the Aland Islands as one of vital importance to Sweden, but he assured the Riksdag and the people of Sweden that the Government would neglect nothing to preserve the rights and interests of Sweden. Sweden, he added, would always maintain her right of self-determination, but in the face of a very difficult situation, she already had shown her steadfast desire to fulfill the demands of a strict and impartial neutrality, as well as an eager desire not to be drawn into any warlike entanglements.

The proceedings in the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament, had all been arranged in advance, and Mr. Wallenberg had scarcely taken his seat in the second chamber when the leaders of the three parties in turn arose and indorsed all that he had said. This same plan then was carried out in the first chamber, and there was rejoicing through all of Sweden that a serious crisis had been safely passed.

The Activists, however, chose an effective weapon when they took up the Alands question. They had attempted from time to time to arouse the people against England because of the blockade, but the response to this appeal was meagre. Ever since the loss of Finland, however, Russia has been a traditional enemy of Sweden in the minds of many of the Swedish people, and it has been comparatively easy to arouse their fears.

ITALIAN GAINS CONTINUE.

Infantry Attacks in the Posina Sector Drive Austrians Back.

ROME, June 25, (via London.)—Increasing activity by the Austrian artillery in the Trentino is reported in today's War Office statement. Italian successes in infantry engagements in the Posina sector and south of Arsiero are announced. The statement follows:

> Yesterday, between the Adige and the Brenta, the enemy artillery increased its activity.
>
> We carried out a successful barrage fire in the Asso and Posina Valleys and destroyed some hostile positions southwest of Asiago between Monte Cengio and Monte Campiello, on the southern side of the Assa Valley and between Punta Corbin and Cesuna.
>
> Infantry encounters occurred in the Campiglia area, west of Posina, near Meneghetti, and south of Arsiero, in which we attacked and drove back the enemy.
>
> In the upper Cordevole and Boite Valleys there were violent artillery duels.
>
> The railways stations at Innichen and Sillian, in the Pusterthal, were again bombarded by our heavy artillery.
>
> At the head of the But Valley and in the upper Fella Valley our infantry and artillery were active. We set fire to Leopoldskirchen.
>
> In the Isonzo, further raids by our detachments resulted in our capturing some prisoners, arms, and ammunition.
>
> Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Tolmezzo, Porto Gruaro, Ponte Piave, and the Grado Lagoon, causing no casualties and only slight damage.
>
> Our Caproni aeroplanes bombarded enemy encampments on the Asiago Plateau and returned safely.

ITALIAN SHIP SUNK.

Seventeen Men from the Saturnina Fanny Reported Saved.

LONDON, June 25.—The sinking of the Italian vessel Saturnina Fanny of 1,568 tons gross, is reported by Lloyd's. Seventeen men were landed.

The Saturnina Fanny was last reported at Genoa.

BATOCKI MAY STOP ALL USE OF MEAT

Food Dictator Announces That This Measure May Be Resorted To in September.

CENTRAL BUREAU FOR FATS

With a Uniform Card—Special Premiums to be Paid for Early Grain.

BERLIN, June 25, (via London.)—The prohibition of the use of all meat in July and August is impracticable, owing to the scant fat and potato supplies for these months, but the prohibition may be resorted to in September, according to Adolph von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, in an interview in the Tageblatt.

Herr von Batocki said his department was now considering a nation-wide regulation of meat rations through a uniform meat card. An Imperial central station for butter, margarine, and other fats will be created for their distribution, and the regulaion probably also will be by means of a uniform fat card. A change in breadstuff prices after the coming harvest, Herr Batocki said, was out of the question. The price to which oats and barley will be reduced in the future had not yet been decided on. To encourage early thrashing, special premiums will be paid for grain thrashed in August.

Herr von Batocki was optimistic over the prospects of the harvest. Cereals promised an average yield, and there was an especially favorable outlook for fodder stuffs. He declared there could be no talk of under-nourishment among the people. Investigations, especially in the industrial regions, found the women and children looking healthy. Many of the municipalities were opposed to the idea of communal eating houses, but nevertheless their establishment was greatly desired.

An interesting feature of the interview is Herr von Batocki's statement that his department is also charged with overseeing and regulating the transition from war to peace conditions. This problem has not yet been approached, but will be taken up during the Winter. The principal thing for solution, Herr von Batocki said, was the adjustment of imports and exports in such a manner that money rates will not be further unfavorably affected. Efforts would be made, he added, to render Germany independent of the outside world for agriculture and raw stuffs. Especial encouragement will be given to the raising of fruits yielding oil.

LONDON, June 25.—According to a dispatch from Berne, given out by the Wireless Press today, Adolph von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, threatens to make Germany a vegetarian nation until September. He announced on Friday, the dispatch says, that he was seriously considering a prohibition upon the consumption of meat for two or three months, and he probably will adopt that course.

German newspapers, it is added, were allowed to report Herr von Batocki's statement, but were forbidden to comment upon it.

NEW MEAT CARDS OUT.

Allow Each Person in Berlin 8¾ Ounces a Week.

AMSTERDAM, June 25, (via London.)—A dispatch from Berlin says that the new meat tickets will be in force in Berlin from today, (Sunday.)

Two hundred and fifty grams (about 8¾ ounces) of meat will be allowed to each person weekly.

SEND CHILDREN TO COUNTRY.

German Clergy's Plan to Relieve Distress in the Cities.

THE HAGUE, Monday, June 26, (via London.)—The Rotterdam Courant hears that distress in the German cities has risen to such a degree that the high Church authorities of Münster and Cologne have urgently asked the cooperation of the clergy to send town children to the country, where the scarcity of food is less acute.

WATCH VAINLY FOR U-BOAT.

Catboat Spyglass Batteries Fail to Spot Expected Visitor.

No U-boat put in an appearance off Sandy Hook yesterday with a flag of truce hoisted, and President Wilson did not receive the promised "peace letter" which persons in the Spanish Port of Cartagena reported to London on Saturday the Kaiser was sending by an arm of his undersea fleet.

Many a catboat skipper armed with his spyglass set sail for the outer harbor, but all were skeptical, and their skepticism was confirmed when by nightfall nothing had been seen of the submarine.

PARIS, June 25.—A Madrid dispatch to the Temps quotes the Imparcial as reporting that President Wilson will receive a message from the German Emperor in the same manner as did King Alfonso. This statement is included in an interview which the representative of the Imparcial had with the German Naval Attaché, von Krohn, who declared that the bringing of letters to the King of Spain by a German submarine could not affect Spanish neutrality, which the Germans respected.

The Spanish newspapers, the dispatch adds, demand that the Government take measures to prevent a repetition of the submarine incident.

FOR FRENCH PROPAGANDA.

Chamber Votes $5,000,000 to Fight "Campaign of Calumny."

PARIS, June 25.—The Chamber of Deputies last night appropriated 25,000,000 francs, ($5,000,000,) as a secret fund for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was explained by Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, that this amount was necessary to defend France abroad by means of an active propaganda against "a campaign of calumny."

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber discussed the latest violation of the Greek frontier by the Bulgarians and it was declared that measures decided upon by the Allies must be energetically applied and military action must be taken at Saloniki without delay. The committee also urged the Government to take the necessary action to end what was declared to be a regimé of terror in Syria.

FLY FROM FRONT TO LONDON

British Officers Make Frequent Trips Back from the Trenches.

LONDON, June 15.—Flying from the trenches in France to London and back again in the same day is becoming a not uncommon experience for officers of the British Army. Recently an officer left the trenches early one morning, crossed the English Channel in an aeroplane, and was in a London Turkish bath in a few minutes under four hours from the time he left the battlefield.

Later another soldier did the trip in even shorter time, leaving the trenches in the early morning, Turkish bathing three and a half hours later in London, lunching at one of the leading hotels, and arriving back "somewhere in France" the same evening.

ALLIES FINANCE GREECE.

Agree to Advance Installments of Loan Pending the Elections.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The Entente Powers, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent, have agreed to pay to Greece an installment of the previously concluded loan.

This is for the purpose of tiding over the urgent needs of the Greek Government until after the elections.

1,619 IRISH PRISONERS ARE HELD IN ENGLAND

Military Government Reports That 161 Have Been Convicted and 1,171 Released.

DUBLIN, June 25.—An official statement has been issued by the Military Government regarding the prisoners taken in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland.

The number at present interned in England is 1,614 men, five women, convicted under the Defense of the Realm act; 160 men, one woman, released from the Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and England, 1,100 men, 71 women.

FOOD ON GERMANS' PRIZE.

British Ship Carried Margarine, Fish, and Butter.

ROTTERDAM, Monday, June 26, (via London.)—The British steamship Brussels, which was recently captured by German destroyers and taken into Zeebrugge, was commanded by Captain Charles Fryatt. She carried an all-British crew of forty-four.

There was an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees aboard the vessel. Included in the cargo were 400 tons of margarine, quantities of fish, butter, and yeast.

The Germans are reported to have as many as twenty-two torpedo boats and destroyers at Zeebrugge, which is protected by mine fields. These little warcraft make frequent excursions to sea.

Deny Lonsdale Has Been Pardoned.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, June 26, (via London.)—Some German papers deny that William Lonsdale, an English prisoner of war, serving a term of fifteen years, has been pardoned.

THE ORIGINAL THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE
Barreled Sunlight

Take the Sun Inside!
Gain 19% to 36% in daylight!
Cut down light bills.
Increase and improve output.
Make workers comfortable, happy and loyal—prevent accidents—save spoilage.
Rice's Gloss Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) leaves a permanently white, glossy, tile-like surface that can be easily washed. It won't turn yellow like other white paints and can be applied over old, cold water paint. Sanitary!
Send for free booklet "More Light!"
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.,
New York and Providence.

LOST IN NEW YORK.

Your watch lost while shopping? To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention.—Advt.

Southern Pacific Lines

VACATION DAYS AT SEA
Take this perfect summer outing—the invigorating ocean trip down the coast and across the Gulf in big, comfortable
Southern Pacific Steamships
"MORGAN LINE"
New York and New Orleans
Connecting with the Luxuriously Equipped
SUNSET LIMITED
(Every Day in the Year—No Extra Fare)
New Orleans Los Angeles San Diego San Francisco
For Particulars Inquire
1158 Broadway at 27th St.
366 Broadway at Franklin St.
39 Broadway near Wall St.

The Easiest Riding Low Priced Car

Overland
Model 75 B

$635
f. o. b. Toledo

The new Overland Series 75B is an eye opener for riding comfort.

Takes jolts, ruts and railroad tracks with as much ease as the largest cars on the market.

Shock absorbing cantilever springs and four inch tires are the reason.

Let us demonstrate this wonder car on the roughest road you know.

Come today. Bring your wife.

We'll show you the car of cars.

- 4 cylinder en bloc motor
- 3¾" bore x 5" stroke
- 4-inch tires
- Cantilever rear springs
- Streamline body
- Electric starter
- Electric lights
- Magnetic speedometer
- Complete equipment
- 5-Passenger Touring $635
- Roadster $620

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.
1760 BROADWAY AT 57TH ST. Tel. 700 Circle.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Z stands for Zenith,
—the Zenith of Turkish Quality attained by Lord Salisbury cigarettes, and proved by critical comparison.

The old "high-class" price—15 cents—now buys a double Quantity of high-class Turkish cigarettes in Lord Salisbury—
Because it doesn't buy Coupons, Premiums and Costly Boxes. Simple, isn't it?

Lord Salisbury
TURKISH CIGARETTES

Lord Salisbury
100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES
20 for 15¢ which means TEN EXTRA
BUY a package if you're looking for proof.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

ADVERTISING MEN CHEER THE FLAG

Secretary Lane Tells Convention at Philadelphia the National Spirit Is Ever Alive.

CITY WELCOMES DELEGATES

Cincinnati Men Refuse Services of Band That Failed to Go With Mobilized Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25. — The twelfth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, described as the "greatest annual assemblage on earth," held its first session and inspirational mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House in this city this afternoon. The delegates could not escape the wave of patriotic fervor sweeping the United States, and there was an extraordinary demonstration of loyalty as a flag was displayed. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, chief speaker at the meeting, evoked enthusiasm with a tribute to the patriotism of Americans and their readiness to stand by their country in its hour of need.

"I saw you rise when that flag was hung," said Secretary Lane, "and it touched me as it must have touched many in the audience. It gave to each one of us a thrill of joy that that flag is ours. It is the symbol of something which we cannot define, something visionary but dearer to us than our lives or the lives of our boys. People have been telling me for some time back that America was lacking in spirit, that we had lost something fine, that we had become purely commercial money-makers, and that we needed some great emergency to rouse us, to make us feel that the deed done a century ago in Philadelphia was not worth while. I do not believe it. It takes a long time to touch the imagination of the Anglo-Saxon. It is not the quickest in the world, but there never was a day when there was not national spirit for fighting when fighting was necessary, and for peace as long as peace was possible."

Secretary Lane expressed the view that there was a difference between national spirit and martial spirit. He said the United States was made for something finer and better than to carry on war, but that it was willing now, as it had always been in the past, to fight for the preservation of its institutions, its ideals, and its people.

Righteousness in Advertising.

Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in his address to the meeting said in the course of his remarks:

"Just as in this historic city thirteen colonies formed an indestructible union of indestructible States, so we, following that same law of interdependence which Provost Smith so luminously expounded, have formed a powerful association to serve a common purpose. We have based our association on the eternal rock of 'Truth'—truth in advertising, truth in merchandising, truth in all business. And we have committed it with unstinted enthusiasm to the service of righteousness—the righteousness that is that broader virtue of rightness, of squareness, of upright, downright honest dealing in the whole wide range of human living.

"It is to serve honest, clean, and efficient advertising that this convention is assembling in Philadelphia. And am I not right in linking this kind of advertising with righteousness? For in this great democracy, advertising is the bulwark of business against monopoly, the appeal of the seller to buyers in a free market. And that appeal will prevail because it is made to the final court, the human mind."

John Wanamaker addressed an open letter to the convention, in which after saying that in 1861 when he opened his first little store he spent with the newspapers $25 out of his first day's receipts of $24.67, he continued:

"Our little allowance of advertising money went to the newspapers then, as it goes nearly altogether today, because if I ever have a monument for discovering anything it will be for finding out that the only advertising of direct and instant benefit to both merchant and customer is in the daily newspaper of known circulation. All others are vanity and vexation of spirit. To have learned this fact has greatly helped my enterprises, though often there has been serious discomfort in saying so publicly and in breaking away from posters, leaflets, and weeklies."

The inspirational mass meeting was in the nature of a preliminary to the real business of the convention, which begins tomorrow. Clergymen of Philadelphia evidenced their sympathy with the "truth-telling" aims of the advertising men, and delivered sermons on the convention in fifteen churches in the city.

It was estimated tonight that 7,000 of the 10,000 members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world, not including their wives, friends, and visitors, reached Philadelphia for the convention today. They represented fifty cities in the United States, and were accompanied by four Mayors.

They found the city in a state of almost unprecedented animation. The streets had been transformed by vivid posters presenting the claims of rival cities bidding for the convention next year. St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Denver are the chief aspirants for the honor. Flags hung from the windows and flagstaffs of most of the buildings in the downtown section, and bands continually paraded the streets. The Poor Richard Club had made elaborate arrangements for the comfort of the delegates, and the Mayor, the City Council, the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and a thousand business men assisted as members of the Reception Committee.

Franklin Keys for Delegates.

Heralds dressed in the quaint attire of the Colonial period, and wearing the blue and gold colors of the city, were at the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and as the members of the advertising clubs arrived they were greeted by the rolling of drums and the blare of trumpets and bugles. Two other men, dressed as had been Benjamin Franklin, and made up as far as possible in his likeness, visited all the railroad stations and gave to the Chairman of each of the incoming delegations huge bronze keys, fashioned in exact replica of the famous one used by their prototype in his notable experiment with the kite. Each delegation was informed in the presentation speech that the key carried with it the freedom of Philadelphia.

The headquarters of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in South Broad Street, where is also established the delegation from Cincinnati. The Cincinnati delegation furnished the city with a newspaper sensation this evening by announcing that it would refuse the services of the First Regiment Band of the National Guard of this city. This band, which had been engaged by the delegation to furnish the music for its campaign to capture the convention next year, refused to go to the Mexican border when the National Guard were called out for duty, on the ground that it could not break its contract with the Cincinnati people. "Any band that refuses to serve its country cannot serve us," an official of the Cincinnati delegation said this evening. "We have therefore informed the First Regiment Band that the Cincinnati delegation will pay it the $110 agreed on for its services during the convention, and at the same time releases it from the contract so as to enable it to accompany the regiment."

The general session at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning will be opened at Convention Hall at the Commercial Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia, Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Robert H. Durbin of the Poor Richard Club. President Herbert S. Houston of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World will preside, and William Woodhead will respond to the welcoming speeches.

At the afternoon session addresses will be made by Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Curtis Publishing Company, President R. Goodwyn Rhett of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Vice President N. C. Kingsbury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Edward A. Filene of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston. All phases of the subject of advertising will be discussed, including even its relation to churches. The business of the convention will last through Thursday, and on Friday the advertising men will go to Atlantic City.

The general sessions have been arranged to permit departmental sessions and conferences to be held in the afternoons. The problems of advertising agents, the advertising specialty manufacturers, the publishers of agricultural papers and magazines, the publishers of trade papers, direct maid advertisers, directory publishers, employing lithographers, financial advertisers, the graphic arts, magazine publishers, newspaper publishers, poster advertisers, the religious press, and the retail advertisers will be taken up separately.

SHILLITONI'S VICTIM DIES.

Guard Was Shot by Murderer in Escape from Death House.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 25.—Daniel McCarthy, the Sing Sing prison guard, who was shot by Oresta Shillitoni in the death house on Wednesday night, died this afternoon. Ernest Bullard, the keeper, who was wounded in the arm by Shillitoni, is improving.

McCarthy had been very low since Thursday, and prisoners abandoning their Saturday afternoon ball game out of sympathy. He lived with his wife and two children at 54 North Malcolm Street. Mrs. McCarthy was with her husband when he died.

Shillitoni is to be executed Friday next. Warden Kirchwey is conducting a rigid investigation into the circumstances of his escape, both within as well as outside of the prison.

Wins Third Suit Against Railway.

WHITE PLAINS, June 25.—A jury in the Supreme Court here has given a verdict for $20,000 to Grace Knowles of Yonkers against the New Haven Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Charles, who was killed in the New Haven yards in 1914. This was the third trial of the action. Under the law $8,000 goes to the widow and $4,000 each to the three children. In the first trial Mrs. Knowles got a verdict for $12,000 and in the second for $22,500. oBth were set aside by the Appellate Division.

8,000 NEW YORKERS MAY 'TOTE' PISTOLS

Mayor, City Officials, Judges, and Prominent Citizens Have Arms Licenses.

WOMEN'S NAMES ON ROLL

Magistrates Issuing Permits First Investigate Applicant as to His Fitness for Privilege.

Eight thousand private citizens in this town carry revolvers or other concealed weapons under permits issued by the courts and the police, and the number is increasingly rapidly, according to official records. The psychologic influence of the war abroad, the attacks made on public officials and other prominent persons, the number of highway robberies, coupled with the strict enforcement of the Sullivan gun law, are considered responsible for the growth of the gun-toting custom.

Mayor Mitchel carries a gun, and so do his secretaries, Theodore Rousseau and William B. Crowell. Tax Commissioner Frederick B. Shipley is another member of the administration who deems it advisable to carry a weapon. Chief Justice Isaac F. Russell of the Court of Special Sessions also possesses a permit. Borough President Connolly of Queens is on the roll and so is Herman A. Metz. Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson committee, and former District Attorney William Travers Jerome are also there.

More than a few women carry guns. Marguerite Cunliffe-Owen of 87 Riverside Drive, Violet L. Hamilton of 446 Park Avenue, and Mabel W. Trowbridge of 2,030 Broadway are among those who may bear weapons, while Mrs. Birdie Hauser of 80 St. Nicholas Avenue, Grace R. Henry of 344 Lexington Avenue, Nell H. Lee of 110 Morningside Drive, and Edith D. Robinson of 139 East Thirtieth Street are permitted to keep weapons in their homes.

Literary folk and actors also grace the list. Robert Hilliard, James K. Hackett, Everett Shinn, Don Marquis, William B. Masterson, Karl Decker, John Kerfoot, and Gus Roeder are among the conspicuous ones.

There are three persons authorized to carry revolvers who are unknown save to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who issued the permits. This mysterious trio are designated on the blanks as John Doe 1,010, 1,011, and 1,012, the numerals being the numbers of the certificates which were issued simultaneously early this year.

Among the other names on the roll are: Bruce Ellison, 900 West End Avenue; De Witt A. Davidson, 304 West Ninety-second Street; Adam A. Cross, 241 West 123d Street; T. W. Cory, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West; Moses W. Cortright, 529 West 149th Street; Eugene Bird Coler, 43 Cedar Street; Harry D. Chauncey, 264 Riverside Drive; William E. Chase, 245 East Fifth Street; Arthur Rodman Townsend, 117 East Fifty-seventh Street; Lawrence F. Gibney, 115 East Eighty-third Street; J. Foster Post, 215 West Twenty-third Street; Charles W. Kayser, 144 West Eightieth Street; Isaac Untermeyer, 15 East Sixtieth Street; Harold E. Lippincott, 10 West Forty-third Street; Frederick R. Appleton, Jr., 26 East Thirty-seventh Street; Ottomar H. Van Norden, 23 East Seventy-fourth Street; William Altman, 322 East Thirteenth Street; Joseph H. Auerbach, 141 East Thirty-sixth Street; William Baff, 76 West 120th Street; Warren C. Barber, 295 Broadway; Arthur Barlow, 416 East 140th Street; Ward B. Belknap, 204 West Eighty-third Street; Michael Blake, 850 Third Avenue; Samuel C. Bloodgood, 219 East Forty-second Street; Frank Bradley, 319 West Seventy-fourth Street; Dudley McGrath, 175 Fifth Avenue; Daniel S. Riker, 161 East Seventy-ninth Street; Horace F. Poor, 28 West Fifty-first Street; F. C. Harriman, 140 Broadway; Mortimer C. Hewlett, 270 Riverside Drive; E. Pierpont Hicks, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street; Coulter D. Huyler, 64 Irving Place; Ruland Knoedler, 556 Fifth Avenue; Robert B. Marshall, 7 Wall Street; Fred L. M. Masury, 131 Riverside Drive; Thomas M. McAvoy, 880 St. Nicholas Avenue; Horace Porter, 277 Madison Avenue; Henry W. White, 401 Fifth Avenue, and Beekman Winthrop, 40 Wall Street.

The Police Commissioner, the City Magistrates, the Justices of the Courts of Special Sessions, of the Court of General Sessions, of the Supreme Court and of the Municipal Court exercise the power to permit the carrying of weapons.

A decade ago the fee was $10, but later this was reduced to $2.50 and now is $1 only. All the money received from this source is turned into the police pension fund. In 1914, $4,349.50 was contributed and last year $9,974 was the amount. This year there is expected to be a substantial increase.

The Judges and Magistrates closely examine each applicant for a permit, and where there is a question as to the fitness of the person to be intrusted with the responsibility, the matter is referred to the Police Department for investigation. The Police Commissioner also receives a record of every permit issued, and makes additional inquiries when necessary in order to revoke or prevent the renewal of an objectionable permit. Under the present law, all permits issued this year expire on Dec. 31, when new steps will be taken to restrict the distribution of the gun-carrying privilege.

FATE OF A FAMOUS CLIPPER.

Cutty Sark, in Guise of a Coal Carrier, Picked Up Helpless at Sea.

CAPE TOWN, May 19.—Crowds on the quays of this port and loungers along the shore at the resorts of Table Bay witnessed one morning this week the spectacle of the steamship Indraghira, bound in from Natal, towing a battered hulk of a sailing vessel. She had sighted her 250 miles south of Cape Agulhas wallowing helplessly in a heavy sea minus her mainmast, mizzenmast and fore topgallant yard, and heavily laden with coal. She was brought up along side a dock, and it was seen that she was the Ferreira, owned by Messers. J. A. Ferreira of Lisbon, and it was learned that she was on her way to Mossamedes from Delagoa Bay when she was worsted in her encounter with the elements.

To the crowds the hulk meant nothing, but among the ancient mariners of the port it was the object of the liveliest and most reverent interest, for they knew the weather-worn thing to be the old Cutty Sark, in her day, the day of the China clippers, one of the most famous of the famous fliers that smashed records under sail in the tea-carrying trade, and the only one that wrested the laurels from Thermopylae. An old salt with a memory of the figures that used to be the subject of deep public interest in England and the United States recalled that she had been credited with seventeen and a half knots an hour, and that she had made as high as 363 knots in a run of twenty-four hours. These figures were verified by consultation of the records.

The Cutty Sark, whose name, of course, was suggested by Burns's poem, was built in 1869, and Tam o' Shanter's beautiful witch, Nannie, with her long hair and cutty sark flowing in the wind formed her figurehead. Her lines had been suggested by the hulk of a French frigate that long lay in Bombay Harbor. Her measurements were: Length, 212 feet 5 inches; beam, 36 feet; depth, 21 feet; tonnage, under deck, 892; tonnage, gross, 963; tonnage, net, 921; raised quarter deck, 46 feet long. Her sail area was tremendous. For years after the older favorites had been cut down, and in some cases converted into barks, she continued to carry her full suit of racing sails and spars, but in 1881 the latter was reduced, 9 feet 6 inches being cut off her long lower masts and 7 feet off her lower yards, the other spars being shortened in proportion. Even at that, at late as 1892 she made 353 knots in a day and covered 2,180 miles in a week.

The revival of these stories of her prowess has aroused much public interest in the hulk.

LATEST MAIL SEIZURES.

Two Dutch and One Danish Ship Relieved of Postal Matter.

BERLIN, June 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to dispatches from The Hague to the Overseas News Agency today, the Dutch steamers Prins Willem I., bound to the East Indies, and Zijldijk, from the United States, were compelled to leave their mails in England.

The Postmaster General of Denmark, says another announcement by the news agency, reports that the Danish steamer Tyaldur, from the Faroe Islands for Copenhagen, was brought to Leith and searched, and the entire parcel mail confiscated by the British authorities.

A Berlin dispatch on May 26 reported that the Tyaldur, probably on a previous trip, had her parcels post removed by the British authorities at Leth.

STEAMER ASHORE IN AFRICA.

The Ping Suey, Liverpool for Yokohama, Seriously Damaged.

CAPE TOWN, June 25, (via London.)—The British steamer Ping Suey, which left Liverpool June 1 for Yokohama, is ashore at Dassen Island, thirty-five miles north-northwest of Cape Town. The steamer is reported seriously damaged.

The Ping Suey is owned by the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company (Holt Line) of London. She is of 6,458 tons gross. The steamer is a freighter, but may possibly have a few passengers aboard.

Physician's Wife Dies by Poison.

Mrs. Lillian Stephens of 148 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking a bottle of acid in her home. Mrs. Stephens, who is the wife of Dr. John D. Stephens, an oculist, had been despondent over the death of her sister a few months ago, and had warned her family that she intended to end her life. Mrs. Stephens was found by her husband, who had left her alone for a few moments.

SELBORNE RESIGNS FROM BRITISH CABINET

Other Conservative Members, It Is Rumored, Will Also Quit Over Irish Question.

LONDON, June 25.—The Earl of Selborne has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture, according to an official announcement tonight. He will make a statement in the House of Lords on Tuesday.

The general belief is that Lord Selborne resigned on account of the Government's Irish policy. He has been a strong opponent of the home rule policy.

Other conservative resignations from the Cabinet are rumored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Lord Selborne's resignation may be either in connection with the contemplated settlement of the Irish problem or with the withdrawal of labor from the land for the army.

"As the Minister responsible for agricultural interests he has come into open conflict with the War Office during the recruiting campaigns because of the drastic demands of the military authorities. He has been anxious to retain an adequate supply of labor on the land, although he has not hesitated to tell the farming community that some of them were trying to keep back men who ought to be in the army.

"On Home Rule it is possible that Lord Selborne is opposed to Lloyd George's settlement proposals."

FEARS END TO SERBIAN RACE

Losses by Death in War and by Disease Alarm Writer.

Instead of sending the reorganized remnants of the Serbian Army from Saloniki to the fighting line the Allies ought to save them for the work of building up the greater Serbia that is expected to arise in the Balkans after the war is over, in the opinion of a number of Serbian writers as expressed in the columns of the Russian press. In printing excerpts from these articles German newspapers take occasion to point out what they call the lack of harmony among the Allies on this subject, asserting that, while Great Britain and France are willing to sacrifice the last Serbian soldier, Russia, with an eye to the development of the Pan-Slavic idea, wishes to preserve the few able-bodied Serbs left, and for this reason allows articles along that line to be published in the Russian papers.

Writing in the Russky Wjedomosti of Moscow, R. Peschitch Gostuschsky, a Serbian author, says:

"Out of a population of 2,900,000 in 1912 we Serbians put 402,000 soldiers in the field. Since that time further calls for men have not ceased. Surrounded by enemies, we fought to the last drop of our blood and defended ourselves on all sides, while dying from hunger. Now Serbia, like Belgium, has been conquered by the enemy, and at the same time it has hardly any male population left. Part of our men have fallen, part have been captured, others have fled to Albania, where they have perished. Our retreating troops took with them to Albania 38,000 youths who were about to be called to the colors. Of these not even 10,000 reached Corfu. The rest perished in the snow banks of Albania, just outside the fortified camp of Valona, into which the Serbians were not allowed to come for fear they might bring cholera into the camp. Thus perished the flower of the Serbian youth, together with the veterans of three wars. Only pitiable remnants were finally taken to Corfu and Bizerta.

"Once we dreamt of a Greater Serbia. And now? The assertion that the Serbian people is dying out is not at all exaggerated. Many hundreds of thousands have fallen in battles with the Turks, the Bulgarians, the Austrians, the Germans, and then the Bulgarians again. The survivors have perished from cholera, from spotted typhus, and in the snowbanks of Albania. So if a Greater Serbia is to be created it will consist solely of women, children, and untilled fields. We, the survivors, are asking ourselves: 'How, in what way, is the resurrection of the Serbian people to take place? Why will a Greater Serbia be needed when there will be no more Serbians?' The last Serbian men must be spared, so that the future shall not be entirely lost to the Serbian people."

RUSSIANS REPEL TURKS.

Capture a Great Quantity of Arms in One Engagement.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Concerning the operations in the Caucasus, the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

We repulsed the Turks Friday night west of Platena, near Trebizond.

The same night they dislodged us from a convent in the region of Djivizluk, but finally by our counterattack they were driven out, and all subsequent attacks by the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses.

We also repulsed all Turkish attacks southeast of Dwivitzlyk, where we captured a great quantity of arms.

RUSSIANS RESUME GREAT OFFENSIVE

Continued from Page 1.

tured in the redoubt two cannon of great calibre.

North of the village of Zatouritzky we pushed back by a counterattack the enemy, who suffered severely in the hand grenade fighting.

North of Poustomyty, southeast of Sviniusky, (southwest of Lutsk,) the enemy attacked our lines yesterday evening, but was received by our concentrated fire and penetrated as far as our trenches at only a few points where our trenches had been virtually destroyed by his artillery fire.

In consequence of heavy losses the enemy fell back on all this front. We captured about 800 unwounded prisoners, of whom half were Germans. We took fifteen machine guns. The enemy trenches were filled with great numbers of dead and wounded from the bayonet.

North of Radziviloff, in the region of Riedkoff, we attacked the enemy and broke through his first-line trenches. In the course of this fighting Colonel Svietchite was wounded. The enemy continues to offer stubborn resistance. He is keeping up a concentrated artillery fire of large and small calibres.

West of Sniatyn (Czernowitz region) our troops, moving forward, occupied after a fight the villages of Willischoff and Toulounoff.

On Friday evening, after bitter fighting, we took Kimpolung (in Southern Bukowina) capturing sixty officers, 2,000 soldiers, and seven machine guns. At the station of Kimpolung we took a quantity of rolling stock. The capture of Kimpolung and Kuty puts in our possession the whole of Bukowina.

It was found that the enemy in his precipitate retreat in the region of Izkany, north of Southchava, left in our hands eighty-eight empty cars, seventeen cars loaded with maize, one loaded with oats, 50,000 pounds of anthracite, an enormous quantity of timber and structural material, great reserves of fodder, and other important war material.

Czar's Reserves "Inexhaustible."

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—Military observers assert that the Austrian and German troops in Volhynia continue to throw back the Russians at a rate which shows that not only has the Russian offensive here been definitely checked but that the tide has begun to roll back toward Lutsk. Northward from Zubling, where the battle line commences to bend northeastward to the Stokhod and Styr sections, the Germans progress has been less marked, but the fighting was more sanguinary.

The Russians attacked again and again the German troops which forced the passage of the Stokhod near Linewka and endeavored to force them from their precarious foothold in shallow trenches of the Stokhod. General von Linsingen's Germans, it is asserted, held on, however, and repulsed every attack, although the Russians brought fresh troops forward from apparently inexhaustible supplies of reserves.

George Wasner, correspondent of The Lokal Anzeiger, who was an eyewitness of the battle, warns his readers against rumors that the Russians are at the end of their resources.

"They have men and material in rich supply," says Herr Wasner, "and their fighting spirit at present is such that they venture to think of the recapture of Warsaw. That naturally is a childish dream, but it is an injustice to our brave troops if we believe their present achievements require less courage, determination, and hardships than earlier. The contrary is rather the case."

The official statement issued by the War Office today says:

In the northern section of the front there has been fighting between reconnoitring detachments at various points, during which we took prisoners and booty.

Army Group of General von Linsingen.—Strong Russian counterattacks against our forward attacks were quite unsuccessful, especially on both sides of Zaturze, twenty-five miles east of Vladimir-Volynski.

South of Plaszowka, in the sector east of Berestechk, about thirty miles west of Dubno, enemy attacks in considerable force were repeatedly repulsed.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer.—There is nothing to report.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The Austrian official communication received here admits the further falling back of the Austro-Hungarian forces before the Russians, saying:

In Bukowina we have occupied new positions between Kimpolung and Jokobeny. We evacuated the heights south of Betrometti and Visnitz without the enemy influencing our action.

RUSSIAN MENACE IN SOUTH.

Teuton Line in Volhynia Imperilled by Lechitsky's Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Events are developing in the South with extreme rapidity and in directions which may have an immediate and wide influence on the situation in the North. Since the capture of Czernowitz, the Russians have advanced south and southwest over fifty miles. They are now spreading westward until at the present moment they hold practically the whole of Bukowina, except the mountainous district in the extreme southwest. There is now not a single railway in Bukowina which is not wholly in the Russians' hands or useless to the Teutons because of the Russians being across it in force.

Since the forcing of the Pruth nothing has checked the Russians. The centre and right of Pflanzer's army are practically non-existent as a fighting force. There remains his left, forced by the Russian capture of Kuty to retreat along narrow mountain roads up the valley of the Black Tcheremosh. The Russians' seizure of the western bank of the Ribnitsa threatens Kolomea and one of the main lines of communication of Austria with her Galician armies.

That is the chief point of difference between this and the last advance into Bukowina. When last year the Russians advanced here, they already were west of Przemysl in Galicia. Consequently they now threaten to outflank the whole Austrian flank from the south.

The Austrians also are threatened with a fresh invasion of Hungary from the east instead of from the north. However distant this threat may seem, it is too serious to be disregarded.

The result is an immense lengthening of the German line to support the Austrians. Russia, with infinite new reserves of the same quality as her first troops, can afford to lengthen her line; her enemy Teutons cannot.

RUMANIA MASSING HER 4TH ARMY CORPS

Berlin Watching Volhynia Battle—Hint That Hindenburg Is Preparing a Great Blow.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Russian front continues to be the centre of military interest, largely owing to the possible political effect on Rumania, whence the mobilization of the Fourth Rumanian Army Corps, ostensibly against the Russian border, is reported.

The Russians are successfully maintaining their great numerical superiority by continuously throwing fresh formations into the main vortex of the battle in Volhynia, and against the pivotal point in the centre of the long battle line where General Bothmer, "the Bavarian lion," continues to beat back all Russian mass attacks.

German "measures" to dam the Russian flood are said to be developing according to schedule, but even speculation regarding the nature, extent, or possible consequences of these measures is prohibited. It is believed, however, that Hindenberg has come out of his hibernation in the north and is taking more than a platonic interest in the proceedings south of the Pripet swamps.

The counteroffensive of General Linsingen's armies from the west and southwest toward Lutsk continues to gain ground slowly despite the desperate resistance of the Russians, to whose reserves there is apparently no limit in sight as yet. To get relief from Linsingen's concentric pressure the Russians, who have an uncanny faculty for sensing Austrian troops among the Germans, have extended their mass attacks to the extreme tip of the north wing and are hammering away at the Austrians northwest of Czartorysk, but without success.

The Russians, who are still vainly trying to break the centre, continue storming against the line Tarnopol-Radzisvilloff, the ferocity of the fighting reaching a new high record northwest of Tarnopol, where no quarter to speak of appears to be given, as the Russians here, who are said to have attacked with hand grenades, were cut down to a man.

The Russian south wing, after traversing most of Bukowina, has at last caught up with the Austrian Army under General Pflanzer-Baltin, who is now in the foothills of the Carpathians and is expected to make a stand there. Military critics are not blind to the possibility that Pflanzer by a counteroffensive stroke may throw back the Russians' southern army on the Rumanian border, which might have the effect of making Rumania show her colors.

Bucharest reports indicate that the Rumanian war party is working at high pressure to force the Bratiano Cabinet into war. Take Jonescu is said to have caused a report to be spread throughout Rumania that within a month he would compel the Government to depart from its watchful neutrality policy. Rumania, however, does not seem to worry the Germans, who are pinning their faith to Linsingen in Volhynia, confident that coming events there will have a sobering effect on the Russian war party.

Considerable significance is attached to a Vienna report from Cracow that a great war council was held at Russian headquarters last week, presided over by the Czar and attended by all the commanding generals of the Russian front from Riga to Bessarabia.

200,000 TEUTONS SHIFTED.

Petrograd Says Germans Are Getting a "Rest" From Verdun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans continue to bring up reinforcements from the French front, and Austrians from the Italian front. Their number is said to be about 200,000, but since the defense of Bukowina has been practically abandoned, the bulk of these reinforcements evidently are concentrated against the armies of Generals Kaledine and Sakharoff on the northern half of General Brussiloff's front.

The German distribution of forces is curious. Regiments have been brought over from Verdun, and German prisoners declare the violence of the Russian fire reminds them of the French fire at Verdun. But evidently the dispatch of troops to the Kovel sector has not after all involved the relaxation of the German offensive against the French fortress, and it would seem as though the Germans are merely shuffling their cards.

They are maintaining the fighting energy of the troops by a change of service not by a cessation of work and apparently the regiments badly battered at Verdun are simply replenished and sent to the danger zone on the Russian front, their place at Verdun being taken by regiments that have not yet gone through that terrible mill.

RUSSIAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is still difficult to ascertain exactly the total of the new forces which the enemy is receiving, but certainly the Tenth Prussian Corps has arrived, it is said, from the Rheims front. The Fifth Bavarian Corps also is reported from the Arras front, while mention is made of troops arrived from Laon, the numbers of which are unknown.

A notebook found on a dead Austrian officer speaks of the remarkable achievement of the Germans in having transferred corps from Verdun to Kovel in six days, which indicates the probability that a certain quantity of troops have come thence. Opinion among German prisoners is that more still are coming on. They say it is reported among the German troops that the Kaiser said recently he intended sending seven German corps to Kovel, if necessary, to retake Lutsk.

This matter is obviously soldiers' gossip, but still it is indicative of the sentiment of the German troops as to the importance of retaking the lost ground.

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UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directly and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.

Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale. Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated New York, June 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 100 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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In five months of 1916 The New York Times published 127,159 lines of Railroad, Steamship and other travel advertising, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

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The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744.

MARSTON AND LEWIS WIN FOUR-BALL MATCH ON BALTUSROL LINKS

MARSTON IS STAR OF GOLF QUARTET

Baltusrol Player and Lewis Win Four-Ball Match from Travers and Low by 4 and 3.

SHOWING OF TRAVERS BAD

Open Champion Fails to Win a Single Hole; Lewis, Too, Proves of Slight Assistance to Marston.

Max Marston of Baltusrol, former New Jersey State golf champion, defeated George Low, also of Baltusrol, former metropolitan champion, in a four-ball match yesterday over their home course by the margin of 4 up and 3 to play. Among those present were Jerome Dunstan Travers of Upper Montclair, national open champion, and Reginald M. Lewis of Wykagyl, Westchester champion. Travers was at Baltusrol for the express purpose of aiding George Low to repel the assaults of Marston, and Reggie Lewis was induced by Marston to come to his assistance, but for the most part, the principals were left to battle against each other, while the accessories before and after the fact wandered around in the rough and inspected the sand in the traps.

Marston went around the course during the morning rain in an approximate 75, a stroke over par, and he duplicated this feat in the afternoon for a 36-hole total of 150. It is hard to beat such golf on the Baltusrol course, and Low found the task a little too heavy for his aging shoulders. He held Marston and Lewis, playing their best ball, to an advantage of 4 up in the first round, and in the afternoon he actually finished all square with their best ball for the eighteen holes. He played exactly par golf on every hole except the fourteenth, where his second shot hit a tree and dropped into a trap. An extra shot here put him a stroke over par, and he finished that way with a 75.

Travers Way Off His Game.

In the actual match, Jerry Travers failed to figure in a single winning hole. The best he could do was to halve the fifteenth hole in the afternoon, and by doing so he lost the match, as the Marston-Lewis combination was dormie 4 at the time. The open champion was far off his game, and seemed unable to make two consecutive good shots. If he got well off the tee, he was sure to find the rough on his second, or to hit more turf than ball on his approach. The depths of his despondency were reached when he took three putts on the eighth green in the afternoon from a distance of about twenty feet. He tried wood and iron off the tee with varying sucess, and he used niblick and mashie in the traps with unqualified failure.

Except when he was excavating in the traps, however, Travers stayed on the course, but young Reggie Lewis spent the day wandering through the woods and fields some distance from the other three players in the four-ball match. Not that he missed the traps, for he played into all that he saw, but for the most part his wanderings took him so far afield that he could barely see the tall flag that marked the position of the cup on the green. His deportment was like that of a certain young lady made famous in a nursery song—when he was good, he was very, very good, but when he was bad, he was horrid! He won two holes in the morning, the fourth and the seventeenth, and he saved the fifth in the afternoon with a half when Marston was weak on his approach. This constituted the sum total of his good works for the day.

Marston Going at Nice Clip.

After Lewis had won the fourth hole in the morning, Marston took the fifth in a stroke under par, and the long seventh in even par, while the others were journeying to the green in a go-as-you-please and pay-as-you-go manner. George Low chipped up to the eighth green on the mountain side for a 3 and then all the holes were halved to the fourteenth, which Marston won with a 4. A 3 by Marston also captured the seventeenth easily, but a 4 on the eighteenth by Low was good enough to win when all the others got into trouble. This left Marston and Lewis 4 up for the round.

A twelve-foot putt for a 2 by Marston on the third hole in the afternoon increased this lead to 5 up, but the steady and flawless golf of the professional reduced this to 3 up at the turn. On the tenth hole, Lewis performed the unusual feat of driving into the water that surrounds the green. The ball carried almost the entire distance, some 280 yards, and popped into the water on a short bounce. When Travers and Low reached traps on their second shots to the fourteenth green, Marston made the lead 4 up again with a par 4.

Although Marston, Travers, and Lewis all got 4s on the deciding hole; the fifteenth, it was Lewis who really clinched the match by being the first to sink his putt for a half with Travers, winning the contest by 4 up and 3 to play. By winning the eighteenth, a bye hole, with a 3, Travers helped his team to a margin of 1 up on the afternoon round. The best ball cards are as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Marston and Lewis—
Out ....5 4 3 5 3 4 5 4 3—36
Travers and Low—
Out ....5 4 3 6 4 4 6 3 3—38
Marston and Lewis—
In ....4 4 4 3 4 4 5 3 5—36—72
Travers and Low—
In ....4 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 4—38—76

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Marston and Lewis—
Out ....5 4 2 5 4 5 5 5 3—38
Travers and Low—
Out ....5 4 3 5 4 4 5 4 3—37
Marston and Lewis—
In ....4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—36—74
Travers and Low—
In ....4 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 3—36—73

Catlin Golf Champion at Haworth.

J. B. Catlin is the new golf champion of the Haworth Country Club. He won the title yesterday by defeating E. Van Leuven in the final match, 3 up and 1 to play. The matches were played on a handicap basis, with Catlin marked at 18 and Van Leuven at 16. Catlin won his way into the final round by disposing of J. E. Shafer, handicap 21, 5 up and 4 to play, and Van Leuven reached the final round by defeating W. S. Cowie, handicap, 16 2 and 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
(Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 2.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	33	20	.623
Philadelphia	31	23	.574
Boston	26	25	.510
New York	26	26	.500
Chicago	27	30	.474
Cincinnati	27	31	.466
Pittsburgh	25	29	.463
St. Louis	26	35	.426

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	34	25	.576
New York	33	25	.569
Boston	32	27	.542
Detroit	32	28	.533
Washington	31	28	.525
Chicago	29	28	.509
St. Louis	26	33	.441
Philadelphia	16	39	.291

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first game starts at 1.30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Boston at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Boston.

REDS ARE BEATEN TWICE.

Cardinals Capture Both Ends of a Double-Header.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—St. Louis won both games of a double-header from Cincinnati here today, the first, 2 to 1, and the second, 5 to 4. In the first game Steele let the local team down with three hits.

The second game was a ragged exhibition. Cincinnati took an early lead, but the visitors tied the score in the fifth with the help of singles by Gonzales, Corhan and Butler. Gonzales scored on an infield hit, and Corhan and Butler counted on three errors. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,2b	4	0	2	3	5
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Long,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Snyder,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Hornsby,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Smith,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	3	1
Corhan,ss	3	0	1	4	3
Steele,p	3	0	1	0	1
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	14

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	1	1	2	3
Herzog,ss	4	0	0	4	3
Chase,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Clarke,c	2	0	1	5	2
Wingo,c	1	0	0	3	1
Killifer,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Neale,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	6	1
Louden,2b	2	0	1	2	3
Emmer,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	0	2
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bHuhn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	27	15

a-Batted for Louden in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Toney in eighth inning.

Errors—Wingo, Louden.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Smith. Stolen base—Betzel. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Snyder; Toney, Groh, and Herzog. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 3. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 3 hits, 1 run in 6 1-3 innings; off Ames, no hits, no runs in 2 2-3 innings; off Toney, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Schneider, no hits, no runs in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Hornsby.) Struck out—By Steele, 1; by Ames, 1; by Toney, 5; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,2b	4	0	1	5	5
Bescher,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Long,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	1	3
Hornsby,3b	4	1	3	0	4
Smith,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Gonzales,1b	4	1	1	14	1
Corhan,ss	4	1	1	4	6
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	1
Williams,p	1	1	1	0	0
Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	5	11	27	20

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	2	2	3	1
Fisher,ss,2b	5	1	1	2	0
Chase,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Killifer,cf	2	1	2	0	0
Wingo,c	5	0	1	4	3
Neale,lf	5	0	2	3	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Louden,2b	0	0	0	2	0
Herzog,ss	1	0	0	1	1
Moseley,p	2	0	0	0	0
Dale,p	1	0	0	0	0
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
cMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
dEmmer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	27	5

a-Batted for Meadows in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Louden in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Moseley in seventh inning.
d-Ran for Dale in eighth inning.

Errors—Corhan (2,) Williams, Fisher (2,) Wingo.

St. Louis..............0 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0—5
Cincinnati ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Betzel, Williams. Three-base hit — Fisher. Stolen bases — Bescher, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double play—Corhan, Betzel, and Gonzales. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 12. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Williams, 2; off Ames, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 3 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; off Williams, 5 hits, no runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Ames, 3 hits, 1 run in 1 1-3 innings; off Moseley, 11 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; off Dale, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off Knetzer, no hits, no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Moseley, 4. Wild pitches — Moseley, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Football Association Officers.

At the annual meeting of the American Football Association the following officers were elected:

President, Duncan Carswell of Orange, N. J.; Vice President, Donald MacMillan of East Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Harry Craig of Paterson, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Robert M. Marshall of Arlington, N. J.; Corresponding Secretary, A. N. Beveridge of Arlington, N. J.; Delegate to United States Football Association, A. M. Brown of Yonkers.

The American Football Association Cup was presented to the Bethlehem Steel F. C. The winners of the trophy also received gold medals. The Scottish-Americans received silver medals with gold centres.

New York State League.

Utica, 8; Harrisburg, 0. (First game.)
Utica, 3; Harrisburg, 1. (Second game.)
Albany, 3; Syracuse, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 8; Memphis, 1.
Nashville, 9; Mobile, 2.

COLUMBIA LEADS COLLEGE NINES

Had One Defeat in 20 Games—Tufts, Harvard, and Syracuse Follow.

Columbia, Tufts, Harvard and Syracuse are the leading college baseball teams of the season of 1916. On a percentage basis Columbia is entitled to the championship inasmuch as it has lost only one game of twenty played, eighteen being victories and one a tie. Tufts lost two games out of twenty-two. Harvard dropped three out of twenty-four and Syracuse three out of twenty-two.

Columbia's only defeat was by Cornell, and the Blue and White played a tie game of fifteen innings with Pennsylvania. The New York nine defeated Dartmouth, Yale, Lafayette, Fordham twice, Union twice, and Colgate among others. Tufts was defeated by Bowdoin and Harvard, and Harvard fell a victim to Brown, Boston College and the Catholic University.

Bad weather kept Columbia from playing Harvard either of the games scheduled and rain interfered with Columbia's return game with Cornell. The Blue and White, however, seemed to be the match of any team in the country in the closing weeks of the campaign, owing largely to the phenomenal pitching of George Smith. In five games he allowed only twelve hits, struck out seventy-four men and was scored on only once. Beck, the Columbia second string twirler, pitched in two of the last seven games and yielded only four hits and two runs. With such pitching Columbia was invincible.

Tufts and Harvard were evenly balanced, and the Medford team, with Whittaker, had a pitcher second only to Smith. The Crimson had reliable pitching furnished by Mahan and Whitney, and although it was not as spectacular as the brand of twirling displayed by the Columbia pair, it was hardly less effective.

Columbia and Tufts combined their fine pitching with heavy batting. Tufts led all the teams with an average of .315, and Columbia was only a few points behind with .283. Harvard had an average of .236.

Leland of Tufts was the most powerful individual batsman, compiling an average of .436 for twenty games. Stafford, a teammate, in the same number of games batted .404, and Stafford led in stolen bases with a total of twenty-four.

The standings follow:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Games.	W.	L.	P.C.
*Columbia	20	18	1	.948
Tufts	22	20	2	.910
*Harvard	25	21	3	.875
Syracuse	22	19	3	.865
Lehigh	18	13	5	.724
Navy	24	16	8	.667
Brown	19	12	7	.632
Cornell	22	13	9	.592
Princeton	22	13	9	.592
Dartmouth	21	12	9	.572
*Army	19	10	8	.556
Lafayette	22	12	10	.546
*Fordham	14	7	6	.539
*Amherst	17	9	7	.530
Georgetown	22	11	11	.500
Williams	17	7	10	.412
Yale	23	8	15	.348
*Pennsylvania	22	6	15	.273

*Played tie games; games with league teams not included.

Team Batting.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	Pc.
Tufts	22	667	152	210	50	78	.315
Wesleyan	15	380	76	112	..	35	.295
Columbia	19	662	114	187	20	34	.283
Lehigh	18	536	96	145	5	24	.271
Army	19	589	101	153	20	53	.260
Penn State	24	848	134	215	..	..	.254
Dartmouth	21	708	109	176	33	34	.248
Harvard	25	811	160	191	39	58	.236
Fordham	14	437	59	103	11	27	.236
Lafayette	22	740	82	151	10	8	.221
Georgetown	22	698	92	150	16	28	.215
Princeton	22	710	67	150	18	32	.211
Brown	19	562	88	118	31	34	.210
Navy	24	632	97	128	18	18	.202
Cornell	22	678	62	135	22	15	.199
Yale	22	709	85	140	23	43	.195
Amherst	17	525	64	101	13	17	.193
Williams	17	564	93	107	12	24	.190
Pennsylvania	21	694	56	127	27	15	.184
Holy Cross	15	371	30	67	15	11	.180

Individual Batting.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Leland, Tufts, rf.	20	78	18	34	3	8	.436
Budd, Cornell, 1b.	11	37	3	15	0	0	.405
Stafford, Tufts, 2b.	20	72	30	29	6	24	.404
Paine, Dartm'th, 1b.	17	58	13	23	5	5	.395
Beck, Col., p., rf.	19	68	10	26	1	1	.382
Mitchell, Army, rf.	14	53	9	20	3	4	.378
Gerhardt, Army, 3b.	19	70	17	26	0	5	.373
Aschorn, Lehigh, 2b.	12	30	7	11	0	0	.366
Clark, Williams, ss.	17	66	22	24	4	2	.364
Carroll, Tufts, c.	21	71	13	25	5	7	.353
Lees, Lehigh, c.	16	54	14	19	0	4	.353
Mahan, Har., p., rf.	14	43	5	15	1	2	.350
Harte, Harvard, c.	25	95	19	33	4	7	.348
Buonaguro, Col., ss.	19	75	17	26	0	4	.347
Goodri'e, Am., 1b, p.	18	61	10	21	1	1	.345
Watt, Columbia, 2b.	19	82	20	28	1	8	.342
Whittaker, Tufts, p.	14	39	11	13	2	1	.333
Volk, Tufts, 1b.	21	72	14	24	6	7	.333
Chapin, Wesleyan, c.	14	36	9	12	..	7	.333
Lawson, Wesleyan.	15	48	12	16	..	7	.333
Rawle, Leh., cf., p.	16	55	8	18	1	1	.328
Wigglesworth, Holy Cross, lf.	15	46	6	15	2	1	.327
Beeman, Wesleyan.	14	43	11	14	..	1	.325
Stookey, Wesleyan.	13	40	7	13	..	3	.325
Johnston, Pa. S., p.	23	99	14	32	..	3	.323
Blyth, Pa., s., 3b.	24	99	20	32	1	4	.323
Gerard, Lafayette, p.	11	25	4	8	0	0	.320
Saunders, Tufts, ss.	20	63	17	20	6	4	.318
Anderson, Tufts, lf.	10	35	6	11	1	4	.315
J. Johnston, Brown, rf	12	35	5	11	3	2	.315
Robinson, Pa. S., 1b.	24	96	21	30	4	4	.313
Markthaler, Wesl'n.	14	45	10	14	..	5	.311
McCarthy, G'town, cf.	22	71	10	22	3	2	.310
Coolidge, Harv'd, cf.	25	94	22	20	4	7	.309
Sarcka, Army, p.	11	26	6	8	0	1	.308
Damico, Fordh'm, 1b.	14	52	12	16	1	3	.307
Vaughn, Yale, cf.	18	59	5	18	1	4	.307
Hall, Fordham.	14	46	4	14	1	2	.304
Osborne, Dartm'h, cf.	21	80	16	24	2	5	.300

ALL-AMERICAN TEAM NAMED.

Picked Soccer Players Will Leave for Norway on July 26.

The International games committee of the United States Football Association has selected the all-American soccer team for the coming tour of Norway and Sweden. The team, which will be under the charge of Thomas W. Cahill, Secretary of the United States Football Association, will sail on July 26 on the Frederick VIII., and the first international game will be played in Christiania on August 15. The American team is as follows:

Goal, Tintle of Brooklyn Celtics; right back, W. Black of Beverley, Mass.; left back, C. H. Spalding of Disston, Penn.; right half back, T. Murray of Bethlehems; centre half back, Neil Clarke of Bethlehems; left half back, A. Blaky of Putnams, Philadelphia; outside right, James Ford of Jersey A. C.; inside right, C. Ellis of Continentals, New York; centre, J. Heminsley of Scottish-Americans; inside left, H. Cooper of Continentals, New York; outside left, H. Shanholtz of Brooklyn Field Club; reserves, C. Smith of Babcock & Wilcox; J. Robertson of Yonkers F. C., and W. L. Burgin of Wanderers, Philadelphia.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Triumph of Harvard's Crew.

Many persons there are who regard the speed and endurance contests of well-drilled amateur watermen as crowning all sporting spectacles, and such enthusiasts will regret keenly that the mighty Crimson 'Varsity crew, which so thoroughly thrashed Yale on Friday, is not to meet the finished machine of Syracuse, dominant upon the Hudson.

A doubt exists and will persist—save in the minds of Harvard and Syracuse men, who will be certain, even if not in accord, as to the respective merits of the crews—whether the potent product of Herrick and of the amateur coaching system might not have been able to display its wake to the seasoned aggregation of Jim Ten Eyck. It will be difficult to convince those who, perched upon observation cars or yachts, or massed upon the banks of the Thames, saw the formidable Crimson crew sweep into oblivion a record that had stood intact for twenty-eight years, that the master of that crew exists today in college athletic circles, yet the experts, in general, feel assured that Poughkeepsie's victorious eight, welded by its four bands of steel from Duluth's factory of oarsmen, could defeat even the crew from Cambridge.

The achievement of Herrick, nevertheless, is the greatest of the season in college rowing, and the display of his young watermen at New London fittingly closes the season. There was little—almost nothing—in the situation that confronted the volunteer mentor when he essayed his task, to lead him to expect signal success, or, in fact, any other reward this year except the grumblings that always resound after repeated defeats. Not since 1913 had Harvard tasted of triumph upon the Thames, and the spirit promoted by success was, therefore, wholly lacking. The graduate coaching system was viewed with suspicion and disfavor by many veterans, heroes of Harvard's athletic annals, and by a goodly portion of the undergraduate body.

To render a dusky prospect even gloomier, Herrick had as a nucleus for his 1916 'Varsity crew only three oarsmen, none of whom had ever sat in a crew able to watch Yale's receding prow. It was not an enviable post, that of Herrick three months ago. But he has made it enviable, and no one will grudge him the bays he wears so unassumingly.

⁂

Columbia Nine's Surpassing Season.

Out of the multitude of college baseball teams in the East, it must be a source of keen gratification to Columbia men to find the Blue and White nestled comfortably at the top on a rating compounded on the percentage basis of victories and defeats, which is practically the only manner by which a decision can be reached when all of the college teams are included. Of course Columbia has not won a college championship, for there is no such championship to win, but the Morningside collegians, with a record of eighteen victories and only one defeat, have established a right to lift their heads high in the world of college athletics.

There are some causes for disappointment in the working out of the Columbia schedule. It will always be regretted that Harvard was not played, for Harvard stands for much in the college baseball world, and the record of the team this season is one of which the Crimson may be proud. Rain caused the abandonment of both the Columbia-Harvard games, a condition which naturally precludes Columbia from claiming any actual superiority, though a seeming advantage may be derived from the perusal of comparative scores. Columbia also lost one of the two opportunities to play Cornell and here is another stumbling block to unqualified success, for Cornell was the only college to triumph over Columbia. But taken on the broader plane of percentage the Morningside team has gained a high place and arguments that attempt to detract from the achievement will be shattered against the weight of undergraduate sentiment throughout the country.

Three of the Columbia team—R. W. Watt, George Smith, and R. D. Beck—are being eagerly sought by the big league men, who perhaps have visions of gaining others of the calibre of Eddie Collins. This in itself speaks volumes for the standard of play of Columbia during the season, a season which found a high level of play among all of the college teams.

Second to Columbia in the percentage rating comes Tufts, and then follow Harvard and Syracuse, an unusual combination for the first four in baseball. Harvard played excellently all the Spring, defeating Yale and Princeton easily in the leading series of the season.

⁂

Too Many Tennis Tournaments?

Those who have eagerly fostered the growth of tennis took delight this year in pointing to the vastly increased number of tournaments as convincing evidence that their efforts had been rewarded. But now with the playing season well under way, there is reason to ponder the situation for fear the nurtured infant may have become an unruly giant. It is perhaps radical to say there is too much tennis—that is, too many tournaments—but there is no evading the fact that the list of fixtures threatens to become unwieldy. Briefly, the sport is on the verge of running away from the players.

To those who have followed the progress of tennis thus far this season attention must have been drawn to the fact that the quality of the entry was in many cases below par. It takes time to develop tennis men of the first flight, and the tournament growth has been so rapid that at present there seems to be too few stars to go around. Some of the older men of the game, those whose presence added zest to every competition, are beginning to withdraw, and the increase in promising youths to take their places is not such that all of the tournaments can be well supplied with talent.

With three and four, and some times more, tournaments a week, there is bound to be a dearth of players of prominence in some of them, and many times it is the big event which suffers. Certain players will compete in a small tournament for special reasons, and the result is that just such a proportion of interest is withdrawn from the more important event.

Apparently the tournament list for the eastern section of the country has reached proportions which should not be extended without serious consideration, or, at any rate, until the campaign of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, to promote the sport among the boys and the juniors, has taken firm root so that there may be a constantly increasing group of players whose skill ranges between narrow lines of difference, from which every tournament may have a fair allotment of the leaders in the sport. Hollow victories cannot make for the keenest interest in tennis.

⁂

Breeding from Thoroughbred Sires.

With the resumption of racing in the East there is a growing sentiment among breeders throughout the country in favor of the production of more and better horses, and everything is being done by The Jockey Club to foster and encourage this renewed activity among those who are interested in the thoroughbred.

While many of the wealthier breeders have done much to popularize the raising of racing stock, there are still a large number who could assist in the work by placing stallions of the proper racing type in grazing communities and allow them to be mated with mares, whose owners would, no doubt, welcome the opportunity to breed to registered thoroughbred sires. We should then have thousands of foals coming along each year, which would be of great benefit to the country at large. Where this service is performed for the farmer and small stock raiser, care should be taken that none but sound horses with good shoulders, and not less than eight and a quarter inches of bone in front and nine inches behind, be utilized. If they have good shoulders, correct action will necessarily follow. Clean hocks and straight hind legs are other requisites, and still another essential is an equable temper.

The area for the development of systematic breeding in the United States is immense, and the matter is one which at some future time the Government undoubtedly will take under consideration. To co-operate as closely with active racing associations as foreign countries have done would, perhaps, be too radical a step to take at first. But that this course will be taken ultimately by the Bureau of Animal Industry is reasonably certain.

⁂

Athletics and the National Guard.

What would the National Guard of New York have been had it not been for its ardent advocacy of track and field athletics and other sports?

This question was fired during the past week at a gathering of men prominent in the track world, and received enough answers to fill a Morse manual. And here is another:

Appealing as it does to the patriotism of American youth, the National Guard would still be a powerful unit of United States military power even without track sports. But it must be remembered that athletes in the past decade have been an influential factor in the militia, and this force, which may soon see service in Mexico, can credit its present apparent state of efficiency largely to athletics. If the call to Mexico comes it will probably be found that most of the real fighting will be done by the athletes who, well trained and hardened by their campaigns on cinder path and board floors, will be able to face the strain better than their comrades. It will not be the athletes who will need their feet bathed in soda after a hard tramp; it will not be the athletes who will fall from fatigue if any soldiers do so. The athletes will doubtless be up in front at all times.

From any angle one looks at the question, athletes have been of infinite value to the National Guard commands in New York. The regiments with the best team of athletes in almost every instance were recruited to the greatest strength. Take the Seventy-first Regiment as an example. Only a few weeks the "Safety First" boys won the championship of the Military Athletic League. When President Wilson first issued his mobilization call the Seventy-first was ready, and needed comparatively few recruits to bring it up to war strength. Now comes word from Washington that the Seventy-first will be one of the first regiments sent to the border.

The "red-legged" boys, the Fighting Fourteenth, are in Beekman. From the athletic standpoint this is another strong organization. Colonel Foote, the commander, is probably the first guard leader to demand compulsory athletics for his men.

The Sixty-ninth has some good athletes in its ranks and, while not stars, they are strong young men who can stand the "gaff." And so on down the line. Take any of the regiments which are now prominent in the news dispatches, and one finds they have good track teams.

TIGERS HAVE BAD TUMBLE.

Lose Twice to Browns and Fall a Notch in Standing.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—St. Louis pushed Detroit down into fourth place by taking both games of a double header here today, 8 to 2 and 3 to 1.

Timely hitting by St. Louis, coupled with Detroit's misplays, enabled the local men to win the first game. Mitchell's wildness cost Detroit the second game. With the score tied in the seventh, after he had hit two batsmen and Shotton had singled, filling the bases, Mitchell passed Sisler, forcing in the winning run. Seven double plays by St. Louis were a feature of the two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Austin,3b	3	2	2	2	3
Miller,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	2	10	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	5	3
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	2	2	4	7
Severeid,c	3	1	2	1	3
Wellman,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	32	8	11	27	17

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Cobb,cf	2	1	1	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Heilman,rf	3	0	2	3	0
Burns,1b	2	0	0	13	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Stanage,c	3	0	1	3	1
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKavanagh	0	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	27	2	7	24	12

a-Batted for Boland in sixth inning.

Errors—Lavan, (2,) Vitt, Cobb, Veach, Burns.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 3 1 0 2 2 ..—8
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2

Three-base hit—Bush. Stolen bases—Austin, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Miller (2). Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler (2); Lavan, Severeid, Austin, and Shotton; Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler; Wellman, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 7. First base on error—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Boland, 1; off Cunningham, 2; off Wellman, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 2 hits, 1 run in four innings; off Wellman, 7 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Boland, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings; off Cunningham, 5 hits, 4 runs in two innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Wellman, 1.—Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	2	3	2
Autsin,3b	3	0	2	2	3
Miller,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Sisler,1b	2	0	0	12	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	2	1	2
Hartley,c	2	1	0	4	1
Groom,p	2	0	0	0	4
aSevereid	0	0	0	0	0
bTobin	0	1	0	0	0
Koob,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	8	27	13

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	0	2	1	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	6	1
Young,2b	3	0	0	3	2
cKavanaugh	1	0	0	0	0
Baker,c	3	1	2	7	2
Mitchell,p	2	0	2	0	0
dDubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	7	24	6

a-Batted for Groom in seventh inning.
b-Ran for Severeid in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Young in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.

Errors—Shotton, Austin, (2,) Cobb.

St. Louis..............0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 ..—3
Detroit ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits — Baker, Miller, Marsans, Austin. Stolen bases—Marsans (2,) Hartley. Sacrifice hit — Bush. Double plays — Vitt, Young, and Burns; Groom, Pratt, and Hartley; Shotton and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 7; off Groom, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 8 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Groom, 6 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; off Koob, 1 hit, no runs in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell, 2; by Groom, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Groom, 2; by Koob, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

INDIANS YIELD TO SOX.

Hits by Collins and Fournier in Eleventh Beat Leaders.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Chicago defeated Cleveland, 4 to 3, in an eleven-inning game here today. Eddie Collins's double, Jackson's sacrifice, and Fournier's single scored the winning run.

The game was a bitter one, each team fighting every inch of the way. Terry was spiked on the arm by Chapman and had to leave the game. Weaver and Howard almost came to blows over the alleged spiking, by the former of the latter. They were separated by the players and the umpires.

Scott was wild and gave way to Russell, who pitched a good game. The playing of the local men at times was erratic, enabling the visitors to score all their runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Felsch,cf	5	0	2	2	0
W'ver,3b,ss	5	1	1	3	3
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Jackson,lf	4	0	4	4	0
J.Collins,rf	5	1	1	1	1
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	10	2
Schalk,c	3	0	0	8	4
Terry,ss	2	0	1	8	1
Murphy,3b	2	1	1	0	0
Scott,p	2	0	0	0	2
aLynn	1	0	1	0	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	38	4	13	33	18

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	1	3	4	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Smith,rf	3	0	0	0	1
Roth,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	5	1	1	14	1
Wams'ns,3b	3	0	0	3	4
Howard,2b	5	0	2	5	5
O'Neil,c	4	0	0	2	0
Coumbe,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	36	3	6	*32	18

Errors—Weaver, E. Collins, Fournier (2), Terry, Murphy, Wambsgans.

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Scott in seventh inning.

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—3
Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Graney (2), Jackson, E. Collins. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Graney. Stolen base—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Wambsgans, E. Collins, Jackson. Double plays—Wambsgans, Howard, and Gandil (2); Howard and Gandil; Wambsgans, Gandil, E. Collins, Weaver, and Fournier; Fournier and Weaver. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Scott, 6; off Coumbe, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 5 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Russell, 1 hit, no runs in four innings; off Coumbe, 13 hits, 3 runs in ten and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe (Schalk). Struck out—By Scott, 4; by Coumbe, 1; by Russell, 2. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

CUBS LOSE IN TWELFTH.

Vaughn Weakens and Pittsburgh Amasses Plenty of Runs.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Vaughn blew up in the twelfth inning today, and five successive hits, an error, and a wild pitch gave Pittsburgh a hard-fought victory over Chicago, 8 to 3. The Cubs lost also the services of McCarthy, who was seriously spiked, and Archer, who suffered a torn finger nail. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	6	2	3	5	0
Johnston,1b	6	1	1	13	0
Wagner,ss	5	2	3	3	3
Hinchm'n,rf	6	2	3	0	0
Viox,2b	6	0	3	2	1
Costello,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Schultz,2b	2	0	0	0	0
Baird,3b,lf	5	0	0	1	4
Wilson,c	5	0	1	11	0
Kant'hner,p	1	0	0	0	0
Jacobs,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper,p	2	1	1	0	0
Total	49	8	16	36	8

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,3b	6	1	2	2	4
Mann,rf	6	0	1	1	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	3	1
Schulte,lf	5	0	2	2	0
McC'thy,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Knabe,2b	5	0	1	2	4
Saier,1b	5	0	0	14	0
Archer,c	3	0	0	3	3
Fisher,c	2	0	0	4	0
Mulligan,ss	4	1	1	5	0
M'Connell,p	2	0	1	0	0
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	1
aPackard	0	1	0	0	0
bClemens	1	0	0	0	0
Total	45	3	10	36	13

a-Ran for McConnell in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Vaughn in twelfth inning.

Errors—Johnston, Zeider, Knabe, Mulligan.

Pittsburgh ......2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—8
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Carey, Williams, Mann. Home run—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Wilson, Schultz. Sacrifice hits—Kantlehner, Williams. Double play—Johnston (unassisted). Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 7 hits, 2 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Jacobs, 2 hits, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Cooper, 1 hit, no runs in four and two-thirds innings; off McConnell, 7 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Vaughn, 9 hits, 5 runs in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Kantlehner (Mulligan). Struck out—By Kantlehner, 2; by Jacobs, 2; by Cooper, 5; by McConnell, 2; by Vaughn, 5. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Passed ball—Wilson. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth.

American Association.

Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 5, (first game.)
Kansas City, 4; Louisville, 1, (second game.)
Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis, 6, (first game.)
Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 1, (second game.)
St. Paul, 7; Columbus, 0, (first game.)
St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 4, (second game.)
Minneapolis, 5; Toledo, 2, (first game.)
Minneapolis, 5; Toledo, 0, (second game.)

Eastern League.

All scheduled games postponed; rain.

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CARSTAIRS WHISKEY

FIGHTERS ARE FIT FOR BEST EFFORTS

Moran Will Have Many Advantages Over Hoosier Giant Killer in Thursday's Bout.

The biggest boxing attraction for New Yorkers since Jess Willard boxed Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden, will take place at Washington Park, in Brooklyn, on Thursday night, when Jack Dillon, the Giant Killer from Indianapolis, will box Frank Moran. The young and ambitious Hoosier will have the opportunity of playing David to Moran's Goliath. Moran is training at Saratoga Springs, while Dillon is getting into shape at Washington Park.

Dillon has quite a job on his hands, for Moran has all the physical advantages in the bout. Dillon weighs 168 pounds and Moran tips the scales at 202. The Hoosier stands 5 feet 7½ inches, and Moran is 6 feet 1 inch. Dillon has a reach of 72 inches, and Moran's is 77½ inches.

Dillon is a quick, active boxer, and will rely on his aggressiveness to outpoint Moran. Francis Charles will depend mostly on his right-hand wallop to interrupt Dillon's activity. At Saratoga Moran is working against the Zulu Kid, who is built along the same proportions as Dillon. The big blonde Pittsburgher is working along different lines in his present bout than he did for Champion Willard.

He realizes that he is up against a younger and a quicker performer, and has been developing a boxing style of quick fisticuffs. The general feeling is that Dillon, game and skillful render of ring reputations that he is, will do well to carry his own repute untorn from the ring on Thursday night.

The seat sale has been large, according to Dan McKetrick, who with Jack Curley and Harry Pollok is engineering the scrap. The old home of the Dodgers, and later the stamping ground of the late lamented Federal League, is an ideal place for the big affair, and the bout can be seen from every seat in the big arena.

There is much at stake for both boxers. The purse amounts to something like $40,000, Moran getting the larger portion of the cash. The gates will be opened at 5 o'clock in the evening. There will be twelve main entrances and two entrances into the bleacher section.

The measurements of the two boxers are as follows:

DILLON.		MORAN.
168 pounds	Weight	202 pounds
5 feet 7½ inches	Height	6 feet 1 inch
72 inches	Reach	77½ inches
42 inches	Chest	43 inches
16½ inches	Neck	17½ inches
8½ inches	Wrist	8½ inches
14½ inches	Biceps	15½ inches
31 inches	Waist	36 inches
22 inches	Thigh	21 inches
16 inches	Calf	15¼ inches
9½ inches	Ankle	9½ inches

Several other bouts are scheduled for the week. This evening at the Olympic A. C., Johnny Harvey will go against Jimmy Duffy. On Tuesday evening Joe Cox, the big heavyweight, who boasts of having out-pointed Jess Willard, will make his local début against Bill Brennan. On Wednesday evening the Pioneer Sporting Club will have as a head-liner at its weekly show, Joe Mooney and Chick Simler.

The bouts scheduled for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Johny Harvey vs. Jimmy Duffy.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Eddie Dorsey vs. Leo Johnson.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Joe Cox vs. Bill Brennan.
Harlem S. C., Rockaway—Dave Kurtz vs. Paul Dixon.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Mooney vs. Chick Simler.

THURSDAY.

Washington Park, Brooklyn—Frank Moran vs. Jack Dillon.

FRIDAY.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Walter Mohr vs. Chick Simler.

RIFLE SCORES ARE HIGH.

Ohio Team Leads Small-Bore Championship Shoot With 2,862.

WASHINGTON, June 25. — Aggregate scores for the first three weeks of the small-bore rifle championship announced today by the National Rifle Association show Kings Mills, Ohio, leading with 2,862. Auburn, N. Y., is second with 2,837, and the Quinnipiac Club of New Haven, third, with 2,794. High scores for the third week were:

Kings Mills, 968; Auburn, 943; New Haven, 941; Bucyrus, Ohio, 928; District of Columbia Rifle Club, 927; Gisholt Club, Madison, Wis., 926; Fremont, Ohio, 925; Massachusetts Rifle Association, Boston, 916; Rifle and Revolver Club of New York City, 915; Brooklyn Rifle Club, 912.

'Tisn't often a clothier calls attention to the fine sort of cotton twill from which he makes his pockets.

We do it to-day just to remind folks that lots of other good things go into our clothes for men and boys besides all wool and fast color fabrics.

Think of it—the yearly yardage of the fine cotton twill used in our trousers alone, would reach from the Grand Central Station to South Norwalk.

Fact is, so the mills tell us, we ourselves consume practically the entire output of this better quality pocketing. A few high-priced tailors take what we don't.

HINTS TO SOLDIERS.

Lest in their enthusiasm our young soldier friends forget—

Let us remind them that personal preparedness first means protection against quick temperature changes.

Officers tell us that common sense equipments should by all means include medium weight wool underwear, wool socks, and, as a still further precaution, wool abdominal bands.

Also:

Pack Rolls (waterproof).
Carryalls (waterproof).
Camp Toilet Kits.
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Money Belts.
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Compasses.
Sewing Kits.
Wrist Watches (some with radium dials to tell time at night).
Khaki Silk Handkerchiefs.

And last but not least!

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"Regulation" tan, $5.50.

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☞ CHEAP THIS WEEK.
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Packards, ("fours" and "sixes,") $375, $475, $375, $775 to $1,500; Cadillacs, $350, $450, $600, $700 to $1,500; Chalmers, $250, $550, $750.
Pierces "38," "48," Landaulettes and Touring, $550, $650, $750; Hudsons, (Touring, Coupes, Landaulettes, Coupelettes, etc.) $450, $550, $750, $850, $950.
Fiats, (Poughkeepsie,) $550 to $1,100; Hotchkiss Raceabout, $295; S. G. V. 1913, 1914 Models, $550 to $1,100; Itala Raceabout, $875; Maxwell, $200.
Buicks, $250, $350, $450, etc.; Studebakers, $150 to $500; Peerlesses, $450, $550, $750; Overlands, $100 up; Packard Eighteen-horse Coupe, $700.
Oldsmobile, (1916,) $775; Velie, self-starter, etc., $450; Haynes, $150, $250; American "Forty" Underslung, $500; Renault Town Cars, Touring, etc., $300, $450, $600, $750, etc.; Stearns, (1916,) Eight-Cylinder "Silent Knight" Limousine, practically new, big saving.
Stutzes (1914, 1915) Runabouts, Raceabouts, $850, $950; Metallurgic Landaulette, $750; some new Six Cylinder Chasses, ($1,000 Cars,) half value! 100 others.
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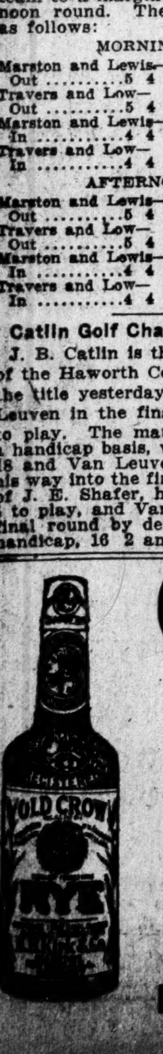
Difficulty in obtaining THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday is accounted for by the fact that newsdealers limit their supplies to orders for delivery. Unsold copies being unreturnable it is desirable to tell your newsdealer during the week that you want THE TIMES on Sunday.—Advt.



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SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lefferts Av. Branch) to Greenwood Av. Station and by trolleys.
GRAND STAND $3. LADIES $1.50

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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MANY YACHTS GATHER

GREAT GATHERING OF RACING CRAFT

Yachts of Many Types Will Start Today Upon the Interclub Racing Cruise.

EXPECT OVER 200 TO SAIL

Indian Harbor Club Will be First Day's Objective and Will Entertain Mariners Tonight.

Despite the dismal weather of yesterday yachtsmen assembled in goodly numbers at the anchorage of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at Oyster Bay preparatory to the beginning of the inter-club race week this morning. About two hundred yachts, the United States destroyer Macdonough, Lieutenant Winslow commanding; the revenue cutter Mohawk—which will keep the courses clear for the racers during the week—and about twenty-five steam yachts, many of which had just returned from the races at New London, were at the anchorage during the day. All saluted the schooner Zahra, the flagship of Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Seawanhaka Club, and dressed ship when they cast anchor or tied to their moorings.

At noon most of the Captains and many of their guests attended divine service on board Robert E. Tod's big schooner Katoura, and enjoyed a band concert on the club's roomy piazzas in the afternoon. Last evening the grounds of the club and many of the yachts were again illuminated, as on Saturday night, owners of the many estates about Centre Island joining in this pyrotechnic display.

During the late afternoon and early evening a score or more of the motor-driven cruisers and express cruisers took anchorage in the Bay, though most of those which are to join in the novel racing of the week for boats of these types will not be on hand until this morning. They are not to start on their races until an hour after the sailing craft are sent away, the first of these, the half dozen or more schooners which have entered, getting away at 10 o'clock.

After them the sloops in their several series will get away at five-minute intervals, the start being off Lloyd's Neck, where, as on the hills of Centre Island, there are excellent opportunities to see the fleet get under way.

Rainy weather alone will prevent the starting of considerably over 200 craft of all kinds and sizes on this cruising race week, a novelty which has taken the fancy of yachtsmen, as the preliminary rendezvous of yachts shows, for Oyster Bay has never had so huge a fleet on its waters in the history of yacht racing or cruising.

Commodore Smith of the Seawanhaka Club will be in command of the fleet until it reaches the end of the first stage of its cruising and racing at the harbor of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn., this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at which time all races will be called off even if the yachts have not finished their courses. The motor-driven craft will tow to port such of the sailing craft as have been unable to complete their runs, should there be any such.

The Indian Harbor Club members have arranged for a mess dinner for all the Captains of the fleet and their guests for this evening, to be followed by an illumination of the clubhouse and grounds and all the craft at anchor of the illuminable sort. There will be a dance tonight and the following morning Commodore Childs of that club will take charge of the fleet and start them off on their second day's cruise and the incidental racing toward the Huntington Bay Club, at Huntington, L. I.

PONTIAC FINISHES FIRST.

Reaches Block Island Ahead of Rivals in N. Y. A. C. Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, June 25.—The sailing division in the Block Island races of the New York Athletic Club arrived in the following order today:

Pontiac, first; Evelyn, second; Mignon, third; Solita, fourth; Careless, fifth.

The Pontiac arrived this morning at 7 o'clock and the Careless did not report until noon. Weather conditions were poor with rain and a light breeze from the South.

N. Y. Y. C. RACES ON JULY 8.

Craft of Class P and Larger Will Compete for Glen Cove Cups.

The annual races of the New York Yacht Club or the Glen Cove cups will be held this year, as usual, on "the Saturday after the Fourth," which is July 8. As is the rule of this club, the races will be exclusively for the big yachts, Class P sloops being the smallest which may compete under their rules. The Race Committee, H. deB. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and Frederick O. Spedden, have divided the probable starters into two divisions, the first including Classes B, C, D, E, F, L, and M, and the one-design classes, the fifty and forty footers, which will be known as Division A. Classes N and P and the thirties will sail together as Division B, even though the Class P cup defender, Nahma, has shown the ability to defeat all the forties in straight sailing, and even the fifties on time allowance.

It is unofficially announced—as entries do not close until July 7—that some of the schooners which have just been outfitted, including Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's Stranger, will take part in this race, as well as some of the sloops which have been altered into schooner rig. This will introduce a new feature into the racing of the season, as the big double stickers have not yet been out to test their sailing qualities. Several of the yachts which have been in Narragansett Bay and Eastern waters, whose owners are members of the New York Yacht Club, will make their first appearance in these races for the Glen Cove cups.

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MANY SEEK GOLF TITLE.

Ninety in List of Pairs for National Open Championship.

The list of pairing for the national open championship which starts over the Minikahda Club links at Minneapolis tomorrow shows that the late entries have brought the total number of players up to ninety. The most prominent late entries are Walter Hagen of Rochester, the young homebred pro, who won the open title at Midlothian in 1914, and George Sargent of Minneapolis, who captured the title at Englewood in 1909. Max Behr of Baltusrol has decided that he will add another name to the list of amateurs who are anxious to duplicate the feat of Ouimet and Travers.

Hagen has been paired with J. S. Worthington, the English amateur who held the amateur championship of Ireland a few years ago, and who has been a member of the British international golf team. George Sargent will start off with Gil Nicholls, metropolitan open champion, and since both are very much in the hunt for the money, an element of match play should be injected into their medal rounds. Chick Evans and Nelson Whitney have been paired together, and Max Behr will play his rounds with Mike Brady, twice runner-up for the title, who has gone West determined to finally grasp what has been twice within his reach.

The week will be replete with activities in the golfing world around the metropolitan district. One hundred and ten fathers and more or less famous sons will tee up today in the annual Father and Son Tournament over the Sleepy Hollow course. This is one of the picturesque events of the golf year, and is as much of a fixture as the seniors' tournament at Apawamis.

Tuesday and Wednesday the juniors will struggle for their metropolitan championship over the Englewood course. Phil Carter has aged just enough to debar him from the competition this year, and a new champion will be crowned to succeed him. The players will qualify in eights Tuesday morning, and will complete the match play on Wednesday afternoon.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday are the days selected for the Sleepy Hollow annual invitation tournament. As a high-class field is usualy entertained over the Scarborough course, there is no reason for expecting the contrary this week. The women of the metropolitan district will continue to play their team contest for the championship of their respective divisions. Outside of this busy circle all is quiet along the golf Potomac.

GOLF COURSE ENLARGED.

Thirty-nine Acres Added to Great Neck Club's Property.

The Board of Governors of the Great Neck Golf Club has closed negotiations incident to taking over thirty-nine acres of land to add to the present course. This property will be used in making some of the holes for the new nine, work on which was started recently.

Four players qualified for the Treasurer's Cup yesterday. They were T. K. Morrow, with 86, 16—70; W. C. Watt, 81, 12—69; F. P. Canning, 91, 20—71, and D. Buckley, 91, 18—73.

The Rocky Road Cup was also played for on the week-end scores, and the result was a tie between T. K. Morrow and Mrs. C. H. Goddard. Both had nets below 72, the par of the course.

Downey Wins Dunwoodie Golf Title.

Splashing over a course drenched by the heavy rains, J. P. Downey yesterday won the golf championship of the Dunwoodie Country Club, defeating W. W. Harris, 3 and 2, in the final 36-hole match. On the morning round Downey led by 5 up, but his lead was cut down by Harris's sturdy play on the second round. A good-sized gallery, well protected by cravenettes, heavy boots, and umbrellas, accompanied the players. The course was in such deplorable condition right from the start that both Harris and Downey used mashies in their approach putts.

POLO AT MEADOW BROOK.

Great Neck and Coronado Are Matched Today in Club Cups Series.

If the ground is not too soft, two of the best polo teams in the East will gallop on the turf at Meadow Brook this afternoon in the third game for the Club Cups for teams with an aggregate handicap of not less than twelve goals. Rain, however, has been a woefully distressing factor in all the arrangements of the polo schedule this season, and the players have ceased to count upon favorable conditions for any event.

Great Neck, with the same line-up as on Saturday, W. Russell Grace, Harry East, Howard Phipps, and F. Ambrose Clark, will oppose the Coronado four, G. M. Heckscher, C. Perry Beadleston, Malcolm Stevenson, and J. G. Milburn, Jr., who wear the green and white jackets in a unique loyalty to the California resort, although all are native Easterners.

The winners will play the new Meadow Brook four on Wednesday in the final for the trophies. Should Coronado win, there will be a complication. The opening of the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament is scheduled for the same afternoon, with a match between Coronado and a new Cooperstown four, Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, Harry East, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, and Benjamin K. Gatins, in the first game for the Governor's cup. This is a trophy to be in play until won three times by the same club. Individual prizes are added each year as souvenirs. Cooperstown won in 1912 and 1914; Great Neck in 1913, and Meadow Brook last year. The old Cooperstown four are divided between the Meadow Brook and Coronado teams, but the new Cooperstown formation may this time prove victorious.

On Thursday the Great Neck Freebooters are to meet Meadow Brook; on Saturday, Rockaway plays the winners of Wednesday; and on Monday, July 3, the two surviving teams will meet in the final.

CLAY COURT PLAY TODAY.

R. N. Williams Will Defend Title Against Eighty Entrants.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Tennis stars from many parts of the United States and Canada arrived here today to participate in the seventh annual national clay court tennis championship tournament which will open tomorrow morning on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club. The formal opening was postponed from Saturday on account of rain. Eighty talented wielders of the racquet will compete for the right to meet R. Norris Williams, 2d, national clay court singles champion, in the challenge round.

INSTRUCTION.

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ANN PENNINGTON NOW A SCREEN STAR

Tiny Dancer of the Follies Makes a Promising Movie Debut at the Broadway.

FAIRBANKS AT THE RIALTO

Bertha Kalich Is Quite Wasted in Her Photoplay, "Ambition," at the Academy of Music.

Ann Pennington, the engaging morsel of a dancer, who nightly kicks up her saucy heels to the delight of those who patronize the Follies, has been summoned before the Famous Players, touched on the shoulder and so created a star of the screen, with no more fuss than King George raises when he creates a baronet. The speed with which actresses reached stardom in the theatre a few years ago seems a loitering pace when compared with the single bound with which the position is reached in the movies. It remains for the multitudinous public to indorse or to ignore the nomination.

Many of those who went to the Broadway yesterday for the first showing of "Susie Snowflake," will be inclined to indorse this particular nomination. Miss Pennington is obviously put forth as a diminutive star of the Marguerite Clark variety, a style enormously in vogue at present. She is little and cunning on Mr. Ziegfeld's stage and little and cunning on the screen. She has youth, a Mary Pickford like harum-scarum way with her and, except in the trying close ups when her expression is somewhat adenoidal, she is pretty.

Of course she dances. As her frisky little dance is her sole claim to fame at present, it could no more be omitted from her first scenario than the "pump and washing tubs" could be ignored in the plays at Mr. Crummles's theatre. So, as a child of the music halls adopted into a staid, old New England community, Susie Snowflake disrupts a church sociable by doing her Follies dance there in her terse Follies costume.

Douglas Fairbanks, the bouncing playboy of the Western films, is the star of the chief photoplay this week at the Rialto, and, as usual, is pictured in the midst of alarms. In a moment of despondency he engages a professional assassin to kill him, and then, repenting of this decision, bounds all over the landscape in quest of a place of safety. He is even driven, at times, to don whiskers to disguise his famous and valuable smile. Douglas Fairbanks wearing whiskers and Ann Pennington wearing a gingham pinafore are just two of the strange things that happen every week in the movies. The new Fairbanks picture, by the way, is called "Flirting With Fate."

Bertha Kalich is the star the first half of the week on the Academy of Music's screen. She is the star in the sense that her name is used as the lure, but not in any sense that her great talents are made use of in the nondescript photoplay "Ambition," which serves as the occasion. She is presented as the wife of a struggling young assistant district attorney who lives in a house for which only a movie star could pay the upkeep. He is the ambitious one, and puts his charming and devoted wife in the way of the big political boss in the hope that she will win for him the attention and favor of that worthy. This unholy plan goes properly agley. The wife falls in love with the boss, and this process so ennobles him that he becomes far too high-minded to advance the political fortunes of any poltroon.

This photoplay gives Mme. Kalich very little to do. She is expected to look extremely upright all the time and to play a game of billiards, both of which requirements she meets with great virtuosity. Indeed, her billiard shots brought gasps of approval from all over the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, mingled, probably, with dark suspicions that they were tricks of the camera.

The news pictorials of the week show the men of the Sixty-ninth on their way to camp, and so are sure of cheers. At the Strand the star is the beauteous Pauline Frederick in "The World's Great Snare."

ACTRESS WINS A GOAT.

Marie Dressler Finally Gets an Allied Bazaar Prize.

The presentation of gifts by the Allied Bazaar has been suspended till next week to allow time for the removal of the goods from Grand Central Palace to the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 120 Broadway, where the affairs of the late bazaar are being settled. Some of the most valuable prizes are yet to be awarded—a Packard automobile and a $10,000 piano among them—and every day since the fair closed the C. R. B. offices have received scores of inquiries about these prizes. The original plan of notifying each prize winner by mail will be followed, so there will be no chance of any one missing an award.

Marie Dressler, who was the life of the bazaar and did as much as any one person to make it a success, spent on an average of $25 a day for shares, and all she drew was a goat. When the costume ball was held in the Café de Paris it was announced that a prize would be given the couple chosen by the judges as the most expert fox trotters. Miss Dressler and Dr. Horace Fletcher, the man who made eating a labor, entered the contest and fairly Fletcherized the dance. The committee was at a loss to know what to give the dancers till Saturday, when it was discovered that Walter Croonin of Haverstraw had donated two prize goats to the fair. Immediately they were named Marie and Horace and turned over to their distinguished new owners. It is predicted Horace will give Dr. Fletcher some new ideas about thorough mastication.

Among the other prizes awarded Saturday were silver platter, Thomas L. Ryan, 858 Fifth Avenue; bedspread, Mrs. Leigh Hunt, 563 Park Avenue; horse, C. C. Halliday, 4 East Ninetieth Street; diamond barrette, E. C. Stain, 668 Fifth Avenue; pig, N. L. Telney, 43 Exchange Place; silver set, Mrs. Leigh Hunt, 563 Fifth Avenue; motor cycle, F. B. Reagon, West Orange; diamond pin, Miss Spence, Sherry's; typewriter, John Fitz-Patrick, 698 Amsterdam Avenue.

Henry Miller's Coast Company.

A theatrical company headed by Henry Miller will leave New York Wednesday in special Pullmans direct for San Francisco, where they will play a ten weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre. Preliminary performances will be given in San José, Stockton, and Sacramento, and the San Francisco engagement will begin July 10 with a revival of Hubert Henry Davies's play, "The Mollusc." Among the new plays Mr. Miller will try out will be "Come Out of the Kitchen," by A. E. Thomas, based on Alice Luer Miller's book of the same title. Mr. Miller's company will include Ruth Chatterton, Hilda Spong, Bruce McRae, Alice Lindahl, Robert Ames, Charles Trowbridge, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Marguerite St. John, Gladys Wilson, Walter Connolly, Mrs. Charles Craig, W. H. Sams, E. L. Duane, and John Findlay.

"HAMLET" IN DENMARK IN ITS REAL SETTING

Impressive Performance on the Spot Where Shakespeare Pictured the Tragedy.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.—Under the auspices of the Authors' Society, and after many weeks of extensive preparations, the great open-air memorial performance of "Hamlet," in honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, took place last evening at the historic castle of Kronborg at Elsinore. It was the greatest dramatic event in the history of Elsinore. There were over 200 performers, including actors and singers and the chorus of the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen.

The great tragedy was performed in the presence of the King and the royal family and a distinguished company, including the American Minister and the Legation staff. A number of prominent Americans, English and French, also were in attendance. Altogether there were several thousand spectators.

The scenes of the play were laid appropriately on the very spot where Shakespeare made Hamlet wander nightly between the old moss-covered bastions and the ancient fortress walls. A small theatre was built between the two towers of the castle, with a large stage artistically arranged so as to make it appear a part of the ancient surroundings. To the right of the actors was laid out a small temporary graveyard and an imitation chapel was built, from which the body of Ophelia was borne in the traditional torchlight procession. The famous troupe of actors hired by Hamlet arrived on the stage in realistic fashion by a country road. They were dusty, and carried parcels, and were decorated with green leaves. This scene, in the gloriously fine evening, was wonderfully effective and poetic.

The performance of "Hamlet" was preceded by a prologue, written by M. Helgerede, brother of the Danish Minister of the Interior, which paid homage to Shakespeare. The prologue was followed by a lecture by Georg Brandes, the famous critic.

MISS MARBURY'S NEW PLANS

Leases Theatre for the Production of Several Plays.

Before sailing for France on the French liner Lafayette Saturday, with Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Elisabeth Marbury announced her plans for the next theatrical season. When she returns after having spent the Summer months at her château in Versailles she will begin her most active year as a theatrical manager.

Miss Marbury's most interesting announcement was that Mrs. Vernon Castle would return to her management upon the expiration of a moving picture contract, and that the dancer would appear in her own theatre with her own company. The playhouse will be devoted to musical comedy, and the first offering will be the joint work of Jerome Kern, Frank Tours, Guy Bolton, and P. G. Wodehouse.

Miss Marbury has also arranged with the Messrs. Shubert for the use of one of their theatres. The playhouse will be redecorated during the Summer and she will become the lessee. By the beginning of the new year she will also be associated in the management of two other playhouses. Miss Marbury has contracted for a new emotional play by Rita Weiman and holds options on two European productions about which she will decide definitely during her stay abroad.

SETON GIVES 'THE FIRE PEST'

Indian Life Carefully Depicted at Yama Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

NAPANOCH, N. Y., June 25.—A private car bearing thirty members of the Campfire Club of America residing in New York left here this afternoon for that city. They came here to witness or take part in one of the most unique outdoor entertainments ever given in America, an Indian play that was acted at Yama Farms, near here, on Saturday afternoon.

The play was written by Ernest Thompson Seton and was called "The Fire Pest." The performance began at twilight with the assembling of the chiefs at the council fire. Great care had been taken to reproduce accurately every detail of customs, ceremonies, costumes and dancing, and as many of the men who took part were authorities on the North American Indian the picture of Indian life was authentic. All of the costumes, in fact, had been worn by real Indians, and the natural setting of the mountains added to the realism. The author played the rôle of Whooping Crane and imitated the calls of birds and wild animals.

Shuberts Give $2,355 to War Fund.

The Messrs. Shubert have sent a check to the B-F-B Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, of which George A. Kessler is Chairman, for $2,355.50. This is the amount paid as premiums on seats for the first performance of the new Winter Garden revue, "The Passing Show of 1916," last week. The premiums were bid at an auction sale the expenses of which were paid personally by the Messrs. Shubert.

Miss Tempest to Give War Benefit.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Fund for Permanently Crippled French Soldiers will be given this afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre by Marie Tempest through the courtesy of the Messrs. Shubert. Miss Tempest will present "A Lady's Name," the comedy in which she is appearing in that theatre. Marie Dressler will sing, with Elsa Maxwell at the piano, and the Dolly Sisters will dance. A number of popular actors and actresses will sell programs and serve as ushers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first authentic films authorized by the French Government will be exhibited at a special showing in the Globe Theatre this morning under the auspices of the B-F-B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. The films include scenes of trench fighting and pictures of men blinded in battle.

Two hundred residents of New Haven will journey to New York next Monday to attend the performance of Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam. Three principals—Sam B. Hardy, Alyn King, and Helen Barnes—are natives of the Connecticut city.

"Molly O," the musical comedy current at the Cort Theatre for a number of weeks, ended its engagement there Saturday night. There is an unconfirmed rumor that this theatre will pass to the management of Selwyn & Co. before next season.

Benjamin Chapin will give his impersonation of Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by motion pictures of scenes from Lincoln's life for which he posed in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance Wednesday night, through the courtesy of Jesse Isidor Straus.

The National Guard has applied to the management of the Winter Garden for the use of Clifton Crawford's patriotic song, "What's the Matter with You?" which is a feature of the new revue at that playhouse. Application was made through Colonel Louis T. Stotesbury and Major Charles Elliott Warren, who want to use the song as the official recruiting song of the guard.

The whining ukelali music to which the New York stage is heir just now will be augmented with the arrival today of the Kalaika Hawaiian Orchestra. The orchestra has been playing at the San Diego Exposition, and is billed this week to appear at the New Brighton.

Fred A. Sorrensen is negotiating for the Scandinavian rights of Ince's film "Civilization." When the picture was first shown at the Criterion Mr. Sorrensen communicated with a peace society whose membership extends to the three countries of the peninsula, and the society cabled for him to secure the picture.

The moving pictures showing the Italian Army at work in the Alps, which have been on exhibition in Weber's Theatre, will be shown this week in the York Theatre.

Captain Robert McGrath of the King's Own, who lost his left arm at Armentières, will make a brief address every evening this week at the Lyceum, where the pictures "How Britain Prepared" are being shown.

NEW POLICE SYSTEM TO IDENTIFY AUTOS

Men on Outlet Posts of City Learn Physical Characteristics of Cars.

DON'T NEED THE NUMBER

All Makes Differ in Appearance, and Each Car Has Its Own Distinguishing Marks.

New York's police are being trained to identify automobiles by their physical characteristics so that a car that is "wanted" may be picked up even though it was impossible to get its number.

All of the outlet posts of the city are connected with a single alarm system and the description of stolen cars, cars containing criminals, or those wanted for any other reason, are communicated as soon as the crime is reported. The importance of training these outlet men to know the makes of the cars is obvious. Eventually every man on the force will receive the instructions and a short course has already been incorporated into the course of training for recruits.

The Popular Science Monthly for July contains an outline of how this newest police science is taught. It says:

"Has your car a Roman nose, or is it pug? Do its ears stand out or lop over? Its eyes—are they far apart or close together, deepset, large, high, or low?

"This is by no means nonsense. It is the method of automobile identification now being taught the 250 policemen who guard the outlets of New York City, such as ferries, bridges, and main roads. The characteristics of the different makes of cars have been compared, and the individual features or 'factors of identification' carefully sorted. Of two cars similar in other respects, for instance, one may have three oblique ventilators, while the ventilators on the other are vertical. If no other car possesses a similar mark, it would constitute a factor. Such factors may be found on any part of the car: mudguards, headlights, radiators, hoods, gas tanks, tire carriers, springs, and so on.

"To simplify the system the car is compared to a human being, and the patrolman is taught to identify it from three angles—face, profile, and rear. Furthermore, since he recognizes each make by the factors, the trained patrolman makes a better identification for police purposes than would be possible for even the most experienced chauffeur, since he can swear to his evidence. He can cite the factors observed as proof, whereas the chauffeur, although equally certain of his case, has nothing to support his decision as a rule, except general facts.

"In watching for a certain car the patrolmen are taught to use the factors for rapid elimination after Sherlock Holmes's famous precept of 'observation, knowledge, and deduction.' If the car in question has a crown mudguard, for instance, one glimpse of a flat or oval mudguard is sufficient information. He drops the machine at once. Observing the remaining cars or those with crown mudguards, he finds contradictory factors in all except the one he seeks."

SHUBERT ISSUES WARNING.

Not Responsible for Purchases Made in Name of Mrs. J. J. Shubert.

Just before leaving the city yesterday to go out to his Summer home at Long Branch, J. J. Shubert sent to the newspapers the following advertisement:

> I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name or on behalf of my family, or in the name of Mrs. J. J. Shubert, or by any one claiming to be Mrs. J. J. Shubert; nor will I be responsible for any goods sent to 525 West End Avenue, or to any other address unless I, under my own signature, authorize such indebtedness.
>
> JACOB J. SHUBERT.

At the Shubert offices, 225 West Forty-fourth Street, it was said last night that Mr. Shubert had moved out of the house on West End Avenue on June 1 and taken a house at Long Branch for the Summer, but he had not given the address to the office. No one had any information to give about the cause of the notice being sent out for publication.

Stettinius Did Not Sail for Europe.

The passenger agent of the American Line said last night that E. R. Stettinius, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., did not sail for Liverpool on the St. Louis on Saturday. It was his son who was booked to go on the ship with H. P. Davison, Jr., to spend the Summer in France. He canceled his passage at the last moment and Mr. Davison went alone.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

THE FALL OF A NATION
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY inc. SUNDAYS 600 CHOICE SEATS....at 50c & 75c. 300 BEST SEATS........at $1 Boxes, $2.......Gallery, 25c.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 TIMES.
JOHN BARRYMORE IN
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE JUSTICE

BELASCO West 44 St. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
THE BOOMERANG
MATS. TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wednesday and Sat. 2:10.
The Cohan Revue 1916

CRITERION B'WAY & 44th ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
☞ GREAT COMEDY CAST IN THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN YEARS.
Fair and Warmer
☞ Prompt Attention to Out-of-Town Reservations by Mail or Wire.

HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
LYCEUM Twice Daily (inc. Sun.), 2:15 & 8:15. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.
SPECIAL: Capt. McGrath, the one-armed Irish hero of the trenches, will address the audience every night this week.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—CIRCLE.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c. TO $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4th.
LEW FIELDS
"Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald. STEP THIS WAY

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VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST in A LADY'S NAME

TODAY AT 2 SHARP
BENEFIT CRIPPLED FRENCH SOLDIERS.
MARIE TEMPEST and Company, in "A LADY'S NAME."
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Marie Dressler—Dolly Sisters
REGULAR PRICES.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4th.
Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

NEW BRIGHTON Mat Today BRIGHTON BEACH
Dorothy Jardon, Walter C. Kelly, 12 Auto Maniacs, Franklyn Ardell, Britt Wood, oth.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Pop. Prices
LEW KELLY in Hello New York

DUO-ART MUSICALE
At Three O'Clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
GRANADOS SCHELLING
HUTCHESON SORO
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Without Charge

GLOBE Broadway 46th St. Daily 2 to 11. 25c and 50c.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE." ALSO
CHAPTERS 8 AND 9.
KITTY GORDON in "THE CRUCIAL TEST."
A five act pre-release World Picture.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX ROOF OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M. NIGHTLY. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today—Edith Storey in "The Shop Girl."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15
GALLAGHER & CARLIN, Hippodrome Four, Wallace Galvin, Jeanette White and others.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

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Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.

LUNA CONEY ISLAND
Bostock's Animal Arena with Bonavita and Other Big Features. Free Attractions—Dancing. Dancing Contests Wed., Thurs., Fri. Nights.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
Stella Mayhew & Billie Taylor, Jack Wilson, Vanderbilt & Moore, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh & Theod. Kosloff & Vlasta Maslova.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15-25-50c.
Douglas Fairbanks in a Triangle Picture, "Flirting with Fate," & Keystone Comedy. Regina Vicarino, M. de Frere & Robert Gottshalk, Soloists.

BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41ST ST. (This Week)
ANN PENNINGTON "SUSIE SNOWFLAKE."

STRAND B'way & 47th Street Noon to 11:30 P. M.
PAULINE FREDERICK in "The World's Great Snare." Strand Orch. & Soloists.

OLYMPIC EAST 14th St. Matinee Daily
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1 Suite—Parlor, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Baths
Suitable for Permanent Occupancy
Unusually attractive accommodations for transient guests.
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Rooms from $1.00 daily
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Offers all the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at One-Third Less Price.

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Mailed on Request.
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And, being master of himself, he is equipped to become master of others—the successful man.

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

RACE NOVELTIES PLANNED.

New Rochelle Club Will Hold Its Thirty-first Regatta Saturday.

For its thirty-first annual regatta, which will follow the conclusion of the interclub race on Saturday of this week, the New Rochelle Race Committee—George C. Molloy, H. W. Patterson and D. Ed Dealy, has arranged for some novelties. They have selected courses which will give the schooners and New York Yacht Club fifties a long run of ten miles from the starting line off Echo Bay to the eastward, thence across the Sound six and a quarter miles to Mattinicock Point, and thence back across the Sound to the starting line. For the forties and thirties the Class P yachts, the Stamford schooners and the New Rochelle Yacht Club yawls, a trip twice around a course of seven and three-quarter miles has been arranged, which will give spectators a chance to see better some of the jockeying and clever sailing of the amateurs.

New Rochelle is the home of the handicap class, and these, the Sonders, the Larchmont interclub class, and all special classes will have a run of eleven and a half miles, taking them east to Parsonage Point, then down the Sound a bit to a buoy between Mott's and Prospect Points, and thence across the Sound to Echo Bay. All the smaller boats, which are as numerous around Echo Bay as mosquitos at Summer resorts, will have a short triangular course of seven and three-quarter miles east to Scotch Caps, south to the spar buoy off Prospect Point and then northwest to their anchorage.

The start will be made at 2 o'clock, and it will be 3:05 o'clock before all of the smaller boats will be under way. The advantage of the late start is that it gives the yachtsmen in business in New York a chance to get their boats to the starting line after they have finished their day's work.

Coming as the regatta does on the heels of the racing week, the New Rochelle Club will keep open house on Saturday evening for the visiting yachtsmen and their guests, and will provide a vaudeville entertainment for their amusement.

Drag Yourself Out
of the house tonight and dine for a change at Shanley's—it will be a comfortable evening and an entertaining one.
There is no end of fun in the twenty act cabaret—evenings seven to one.
Just right—the seven course luncheon —75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
MAIN DINING ROOM EVERY NIGHT
"THE DAY OF A DEBUTANTE"
A DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
POSITIVELY THE MOST UNIQUE AND FASCINATING EVER OFFERED IN A NEW YORK RESTAURANT.
Weekdays 11:15 P. M. Sundays 8:00 P. M.

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B'WAY & 50TH ST.
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ENTRANCES ON B'WAY OR 50TH ST. 2 FLOOR
MOST UNIQUE DINING PLACE IN AMERICA
Where Exclusive New York Meets After Midnight
LUCETTE VALSY | Mlle. FEINDEL | Mons. RIGNIER
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SAMYA
THE FAMOUS DORALDINA WITH HER HAWAIIANS
Dances at Montmartre and No Other Restaurant
Under an exclusive contract with Clifford C. Fischer.
DANCING AND DINING EVERY EVENING AT 10:30 SERVICE A LA CARTE

FAMOUS FOR LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Janssen wants to see you
AT THE
HOFBRAU HAUS
30th Street & Broadway & 30th
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00
A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES TO-DAY:
In a chafing dish—Flakes of Crabmeat and Mussels a la Mariniere or in a Casserole—embedded in fragrant surroundings—a tender, milk-fed Spring Chicken. Fresh Killed Poultry Every Day from Our Own Farm.

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ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT—WITH THE SENSATIONAL
THE ISLE OF MAUI BEAUTY FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA VERONICA IN MARVELOUS NATIVE DANCES
CLARK'S ROYAL HAWAIIAN SERENADERS
TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 & MIDNIGHT. "WELCOME TO OUR CITY" IN JARDIN DES FLEURS
AN EXCEPTIONAL SOUTHERN DINNER noon to 10 P. M. $1.25
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A la Carte Specialties DINNER ONE DOLLAR [illegible]
Dancing and Entertainment Continuously From Dinner Time to Closing Time.
MUSIC AT LUNCHEON Rooms for Private and Club Dinners. [illegible]

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

CARRANZA STILL HOSTILE.

The brief and pointed note forwarded yesterday by Secretary LANSING to the de facto Government of Mexico, in reply to the defiant message conveyed through Mr. ARREDONDO on Saturday, should be read in connection with the note of our Government of June 20. In that the reasons why the troops could not be withdrawn at present were fully set forth, and assurance was given that whenever Mexico was ready "to assume and effectively exercise" the responsibility of pursuing, arresting, and punishing bandits the United States would be glad to have that responsibility fulfilled. But, in conclusion, this clear warning was given:

> If, on the contrary, the de facto Government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that "in case "of a refusal to retire these troops "there is no further recourse but to "defend its territory by an appeal to "arms," the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences.

A detachment of our troops in the performance of their duty has been ambushed in Mexico and wantonly attacked, and after some days of hesitation and a feeble effort to pretend that the slaughter at Carrizal was begun by the American soldiers, the act is now formally avowed. The gravest consequences must be faced. It is no longer possible to attribute any share of the blame for what Mr. LANSING well describes as a "deliberately hostile action" to our troops. Knowing the stern discipline of our regulars so well, no Americans have been willing to believe that they precipitated the fight by opening fire. The statement from SPILLSBURY, the captured scout in the Chihuahua prison, has the qualities of a Mexican invention, like the early accounts of the massacre from the City of Mexico. There is a definite statement from Captain LEWIS MOREY, wounded in the encounter and, by his own orders, left on the field to die, that the Mexicans fired first. It was written in a ditch near Carrizal, and carried to General PERSHING by three unwounded troopers who managed to reach our lines. Our men had formed in battle line to defend themselves; they could do no less than that.

The war threat is stronger today than it has been. Major Gen. WOOD, in command of the Department of the East, has orders to send all the National Guardsmen southward without waiting for further practice and drill. Many will go without special medical examination. No responsibility for their possible unfitness will rest upon General WOOD. The fact will not escape comment that the development of a warlike situation where one might have been expected for several months finds the Government comparatively unprepared. But such is the way with democracies, and it is fair to assume that everything will be thoroughly done in the future, promptly and with trained intelligence, to meet the emergency. The country is aroused, there is no lack of men, and the reports of the failure of equipment supplies are authoritatively denied.

The air is full of rumors, but it is well to receive with caution all reports that are not clearly authenticated. Much depends now upon CARRANZA'S action in regard to the peremptory demand for the release of the prisoners at Chihuahua and "any property of the United States taken with them." If he is inclined to comply, it is possible that there may be room for further diplomatic exchanges. In view of the obvious inequality of the combat, if it occurs, the inevitable result, and the suffering of the Mexican people, impoverished by years of revolution, and deceived by incompetent leaders, it is sincerely to be hoped that a way out of the difficulty may yet be found. There is a report that CARRANZA accepts "in principle" the grounds for mediation urged upon him by South American Governments, but it is difficult to see what there is in his present relations with the United States that could be made the subject of mediation. The precise meaning of words employed in diplomacy, however, can generally be overlooked in a serious crisis. It is still too early to say that we are at war with Mexico.

A MESSAGE FROM MR. HUGHES.

Seconding resolutions pledging the Union League Club of Philadelphia to support the Republican national ticket, Mr. WILLIAM POTTER, sometime Minister to Italy, brought this large, vague message from the Republican candidate for President:

> Last week I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. HUGHES, and the first thing he said to me was this: "I want you to feel, and I want everybody that comes in contact with me or touches me to feel, that I will give them an American policy, if elected, that will cover everything that the most loyal American ever dreamed of."

Nobody doubts Mr. HUGHES'S Americanism, and nobody's belief in it will be strengthened by the blanket promise the recital of which "caused a storm of applause" to rage among the sedate and solid Union Leaguers of Philadelphia. No woodcocks are to be caught by these romantic springes. What American policy other than Mr. WILSON'S, what more American policy than Mr. WILSON'S will Mr. HUGHES pursue, if elected? What un-Americanism, what lack of Americanism, in Mr. WILSON'S policies can he specify in his canvass? And how can he explain away the fatal fact that the citizens of alien sympathies who flock so noisily to him detest Mr. WILSON for thorough, loyal, unyielding Americanism, for the assertion and maintenance of American rights?

SORROWS OF SOCIALISM.

Impatience with man's progress in socialness and a passion to perfect him suddenly are beautiful and important emotions, but both beauty and importance are relative. The world cannot help being a practical place. That is the grief of socialism. To attack nationalism, to denounce the flag that is its symbol and to preach humanity in place of loyalty, is a kind of moral and intellectual luxury the enjoyment of which in normal conditions is under no restraint. But when a people require all their resources of loyalty and group co-operation to save the few imperfect things they are sure of, values to which they are attached by all the pains of experience, it will go hard with those who, being dissatisfied with the interior arrangements of the house, propose to let it burn. It is the only house there is. Hence the low estate of internationalism, syndicalism, and other forms of group disloyalty.

Socialists all over the world are aghast at the collapse of their creed under stress of mass emotion. Can internationalism be revived at all? That question has produced a stream of discussion since the war began, and the answer will have to wait. The failure of socialism within groups is a matter even more bewildering. Efforts to preserve class consciousness have in the belligerent countries almost entirely failed. They are failing in this country under the stress of "Americanism." A writer in the New Review, the American organ of international socialism, mournfully reviews the situation in Canada. Agitation has been almost entirely suspended. Socialist and labor papers have been forced to discontinue, for want of support. The sedition statutes have been revived, first against the foolish utterances of German sympathizers, and then, after the Lusitania, they began to be applied to disloyalists of every kind. WILFRED GRIBBLE, Socialist agitator, averred that the King was a puppet, and was clapped into jail. JOHN REID, for making false statements about the South African war, was sentenced to fifteen months at hard labor. It cannot be held that these are tyrannical deeds of capital, unable to hear the reproaches of its victims. The membership in both the Socialist and Social-Democrat Parties of Canada has slumped. It is, perhaps, only half as large as it was three years ago.

Socialism, an emotional ideal, has failed emotionally. If that were all, no humiliation need be felt. Disasters in idealism are expected. Its failure at Schenectady was a very different thing. Next to the collapse of socialism in Europe at the beginning of the war the paramount topic in Socialist apology now is the issue at Schenectady. A Socialist Mayor turned out to have "peculiar" views as to patronage, called appointments to office. He appointed non-Socialists. He defended himself on the ground that he owed his election partly to the votes of the wicked, the unsocial, and the practical. Thereupon the Socialist Party of the State of New York adopted into its constitution the rule that "no public official elected on the Socialist ticket "shall have the right to appoint, without the approval of the State Executive Committee, a person who is "not a dues-paying member of the "Socialist Party, for at least two "years, to a noncompetitive position "under his jurisdiction." The Mayor was re-elected and promptly submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval a list of appointments containing five men selected on the frail and possibly disingenuous ground of "efficiency." An issue was made by the Local Schenectady on three, and then by the State Executive Committee on one, whereupon the Mayor did as he pleased, defying both the State Committee and the constitution of his party. He was found guilty and sentenced to expulsion by the Local Schenectady.

Wherein socialism is impractical it fails for emotional reasons, and wherein it is practical it fails for human reasons. It falls into a disgraceful political row over the spoils of office. The world is largely the kind of place it happens to be at a given time and responds very slowly to treatment.

WASTE MATERIAL CONVENTION.

Counsels of thrift follow so hard on the heels of war that the convention of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in this city deserves attention for its happy contrast with the wastes of which our cities and States and Federal Government are such awful examples. These are the gentlemen who make fortunes out of rags, rubber overshoes, scrap iron, rope ends, and other unconsidered trifles. They met to decide what "constitutes an honest country mixed rag." Otherwise nobody could tell. The railway rates on l. c. l. old rope is another mystery into which outsiders need not pry too curiously, although it naturally differs on pressed, baled, or barreled lots, and there is some difficulty about mixed strings.

Why might not some of these gentlemen be eligible as city managers under the commission form of government? Why might not some of them be "heard" by the Congressmen who are proposing to make efficiency and economy in Government production a penal offense? There is a difficulty about suggesting that their deliberations may redeem Americans from the reproach of wasting for each family what would support a French family. Perhaps our wastes are the source of their profits, and their occupation would vanish if the lesson of their convention were learned and utilized. It is only Governments which have the audacity to waste billions and counsel people to save pennies. Only those who practice thrift are the best teachers of it. But they are in business, not in politics. Neither is it sure that if they were in politics they would not forfeit their claim to admiration by backsliding to the empty preachment of what they practiced.

Even as the matter stands, admiration of their virtues is not without its dangers. Perhaps they are malefactors. It is sure that they "standardized" their customs and adopted a schedule of terms which is certainly in restraint of a certain sort of trade. Here's wishing that they escaped the attention of the District Attorney, that is, if the sentiment may be entertained without being regarded as evidence of partnership in their conspiracy or of being accomplices after the fact.

BUILDING AND LAND VALUES.

At the hearing regarding the ordinance for the regulation of buildings the President of the Real Estate Board, Mr. LAURENCE MCGUIRE, said that owners were expecting to apply for the reduction of their tax values proportionately to the stories which the ordinance would prevent them from constructing. For example, if thirteen stories were forbidden upon a structure where the owner counted upon thirty-eight, the reduction of tax value would be $1,000,000. Mr. PURDY'S assessors will be warned in time. They are hard-headed men and are not given to assessing speculative values unless they are instructed to do so for the sake of city policy. The market values have not yet caught up with the tax values put on real estate in the dual subway year when the assessment was more or less upon Mr. MCGUIRE'S method. It is more likely that tax values will be reduced by overconstruction than by underconstruction. That is the opinion of many scores of insurance companies and other lending institutions whose officers signed and filed a resolution that

> this extra hazard [of restricted building] decreases the net earning basis required to induce investment, consequently lessening the capital values throughout the city.

Where Mr. MCGUIRE may be in error is in assuming that the addition of thirteen stories would add value to the building. It is on the record that overconstruction of that sort caused great deterioration throughout the lower Fifth Avenue section, to the loss of the city and the embarrassment of owners who made the mistake of providing unsuitable improvements. But even where the improvement is suitable there is a limit to the profit in high building. The largest increase of values in the entire city is where the heights are moderate. Some of the exemplary decreases of values are where the heights are greatest.

Mr. GEORGE B. FORD, who made a study of the subject for the City Plan Commission, found that many skyscrapers earned 3 per cent. or less. If a lower construction reduced the cost of investment and operation so that the yield would be 4 or 5 per cent., it is clear that the operation would be a better one, and that the owner whom the city prevented from erecting thirteen stories on top of twenty-five might be indebted to it for instruction in some elementary principles of real estate development. It has required the teaching of twenty years to learn that an excess of high stories may be a detriment to the lower stories, with a consequent reduction of land values in two ways. The creation of an excess supply of housing reacts upon values according to the familiar operation of the law of supply and demand. If the construction is unsuitable there is a concentration in letting to the lower bidders, and the rental rate is reduced in all buildings as well as the high ones.

Fifth Avenue's fate is an awful example. Assuming that the improvement is suitable, there is a natural limit to the height of building which will return the most profit proportionate to the cost of erecting and operating the building. The rental of the first two or three stories is the largest factor in the calculation. Those values cannot be repeated by the mere adding of stories. Each story must be loaded with the cost of construction and operation and depreciation, while the rentals fall with the height, except in a limited class of cases. Mr. REGINALD BOLTON has estimated that a twenty-story building costs five times as much as a seven-story building and produces less than twice the net rental. The net on the lower construction will support a higher capitalization of land values. That is, excess of stories is a detriment to land values.

The owner who is looking for a reduction in tax values because of thirteen hypothetical stories will find it difficult to sell his property on that basis. The assessors and the buyers would look to the net result and might find that the lower construction is the better investment from the standpoint of both rents and taxes. But there are exceptions to all rules. Owners who need the space they build for their own uses have means of realizing satisfactory returns from operations not inviting to most investors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Plan Is Most Un-American.

An interesting suggestion, deserving of attention outside of Iowa as well as in it, is made by The Des Moines Register. Its editor has observed, it seems, that $50,000,000 a year is spent by the State, and this he calls "a tremendous amount of money." A part of it goes for "improvements" in the shape of better bridges, school houses and court houses, and roads, but that part is small and the large remainder is used up by current expenses. An annual investment as large as this, he thinks, should effect such changes that one who returns to the State after a few years of absence should hardly know it. As a matter of fact, the alterations from year to year are so slight that the pioneer settlers of Iowa still feel entirely at home.

For this lamentable state of affairs The Register finds a cause in the habit of electing to office men who too often know nothing about how things are done in other parts of the country and who are willing or determined that whatever has been, in Iowa, shall continue to be. After presenting what it says is the Iowa situation and its explanation, The Register proposes as a remedy the passage of a law compelling every man elected to the State Legislature or Congress to devote, of the interval between election and taking his seat, at least four weeks to traveling about the country and informing himself as to how things are done elsewhere.

The proposal as made does not include anything about paying the expenses incidental to such voyages of discovery, and that is probably a fatal omission from the standpoint of the politicians who would be affected. As its inclusion would still more probably condemn it in the eyes of the Iowa farmer, there is small chance that any such law will be enacted. Just the same, as a law it wouldn't be half bad. If nothing else were accomplished, it might get into the mind of the average American elector the idea that for the efficient doing of legislative work at least a little of preparatory training is necessary—not so much, of course, as for being a plumber or a bookkeeper or a fiddler, but enough to reveal the startling fact that a member of the Legislature could do something besides draw his salary if he knew how.

According to The Register, this sort of information is more needed in Iowa than in some other States. It wouldn't be wasted in any of them.

Laymen Were Heard at a Funeral.

At the funeral in this city last week of JOHN C. GULICK, a lawyer of wide acquaintance and not less widely respected, there was made to the usual religious service an addition which, though something more than unfamiliar in the United States among people of the older stocks, was felt to be commendable by those who had gathered to pay a last tribute of honor and affection to the man who was dead.

The clergyman, when his own part of the exercises had been completed, announced that two of the friends present, who had known Mr. GULICK particularly well, desired to express their appreciation of his character and achievements. Then he called, first, upon HENRY D. COOPER, whose intimacy had lasted from college days in the earliest '70s, and, next, upon LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD, whose associations had been almost as long. Both gentlemen spoke, simply and with not too many words, but feelingly and with the eloquence that sincerity gives, of the traits by which Mr. GULICK had won and kept the warm friendship of themselves and many others.

They could speak, of course, and did, from the personal knowledge that a clergyman, especially in a large city, so often lacks on such occasions—from the knowledge that is acquired in the business and professional relations in which men are seen more nearly as they are than clergymen, as not a few of the latter have sorrowfully confessed, are likely often to see them. The praises by these friends of Mr. GULICK were specific, not general, and there was nothing in them of the perfunctory and inevitable.

And this, it must be remembered, was additional, not substitutional. There was nothing in it to disturb the most delicate of religious sensibilities, and the innovation was judged by those who heard these addresses to be wholly admirable.

A Typical Attack on "Reform."

It was highly characteristic of the attacks made and making upon the system of prison management introduced at Sing Sing by THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE that to it, so promptly after the convict SHILLITONI shot two guards in the death chamber, was ascribed the fact that the guards themselves were unarmed.

The motive was to give the impression that but for the fantastic notions of an unpractical "reformer"—of course, the contemptuous quotation marks were used!—the members of the death watch would have had pistols, as in the good old days, and, by using them, could have prevented the desperate or crazy criminal from shooting his way to temporary freedom.

The truth of the matter is that the disarming of these guards was done years and years ago, while the old system was in full operation, and the doing was then and since thought to be a wise precaution to prevent other escapes like one effected by turning on a guard his own pistol after he had been overcome by the unexpected assault of one of his charges.

The reason was, and still seems, more than dubiously adequate for the action taken at that remote period, but it was not Mr. OSBORNE'S action, and his fault, if any responsibility rests on him for the more recent result of the disarming of the guards, was not in being too much of a reformer. He should have been still more thorough in changing the practices of his predecessors.

Indeed, it would have been for him a fairly safe assumption that whatever had been, in Sing Sing, was wrong. Any change there was almost necessarily for the better.

EDUCATION IS PERSONAL.

Objection to the Kind That Proceeds by the Pigeonhole System.

New York, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter of the 15th H. Manning Carpenter is attempting again to revive the hoary theory of the dual standard in education by labeling it the positive and negative radicals. Not until these are admitted will "education be caught, tamed, and harnessed."

It seems that there are still educators whose purpose it is to catch, tame, and harness elusive Miss Education by pigeonhole classifications and other artifices; but in vain. Education, like life itself, escapes the zeal of the indexer who would reduce it to a dry formula. Mr. Carpenter, furthermore, destroys his own classification by admitting that "each type is complicated by the possession of one or more characteristics that belong to the other one." In other words, a third class is thus created which could be labeled "negative-positive"; and this class would, of course, contain several sub-classes, in which the radicals would be so finely intermixed that only an expert cataloguer, flanked by psychologists and psychiatrists, could determine the particular pigeonhole into which a certain boy should be stuffed before his education could begin. And how about the girls? Are they positives and negatives of the female series?

Would it not be much simpler to admit, with all modern educators, that each child is a type of its own, who could only be educated by personal attention? Education, as its etymology implies, means to "draw out" the dormant abilities and characteristics, instead of "stuffing" them into the child. The rational educator nowadays holds that each child, unless of tainted heredity, is capable of infinite development provided he receives the personal care of a devoted teacher.

The problem of education, therefore, is not to be solved by newer and more complicated classifications, but by more individual instruction. Schools like that of the Ethical Culture Society owe their success to the application of this principle. Individual instruction is also the basis of all modern methods, from Pestalozzi and Froebel, through Rousseau and Spencer, to the Montessori and the host of "radical," "rational," "organic," and other modern schools here and abroad.

It is the tragedy of present commonwealths that the majority of proletarian children must forego the benefits of individual tutoring on account of economic drawbacks, thus leaving undeveloped the greatest wealth of the nation—its children.

PAUL LUTTINGER.

We Are That Selfish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I liked that letter in THE TIMES under the heading "Shopping Before 9 A. M." We seem to be getting into the habit of insisting that others should be made to do things at the times that suit us, without a thought of all the trouble and inconvenience it might cause those others. The fact that we want it must decide the thing for all others. For instance, if some of us like to get up early, we cannot be satisfied until we make everybody else get up just as early, and if we cannot manage it any other way we try to make a law that the clocks be pushed forward an hour. We are that selfish. Then some more people want to shop before 9 o'clock in the morning, so they want the department stores to open earlier for their convenience, and thus add to the already long hours of the girls behind the counter. And we, the people, who are always blaming the employers for everything, are many times ourselves the most to blame, for we are the ones who tempt the employers to please us, regardless of how it affects the employes. We are not the "innocent bystanders" we like to call ourselves when any trouble comes up. We are most often, although many times unconsciously so, the instigators of the selfishness for which we blame the employers and employes.

J. B. S.

New York, June 20, 1916.

A Bridge Across the Hudson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me it would have been good policy for the city to have entered into some arrangement with the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads in the building of their railroad bridge, connecting the Bronx and Brooklyn, to provide on it, also, roadways for motor and other traffic. It may not be too late even now. This bridge is beautifully located for the purpose. Another bridge across the East River up-town for general traffic is greatly needed.

It seems to me the City of New York and the State of New Jersey might join with the railroads in building a bridge across the Hudson River to the mutual benefit of all concerned. A bridge across the Hudson River is very greatly needed not only for railroads but also for general traffic. The ferries are getting unendurable because of the press of traffic upon them.

Is there any good reason for the continued wretched condition of the roadway on the Queensboro Bridge—so strategic in its importance?

C. M. BERGSTRESSER.

New York, June 20, 1916.

IN MEMORIAM.

In woe's black watch, bereaved, earth weeps,
But the proud sea his body keeps
And calls triumphant to the land
In tones none may misunderstand:
"Though for your fame he chose to fight,
I am the measure of his might!
Ah, never, now, in vaulted gloom
Shall sleep the hero of Khartum;
But in my arms—exalted, fond—
I'll lull him in the great beyond,
And so his resting here with me
Will give new meaning to the sea.
No graven tablet may I bear,
Nor in mere words his deeds declare,
But, better yet, from my deep throat
Will ever clang a martial note
To glorify this son of Mars
And keep the memory of his wars.
To children on the beach at play
I'll sing the name of K. of K.,
While in the roaring tempest's boom
Will sound the message of Khartum,
And, e'en in calm, on every shore
Of him I'll chant forevermore.
Thus, his unfettered spirit brave
Shall live forever in the wave.
And so, O Land, grudge not that he
Sleeps his last sleep here in the sea!"

[illegible]

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS OF WAR.

Mental Compulsions That Travel the Lanes of Force.

New York, June 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Applying psychological analysis to the European war is not new; still I am impelled to express my appreciation of that method as presented by Dr. David Orr Edson in THE TIMES. Certainly it was an enlightening article on the expediency of preparedness in the light of the example as presented by all Europe, particularly as set forth by him of the automatic reactions, wholly mental, against which collective groups and individuals themselves are many of them powerless to contend.

This is an extraordinarily interesting thought, and, as intimated, not grasped or even noted by casual thinkers. He has placed his hand on the whole subject of the mechanical influences of abnormal environments from which there is no possible escape for large groups responsible for them, and, in rare instances, for only the exceptional thinker. Socrates was free mentally, but succumbed to the tyranny of the times in which he lived. It is another way of saying that the truth will set you free.

The concluding paragraph, anent the value of moral suasion as opposed to armed (gunmen) preparedness, is a spiritual law which, unfortunately, up to date, but few thinkers, unlike himself, in the realm of psychology, have even so much as adverted to. That the mental associations are automatic goes without saying, and as such are at once beneficent and hurtful—beneficent when formed by tropes and images of order, moral resistance, peace, justice, purity, &c.; hurtful when there are no images save those that respond to psychic lanes of sheer force expression—such, for example, as the prizefighter knows.

Abstract truth, it would appear, in modern pedagogical methods, must come as the fruit of all education, rather than even so much as to be considered by the aspirant for knowledge. Hence, our educational methods are mechanical, and as such tend to create psychic grooves along which the will must act.

An idea of perfection, or a single attribute of it, i. e., justice, is an abstraction round which the whole of the moral law revolves.

The sad truth is that the beautiful concepts of the mind are not valued by the mass, and men must be saved in spite of themselves; and, therefore, vicarious atonement, in view of the arrested potentialities of the mind in the mass, must be vindicated, if not by many, i. e., a nation, at least by a few, or even one great personality.

Accordingly, the science of psychology itself must ultimately refer its data to causes not contrary to reason, but above it. Hence, sensibility in the last resort shall act as a check to reason—reason itself confirm sensibility.

And so this double entry bookkeeping of the heart and mind, properly inculcated, must become the educational basis of all peoples. The man in the street feels that a thing is true because even in imperfect sensibility there inheres some of the faculty of ratiocination. But the exceptional thinker confirms his belief and gives reason for the awareness of his sensibility.

Intuition itself is the offspring of sensibility and reason, and as such is to be trusted only when properly balanced. The gypsy fortune teller has her vaticinations, but they are mean and low and possess value to her only, because unbalanced, and as such, at best, are only a surmise of things. The mob feels that the wretch ought to be lynched, and acts; a thinking man feels precisely the same way, but reason dictates orderliness and all that that connotes, and the wretch is not violently, but humanely, removed.

With every disregard of this idea of order in the world, there accompany and run parallel with it inhibiting mechanical associations which deter real freedom and which time alone unfortunately does not wholly remove. This is the natural or unordered state of the mind from which thinkers, by higher processes, yet employing the same mechanical mental means as the savage, hope to escape.

War forms these mechanical psychic lanes so deep as to subordinate the spirit of whole groups to somatic response merely, and in some instances permanently to render whole nations subjectively inoperative for group betterment save alone by the tedious mechanical methods the violation of the spirit has substituted.

Preparedness for forceful ends is serious, the consequences of which, the principle being antithetical, no man save a seer can foresee.

I am thankful to both THE NEW YORK TIMES and its distinguished contributor for the pleasure the article must have afforded many of your readers.

G. A. DOUGHERTY.

At the Head of the Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why, in the selection of their Cabinets, none of our Presidents ever selects some distinguished officer of the army or navy for Secretaries of those departments? This invariable practice, so absolutely at variance with the custom in large business enterprises, where experienced men are always sought for to manage large interests, has led me to believe there are reasons of which I am not aware.

I was in Congress when General Benjamin F. Tracy was Secretary of the Navy. I visited him one day on business connected with his department, and while I was waiting for papers that were being prepared for me we fell into conversation about the management of the navy. He said to me: "Mr. Coombs, I suppose you imagine that the position I hold is a powerful one and important. If you do, you are greatly mistaken. I have really very little influence in the management of naval affairs, everything being done by the various boards of officers, who never change with the Administrations. They frequently, as a matter of form, consult with me upon matters on which they have already decided. I have sometimes issued a general order, and, while it was received respectfully, I have found afterward that it was not obeyed. They treat me with great respect, send numerous letters for me to sign, and little formal matters of that kind, and that is about all."

My observation leads me to believe that the same conditions prevail in the War Department. Would not an experienced officer high enough in rank and reputation to secure respect and with a knowledge of details derived from a life experience be able to command harmony among the various boards and secure greater efficiency?

WILLIAM J. COOMBS.

Brooklyn, June 22, 1916.

Too Many Tag Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done to give the people of New York relief from that nuisance, "Tag Day"? A man cannot go on the street nowadays but he is buttonholed and "tagged" before he can help himself. I am getting so tired of it that I feel like swearing at these taggers instead of giving them money, and I think we ought to get relief by a law forbidding it.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, June 22, 1916.

What Culprit?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who put the "fist" in "pacifist," and why?

[illegible]

St. Augustine, Fla., June 18, 1916.

TURKEY'S ACCOUNT WITH CIVILIZATION.

Morally and Financially Bankrupt, Her Future Is What She Can Save by Now Facing the Truth of Her Situation.

By VAHAN CARDASHIAN,

Imperial Ottoman Adjutant High Commissioner to the International Panama-Pacific Exposition.

June 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Morgenthau, in the course of his address at the Chamber of Commerce, according to THE TIMES report, repeated the opinion expressed to him by certain Turkish leaders that Turkey is a vigorous body, and that in view of her exploits during the present war, she can justly expect to enlarge, strengthen, and assert herself after the war.

Turkey was the chief contributing factor to the outbreak of the great war. The provisions of the $160,000,000 loan made by France to Turkey in the Spring of 1914 virtually intrusted the administration of the Turkish Treasury to France, and the designation during the same period of two foreign Christian Inspectors General over the seven Armenian provinces, at the insistence of Russia, representing her allies, dealt a death blow at the schemes and ambitions of Germany in the Turkish Empire. Holding to the view that this great war shall not be halted until one side or the other absolutely renounces all political or territorial right or claim in Turkey, it would be timely and pertinent to make a brief inquiry into the alleged vitality and self-sufficiency of Turkey.

Since the beginning of his career to this day the Turk has built nothing, created nothing in the domain of science, art, literature, commerce, or finance, and, therefore, has not contributed one whit to the makeup and growth of our civilization. This the Turk admits, but he hastens to explain the reason for his unproductivity. He looks back a few years, and in animated self-pity exclaims that the continual selfish interferences of the European powers in the internal affairs of Turkey—their land-grabbing ambitions, their sordid and mercenary schemes and motives at the expense of the Turkish Empire—made of Turkey an international football and diplomatic chessboard, kept her in constant turmoil and uncertainty, and doomed her repeated efforts at reform and readjustment to utter failure. These utterances were made to me by several leading Turks, two of whom are now members of the Turkish Ministry. But the explanation thus offered is not convincing, and for two reasons: First, because it is historically incorrect; second, because the alleged interferences of the European powers in the internal administration of Turkey were necessitated and brought about by the inefficiency, aye, by the hideous performances of the Turk on the one hand, and at the express invitation and solicitation of the Turk on the other.

In support of the first reason advanced, we can conclusively assert that from the first decade of the fifteenth century until 1712 the power of the Turk in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa was unchallenged, and that, therefore, the Turk enjoyed absolute freedom and liberty to build and develop his domains. And in support of my second reason it can justly be stated that the interferences of the European powers in the internal affairs of the Turk were inevitably forced by the unspeakable and revolting nature of the rule he maintained, particularly in his Serbian and Grecian provinces, between 1804 and 1827.

From 1842 to 1882 Turkey borrowed from these "meddlesome" powers about $585,000,000 and was unable to meet the interest thereon. Accordingly, with the full consent and approval of the Turkish Government, the Administration of the Public Debt (an organization of foreign creditors of Turkey, with headquarters at Constantinople and branches in the principal centres of the empire) was organized, which administers 69 per cent. of the public debt of Turkey. In 1913 the Turkish public debt amounted to about $700,000,000, all of which had been borrowed from European nations, principally from England and France. Each syndicate lending money to Turkey exacted for itself a concession or privilege in Turkey, all of which, added to the capitulations, made of Turkey a dependent or vassal State.

The above data I set forth simply to disprove the explanation offered in mitigation of the Turk's failure as ruler. None of the causes that made of the Turk an absolute failure as ruler is ever referred to or discussed by the Turk. Quite apart from the effemination of his native virility, due to long periods of undisputed domination such as he enjoyed, and also by the infiltration of effete and degenerate types and elements, and his obstinate persistence to rule only by force, three principal reasons may be advanced in explanation for the abasement and breakdown of the Turk's power: First, in the thirteenth century, emerging from the fastnesses and wilds of Central Asia, he conquered in the course of 250 years a dozen kingdoms and principalities, many of which had enjoyed many thousand years of civilized existence. He could not understand the civilization of the races he conquered. So he left each race, with certain peculiar and at times oppressive restrictions, to control its educational, religious, and social affairs—that is, he created a number of irreconcilable autonomous nations within the nation. Second, he has always been in the minority. In 1828 out of a population of about 45,000,000 in the empire, only less than 9,000,000 were Turks. Third, his religion became a barrier in the way of social association of the conqueror and the conquered.

But the principal factor that will determine the extent and duration of the national life of Turkey is her financial ability to support herself. Since 1842 Turkey has not been self-supporting. Her public debt in 1914 amounted to $700,000,000. The budget in 1913 was $172,952,805. The deficit in that year was estimated at $45,000,000. The Turkish Minister of Finance then told me that the annual deficit for the next five years would average $35,000,000. To my query as to what would be the amount of the deficit after five years, he expressed the hope that it would be less, and he confessed that his hope was not founded on facts. The estimated war expenses of Turkey until Jan. 1, 1916, amounted to $275,000,000. Her estimated war expenses until Aug. 1, 1916, will amount to $420,000,000. If the war were to come to an end by Jan. 1, 1917, the public debt of Turkey would be about doubled.

Assuming that the Turkish revenues and expenditures will remain the same after the war, the annual deficit will be over $70,000,000. Two-thirds of the revenues of Turkey are derived from customs and from the farm. The people of Turkey are today in the pangs of hunger. They have no purchasing power. In the districts occupied by Russian troops alone the loss of property suffered by the Armenians is put at $62,000,000. Moreover, the producing agencies of Turkey have been incapacitated for some considerable time to come. According to Annuaire de Commerce of 1912, four and a half millions of Armenians and Greeks controlled about 66 per cent. of the commerce of Turkey, and about six and a half millions of Turks controlled 13 per cent. With 800,000 out of 2,000,000 Armenians destroyed and the balance reduced to utter destitution, the Greeks impoverished by the exactions of the Government, business and enterprise totally stagnant and dying, towns and homes laid in ruins and desolated by the hundreds and thousands, who is going to rebuild and support Turkey? The Turk cannot do it. For hundreds of years he had his opportunity, larger opportunity indeed than his non-Moslem neighbors, and was found wanting in initiative and constructive leadership. For absence of creative faculty, sustained effort and adaptability is unmistakably the characteristic of the Turk. If the Turk leaders expect Germany to rehabilitate and sustain Turkey and yet permit her to enjoy national independence, their optimism is an extravagant one.

In the first place, Germany, whose national debt on Jan. 1, 1916, amounted to about $21,000,000,000, a national debt larger than the aggregate of the national debts of France, Russia and Italy, with many more billions to be added to it, and with a stupendous amount of reconstruction work to be done after the war, that should require all her available resources and energies, could hardly finance and support the Turk Government and people. In the second place, if she did, despite the recently concluded commercial and political treaties, which provide for collaboration and not exploitation, she will have her fixed opinion as to how her money should be expended. If Germany were to dominate Turkey economically, the Turk's political sovereignty would exist only in theory. For it is an elementary principle of political economy that national independence rests only on financial independence.

From the foregoing it may reasonably be inferred that, if the Turks want to save something for themselves, they should look the facts in the face squarely and try at once to arrive at some sort of an agreement with the Entente Allies, if it is not too late.

VAHAN CARDASHIAN.

IN THE PSYCHOPATHIC WARD

What Mr. Ames Experienced Under the Microscope of the Alienist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit one who has had the rather unusual privilege of an involuntary testing of his brains, and, happily surviving the ordeal, the not altogether unnatural satisfaction of having them stamped O. K. by very high authority, to express briefly his opinion regarding the proceeding?

The learned Judge who committed me to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue stated in effect, I understand, that we, participators in the melting pot ceremony at the Church of the Social Revolution were potential murderers, and therefore, in order to dismiss at once all apprehension of the kind, I desire to state that against Judge McAdoo I have no feeling of animosity whatever. Indeed, I recall with pleasure his delightful courtesy to me upon a former occasion, when dismissed from a six months' probation. While I think that in this instance he has perhaps unconsciously overstepped constitutional prerogatives, I believe that he did it from sincere motives, and as to the legality of the matter, that is not for me to judge. The very fundamental tenet of our belief is opposition to violence, and so far from rancor existing in our hearts, I am sure that I speak for our leader, Bouck White, and for all my comrades of the Church of the Social Revolution, when I assert that the sublime words of our great Comrade and Captain, Jesus, "forgive them, for they know not what they do," are words not devoid of meaning to us.

As to Bellevue and the "psychopathic," while I should not be inclined to recommend it to my friends as a particularly pleasant place for a ten days' outing, yet if one is forced to come under the microscope of the alienist, much worse conditions might exist. In my own case I received many valued privileges; a separate room, the inestimable boon of a closed door, meals sent in, books galore, &c. The doctors treated me with the utmost consideration, the nurses were ministering angels, one of whom particularly I shall ever recall as the angel, not of "the darker drink," as old Omar has it, but of the potion that bringeth sleep. The attendants all were kindly and humane, and I saw no evidence whatever of harshness or brutality. With Dr. Gregoris, the eminent alienist in charge, I had many delightful conversations about matters in general, and socialism in particular. He never could quite understand why I didn't care to eat the food furnished by the institution, as he seemed to think that I as a good Socialist should be happy to partake of the rather unpalatable mixture: in vain was my plea that we had no desire to descend to the abyss to which the poor unfortunates had been forced in most cases by economic conditions, but to elevate them to the happier level which we had in some degree attained.

To conclude:—it is my sincere belief that the psychopathic ward is conducted in the most able manner possible under conditions of perhaps limited appropriations. More light and air I think highly desirable, and greater opportunity for outdoor exercise. I am certain, however, that Dr. Gregoris is doing the very best he can under the circumstances, and for his unfailing courtesy and patience I esteem it a privilege to count him a friend. Should any of our bitter detractors feel a little uncertain as to the sanity of their rage against us, I should take pleasure in giving them a card of introduction to Dr. Gregoris with the suggestion, "Go thou and do likewise."

EDWARD R. AMES,
Assistant Leader Church of the Social Revolution.

Brooklyn, June 21, 1916.

Litter in Subway Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call attention to the untidiness of the subway stations since the newsdealers have been allowed to sell candies. The condition of the platforms is disgusting. It is a great pity that, notwithstanding all the cans for refuse that are in plain sight, people are so inexcusably careless that they have not pride enough to do their part to help make the standard of their city rank first. If only all would remember the little motto: "If each before his own door swept, the village would be clean."

M. E. L.

New York, June 19, 1916.

Time for Physical Examinations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been watching the mobilization of the National Guard in this State very carefully, and I find upon inquiry that the examinations of the members of the National Guard as to physical requirements are not made at the armories before leaving for the State camp. Is this not a waste of the men's time who may be unable to pass, and does it not show a lack of efficiency and economy on the part of those in charge of mobilization? Ought not the examinations be made before expenses for men's time and traveling are incurred?

H. GRINNELL [illegible]

New York, June 21, 1916.

PUBLIC BODIES ACT ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Chamber of Commerce Called to Hear Committee's Report Suggesting Indorsement.

CITY CLUB GIVES APPROVAL

Citizens' Union Finds Much to Criticise—All Agree Monopoly Should be Avoided.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting on Friday at noon to act upon the report of its Committee on Harbor and Shipping, recommending the approval of the contract between the city and the New York Central for the west side, or marginal, improvements.

In its report the committee expresses the opinion that the contract framed by the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate and the railroad officials "should be approved unless some objection of controlling importance is advanced."

It is the opinion of the committee that the Chamber's approval or disapproval should be based upon broad principles, and "the committee accepts the statement of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate that the financial features have been carefully safeguarded and the engineering and landscape details approved by competent professional judgment.

"Minor inequalities may exist" in the contract, it is said in the report, "but in such an adjustment both parties must give and take, and it is the opinion of your committee that the city officials deserve praise instead of criticism for their work."

There are five principal objections to the contract, the committee has found, after interviewing representatives of associations, property owners, city and railroad officials, and others interested.

Not as Bad as Subways

It is admitted that the decision upon the artistic character of the completed project permits great diversity of opinion, and "that some temporary inconvenience may be occasioned to the west side residents." It is pointed out that this inconvenience will not compare with that of lower Manhattan during subway construction, and that after the unpleasantness is over the city will be able to make Riverside Drive and its park more attractive.

Speaking of the monoply that it is alleged the railroad will enjoy on the waterfront, the report says the committee has been assured by the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries that space for a marginal way, with adequate access to it, has been reserved along far the greater portion of the front, excepting only two limited sections, where the fee to the waterfront goes to the railroad company. At the two points mentioned, where for railroad purposes it is essential the New York Central should control the waterfront, the city has relinquished to the railroad the street areas which now divide the railroad property. The committee believes that to be essential, if facilities satisfactory to the commercial interests of the city are to be created.

Valuation of properties, classed as the third objection, is not considered by the committee, because, the report says, investigation has failed to show injustice to the city.

As to the fourth objection, "that the proposed plan will exclude access to Manhattan by the roads terminating in New Jersey," the committee seriously doubts whether these roads will ever desire an elevated freight structure, and submits that there are many advantages in the waterfront terminals now in use, and that opportunity will remain for an elevated freight structure or a subway, if required.

"The claim that the structure should follow the marginal way" is discussed in this sentence: "Your committee submits that the proposed route is preferable, for it does not obstruct the marginal way, and can more readily serve property on either side."

The members of the committee making the report were Irving T. Bush, Chairman; Laurence B. Stoddart, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Albert Strauss, John F. Wallace, and Clarence H. Kelsey.

Both Want Improvement.

Two memorandums on the west side plan will go to the Board of Estimate today. One, from the Citizens Union, opposes the plan, and the other, from the City Club, favors it, provided certain amendments are incorporated, especially one to keep the lower part of the city open to other railroads.

The Citizens Union says that, while the citizens desire to abolish Death Avenue and steam trains at grade in Riverside Park, they are unwilling to sacrifice the great franchise interests of the city, or the city's increasingly important port demands or to accept a permanent nuisance in Manhattan Valley.

After discussing franchises the Union concludes that the New York Central would get a virtual monopoly of terminal facilities in lower Manhattan, to the end that New Jersey railroads could never come physically into the city.

Concerning Manhattan Valley, the Union says the proposed screen over the main line tracks between 151st and 185th Streets, would "be no screen at all"; that the switch yard would not be covered, and would be "a permanent eyesore and noise nuisance."

"Whether the tracks are covered or not," the Union says, "the contract should clearly provide that there shall be no nuisance of noise or smell or unsightly structure."

The City Club, in its memorandum, mentions three matters as of especial concern to the city: The treatment of the railroad to Riverside Park; the rights and franchises which the city is conferring upon the railroad, and which may affect its future development, and the rights which the railroad will acquire that may hinder the entrance of the New Jersey railroads or the proper development of the port.

The Club deems of greatest importance the retention of opportunity for other railroads to enter Manhattan, and demands that no obstacles be permitted.

Tried Yards and Terminals

Admitting that opportunity to cross the Central's lines is assured at some thirty-six streets, the memorandum adds that such entrance "would be practically useless without yards and terminals."

"The New York Central declines to obligate itself," says the memorandum, "to a common use of its tracks and yards, and it is difficult to see how or where additional yards and terminals could be located."

Concerning passenger service, the club finds no reason for criticism, because there is no special provision for such service.

As to the rights which the city gives up and the rights it acquires, the club has "reached the conclusion that the proposed contract is advantageous for the city." The club also finds that the railroad company undertakes to spend approximately $14,000,000 for purposes not necessary for railroad operation, and which improve the public aspect and use of city property.

"The treatment of Riverside Park, "while not ideal," the club says, is greatly superior to any plan heretofore suggested, but it believes that before final approval a model should be prepared showing to the eye the precise aspect of the park after the improvements.

The club suggests a "jack-knife" bridge instead of a draw-bridge over the Harlem, the right to cover "some six or eight tracks," in addition to the main line of the Manhattanville freight yards, and ballasting of the elevated structure south of Fifty-ninth Street.

McMILLAN PARTY RESCUED.

Relief Ship Cluett Takes Explorers Aboard, Captain Reports.

BOSTON, June 25.—News from the relief ship George B. Cluett, sent to the Arctic to rescue Donald B. McMillan and his Crocker Land expedition, has been received here in a letter from Captain Harry C. Pickles of the Cluett to his family.

"We arrived at North Star Bay on Sept. 16, 1915," the letter said, "and sent a motor boat through the inside islands to Etah for the Crocker Land expedition. They came aboard on Sept. 18. There were some members who wanted to remain for another year.

"On Sept. 21 we set sail for the south, after landing some stores for the party. We got down as far as Cape York, when up came a jam of ice and a gale—one of the heaviest I ever saw up here. It drove us back. After we had taken refuge for a time we tried it again on the 27th, but broke our crankshaft, and, as it was getting late, thought it better to get into Winter quarters."

The letter was dated "Parker Snow Bay, Arctic, Jan. 10, 1916." It describes ice conditions in the Arctic the past Winter as "the worst ever known by the oldest persons in the Arctic region." At Cape York, the letter said, they found one iceberg "so big it had hills on it as big as the Blue Hills, and the men coasted on it for about one and a half miles." At one time the Cluett narrowly escaped being caught between two bergs that rushed together as she was passing between them.

POLO PLAYERS JOIN COLORS.

Several Members of Rumson Country Club Leave for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., June 25.—Society from the Summer colony in this and the shore section attended a dinner and dance last night at the Rumson Country Club, which concluded a day of sports at the club.

Yachting enthusiasts were out on the Shrewsbury competing in a knockabout race, which was won by Bertram H. Borden's Rumpus. Another race will be sailed Wednesday, and the first event for the Season Cup will be sailed on Saturday.

The polo season is just getting under way owing to the rainy weather. The club is also handicapped this year by the loss of some of its best players, who are encamped with their regiments. Warren W. Barbour, son of Colonel William Barbour, who played back on the Rumson team, has joined General Dyer's staff, and gone to Beekman. Walter McClure, who was to have taken an active part in polo at the club this season, has also joined his regiment. Some of the players out yesterday were Thomas S. Field, A. S. H. Jones, Hugh J. Barrett, and G. Jason Waters. Others who will play at Rumson are Leland H. Ross, Peter Hauck, Jr., W. Strother Jones, Jr., J. Behrens Waters, and possibly Randall Kietör.

Through the courtesy of Howard S. Borden, who will have as his guests the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York City, of which he is President, a concert will be given at the club on Thursday night.

GIVES HOUSE FOR HOSPITAL.

Portable Structure Offered to Government by Caldwell Woman.

A portable house, 12 by 20 feet, in West Caldwell, N. J., has been offered to the Government as a hospital in the event of war by Mrs. J. M. Beam of Bloomfield Avenue, West Caldwell. Mrs. Beam made her offer yesterday through the National Security League, by whom a copy of the letter offering the house was forwarded to the War Department.

Mrs. Beam describes her offer as a "portable house with electricity and running water, to house as many injured as it will hold, with the use of my kitchen for cooking purposes, and one room in my house for use of nurse off duty." Mrs. Beam, signing herself as "hoping for the best," adds that West Caldwell appears in the Government reports as one of the three most healthful locations in the country.

SPEED SOLDIER'S WEDDING.

Schoonmakers' Plans Upset by Seventh's Order to Entrain.

Owing to the sudden order for the Seventh Regiment to leave for Mexico this morning, the marriage of Herbert S. Schoonmaker of Company D to Miss Antoinette Taylor of 315 Central Park West, which was to have taken place tonight at St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue, took place last night at the home of the bride.

Invitations to the wedding had been sent out for tonight, but the Rev. Melford L. Brown of Mount Vernon, a friend of the family, was hastily summoned last night. Mr. Schoonmaker was married in his uniform. Miss Taylor was given away by her mother, Mrs. George Taylor of 315 Central Park West.

Weatherbee-Foley Engagement.

Mrs. P. J. Foley of Rye, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Foley, to Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, the only son of Mrs. Amy Constable Weatherbee and the late Edwin H. Weatherbee of 240 Madison Avenue and Waytes Court, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Mr. Weatherbee is the President of Arnold, Constable & Co., of which his father was the head, and his mother is the daughter of one of the founders of that firm. Mr. Weatherbee was graduated from Yale in the class of 1908, and is a member of the Union League, New York Yacht, Aero, and Automobile Clubs. His sisters are Mrs. Robert Tighe McGusty of Horley Court, Greenwich, Conn., and Mary Weatherbee, who married Dr. Samuel Milbank of this city. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Clark-Wise.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 25.—Miss Henrietta Van Dyke Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Wise, and John Curtiss Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark of Stamford, Conn., were married last night at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. William Crawford, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. James Clark, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man and the bride was unattended.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—H. A. Adams, Mrs. N. Adams, Captain the Hon. Alfred Anson, Adam Baillie, A. H. Baldwin, Harry Benson, Mrs. H. Blake, Captain C. Bullen, George Candler, Mrs. F. Carroll, Miss C. K. Currin, Miss G. J. Dunlop, M. L. Finch, Charles E. Fraser, W. F. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. C. Harris, R. C. Harrison, Mrs. W. J. Holmes, James Hutton, Arthur A. Jones, W. F. Kemble, W. P. Knight, Mrs. H. S. Langford, Samuel R. Lippincott, R. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman, F. E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Patton, C. S. Pickering, Miss M. Rooney, Miss M. Russell, R. M. Talbot, G. W. Thompson, Albert G. Warren, Leonard H. Wells, Mrs. S. D'Orsay, and Ralph F. Wagram.

ANDANIA, (Liverpool.) — Robert John Evans, Miss Nellie Hutchins, George B. Noble, J. R. Porta, Miss Minnie G. Roscoe, Dr. K. Simon, and W. M. Sullivan.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

HISTORIC WATCHES PUT ON EXHIBITION

Wheeler Collection Lent to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

TIMEPIECES OF ROYALTY

Some No Larger Than a Dime, While Others Are as Large as an Alarm Clock.

Ninety-seven old watches, some of them timepieces and some just ornaments, some with works as small as a dime and some as large as an alarm clock, but all representing the evolution of the watch from the clock and the hourglass during the three hundred years after the first watch was made by Peter Heinlein, or Hele, of Nürnberg about the year 1500, have been lent to the Central Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences by Willard H. Wheeler. As long as the watches remain there, and they will be on exhibit except for the few weeks in the year Mr. Wheeler shows them at jewelers' conventions, they are to be known as the Willard H. Wheeler Loan Collection of Antique Watches.

Although Mr. Wheeler has been collecting watches only twenty years, he said he had almost completed a collection he thought would represent the early period of the development of the watch. Believing that a collection of more than 100 watches would be unwieldy in exhibition and tiresome to the person who wished to inspect the antiques, Mr. Wheeler has decided not to expand his collection beyond that number. If he sees watches worthy of a place in the collection he will increase the number to 100, and if he sees others he wishes to add he will throw out specimens less representative of their periods, their makers, or of their points in evolution.

Marfels Watches.

Eighteen of the watches came from the famous collection of Carl Marfels of Berlin, who sold his antiques to the late J. P. Morgan a few years after Mr. Wheeler had chosen his specimens from the exhibit. The Morgan collection is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but Adam Reuff, associate curator of Fine Arts in the Brooklyn Museum, believes the Wheeler collection is almost as typical of the early industry, because it represents the evolution of the watch almost as well as do the 386 antiques in the New York Museum, and because its smaller size enables exhibitors to display it more effectively.

Three of the specimens were made by Thomas Tompion, called the father of English watchmaking, who made timepieces for all the monarchs of Europe and was official maker for the court of Charles II., who, Victor Hugo said, knighted a sirloin of beef in the peaceful days, before Cromwell, on the rising tide of a second revolution, drove him into refuge with his friend and political master, Louis XIV. of France.

Philip II. of Spain, who, after despairing of seating himself in Westminster as Britain's king, divorced Queen Mary of England, and made a futile thrust at British sea power by sending his famous Armada to be pounded to pieces in the English Channel, sent a special envoy with gold to England to ask Tompion to make one of his famous watches. There is another tradition that Queen Mary gave him a second Tompion watch, and that he wore this gift at three succeeding weddings with queens and princesses of other countries—for Philip was an international wooer.

Another myth is that Louis XIV. of France, called Louis Le Grand, kept his trysts with Madame de Montespan, Francoise d'Aubigne, widow of the crippled comic poet, Scarron—"the abstract of all human miseries"—and others of his wives, by the time of watches made by Tompion by the imperial order of Louis—for Louis was a cosmopolitan wooer, just as his Spanish rival was.

Royalty's Timepieces.

Whatever the truth of these romances, Tompion was so famous in his time that all the royalty of Europe was timing its masques and battles, its banquets and its conquests, by the ticking of English watches. Outside of the part he took in making history by setting the time of all its events, Tompion was making history in the watchmaking industry by his improvements. He was making money and fame at the same time—so much of both that when he died England gave him a slab in Westminster Abbey with her Kings, her Generals, her statesmen and other famous and infamous men.

Although the clock had been invented about 1100, Tompion left his father's blacksmith shop to make clocks, and there is a tradition that he was the first man to make a pocket watch. Because he lived in the age of the Puritans, whose religionists and kingmakers and kingbreakers detested ornamentation, Tompion, best clockmaker, famous all over England, became Tompion, best watchmaker, famous all over the world.

The first clocks hung on walls just as sun dials had been painted on the walls of castles and palaces, but as maker after maker came and went with the stamp of the centuries, the clock went to the table or the shelf. Whether some traveler first tied one of these clocks around his neck as a cow wears a bell, when he went on a journey, or whether some maker put together a clock for a traveler to carry on a chain, is not known. Anyway, clocks became smaller and were worn dangling from a chain fastened around the neck. As shown in the Wheeler collection these watches became smaller and smaller and more ornate until the beginning of the age of the Puritans, or what might be called the middle of the Tompion period in the watchmaking industry.

Puritans Opposed Jewels.

The Puritans disliked to wear jeweled watches or ornaments of lapis lazuli around their necks, and still they did not like to be without the time. The result was that Tompion and other makers devised a watch the Puritans could conceal in their pockets and peep at furtively when none of the other folk were looking to see that the upholders of asceticism had luxurious possessions.

One of the Tompion watches in the Wheeler collection, formerly in the famous collection of the Englishman, Evan Roberts, has been described by Britten in what all collectors call their authoritative work in English, as one of the best "examples of the versatility of Tompion's genius." Although he had made many improvements in construction the maker left the invention of the stem winder to the eighteenth century. But he did make a clock that would run a year with one winding, and the curious thing about this timepiece is that its present owner has the names of every person who has wound it since Tompion delivered it to William III. in Kensington Palace.

Every watch in the Wheeler collection has some curious feature in construction, size, shape, or appearance, and a great many have curious tales or histories told by persons who thought a watch with a lurid past would bring more from a collector than some prosaic timepiece that had ticked away most of its life solemnly recording the births, deaths and achievements of obscure persons. Some of the watches are so small that Swift might have imagined them made for his Lilliputians; others are large enough to use for weapons in battle, or failing as weapons, as hiding places.

Watch With Three Cases.

One repeater watch that strikes the hours automatically was made by the Englishman, Thomas Mudge, about 1765, upon order from Ferdinand VI. of Spain, who always listened to a song by his favorite court singer, Farinelli, before he undertook serious state business, and who finally became insane after the death of his consort, Barbara, daughter of John V. of Portugal.

Like many watches of the time this was made with three cases, so that the owner might use the same timepiece for many occasions by taking off case after case. The outer case of this watch was made of snake-skin ornamented with gold, although the outer cases of many other watches in the Wheeler collection were made from the cruppers of the ass or horse.

It was believed that the owner wore this outer case when he rode in the chase or went to battle, so that the works and inner cases might be protected from chance blows. In ordinary life around the castle he would wear the second case of simple gold, while on state occasions he would strip the cases down to the last, since it was jeweled and highly ornate.

Another richly enameled, pearl-inlaid watch known as "The Fountain" and made in Switzerland for the Oriental trade about 1790, has a more recent chapter in its romance, as related by Marfels, the German collector. It was said that from the time the Manchu Emperor, Kea-king, fifteenth son of Kee-lung, inherited this watch about 1800, it remained in the Imperial palace at Peking, perhaps, as the Berlin raconteur recited, on a table in the Queen's dressing room.

Accused of Necromancy.

Then soldiers sacked the palace during the Boxer rebellion, and the man who snatched the watch from the Queen's table sold it to an employe in the German Embassy there. He brought it to Marfels. Even this apparent rough handling did not injure the fountain of the watch, a delicate mechanism giving the image of flowing water with small particles of glass upon small, almost invisible wires.

There is another watch made by Henry Louis Droz, son of Pierre Jacquet Droz, the famous French maker, who has two specimens in the Wheeler collection. Louis Droz left France for England about 1780, and finally went to Madrid to make watches there, just about the time of the Spanish Inquisition. Although the King and several of his courtiers had watches made by Tompion, Daniel Quare, and other famous English makers, most of the Spaniards had never seen a watch or even heard of a timepiece.

When Droz exhibited the wonders that would tell the time of day without even a glance at the sun or the hourglass, it was charged that he was a necromancer. Despite his protests that he was only an ordinary mechanic, and that the only thing that distinguished his watches from those of hundreds of other makers was that they could be wound without a key, simply by shaking them up and down, he was brought to trial on the charge of necromancy.

Spaniards said it was the unusual method of winding the watch that proved he was a necromancer. When he shook the watch he was merely going through the ceremony of supplicating the evil spirits to make his watch run and tell the time, they said, and he was sentenced to death.

Fortunately the Bishop of Toledo appeared then and exhibited a watch that had been made for him, and said he was sure there was no magic about the thing, for his timepiece had to be cleaned often or it would not run. Upon this evidence Droz escaped death, but he left Madrid immediately.

Another watch has mystery in its history and mystery engraved all over its case. It was made in Nürnberg about 1550, either by a person who was a member of the secret religious sect, the Cabalists, or for some person who was a member of that party. The case is engraved with symbols and mottoes in German, Latin, and Hebrew or Sanskrit. Mr. Wheeler says he has not been able to find a scholar who could give him more than a scrap of translation here and there, just enough to show the idea of the mottoes.

A large coach watch that spoke the time when the owner pulled a gut string is engraved with the arms of Lord Nelson, England's great naval hero, who won the famous victory of Trafalgar after running up the halyards the immortal sentiment, "England expects every man to do his duty." Whether this was among the Admiral's possessions when he went to death on his flagship, the Victory, and whether it was one of the relics he asked his first officer to send back to England to "dear Nellie," or Lady Hamilton, just before he uttered his dying phrase, "Kiss me, Hardy, kiss me! Oh, Victory, Victory, where is thy glory? Thank God I've done my duty!" not even the collector who was so anxious to sell it to Mr. Wheeler would say.

Other watches are made in the shapes of flowers, mandolins, crosses, vanity boxes, finger rings, butterflies, and skulls. One has a case of rock crystal, and another has miniature figures that dance on the face of the watch every hour. Another of Swiss origin is decorated with 1,741 matched pearls and 158 turquoises.

A watch of Swiss make is engraved with the name of George Washington, and Mr. Wheeler believes it was the property of the first President or of one of his relatives.

The only point missing is the evolution of the wrist watch—and Mr. Wheeler thinks that just happened.

Horlick's
Malted Milk

THE ORIGINAL Horlick's Malted Milk

The Food-Drink for all Ages

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nourishing than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES HANS, formerly a resident of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

BRION L. BURROWS, an employe of the Treasury Department and formerly a newspaper man, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 167 State Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-sixth year, leaving his wife and five children.

Mrs. MARY OGDEN GAMBLE FERRIS, wife of Garwood Ferris, a former City Engineer of Jersey City, died on Saturday at her home there, in her seventy-fifth year, leaving also three sons and a daughter.

EDWARD H. ALLEN, a theatrical and advertising man, died on Saturday at his home in Boston, Mass., in his fifty-seventh year. He was formerly manager of the Grand Opera House in Washington.

Miss ESTHER PHILLIPS, a teacher since her seventeenth year, died on Saturday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Goldberg, at 415 East 239th Street, in her sixty-ninth year. She also leaves two brothers.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. MORFORD, widow of Thomas F. Morford, owner of an iron foundry in Red Bank, N. J., died at her home there, in her eighty-seventh year, leaving two daughters and a son.

Mrs. ANNAH T. PAYNE, wife of a real estate dealer of Wortendyke, N. J., died at her home there, in her seventy-third year, leaving also two daughters and five sons.

Mrs. CARRIE WORMS, wife of Abraham Worms, a wholesale meat dealer of Brooklyn, died at her home, 1,205 Jefferson Avenue, in that city, in her fifty-fourth year.

JOHN F. THINE, a life-long resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 194 Baltic Street, in that city, leaving a brother and sister.

PAUL STRUCK, said to be a Lieutenant in the German Navy, died in a hospital in Bridgeport, Conn., from injuries surrered while working as a brakeman on the New Haven Railroad. He came here before the war when on leave of absence and was unable to rejoin his regiment.

Mrs. MINA BITTERMAN, widow of Theodore Bitterman, died at her home, 32 West 128th Street, in her sixty-ninth year, leaving two daughters and a son.

HENRY BRUNNTRAGER, a baker, died at his home in Kingston, N. Y., in his twenty-sixth year. He was born here, and is survived by his father, with whom he was in business.

JOSEPH ROWE, formerly a resident of this city, died at his home in Union, N. J., leaving his wife.

JOHN DENVER, a postal service employe, died at his home, 261 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year, leaving a son and two daughters.

FRANK P. MARKEY, a contractor, died at his home, 116 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J., in his forty-seventh year, leaving his wife and several children.

JOHN HACKETT, a lawyer in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for fifty years, died at his home there in his seventy-second year. He was formerly District Attorney of Dutchess County.

ISAAC HIRSCH, a soap manufacturer for many years, died at his home, 322 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year, leaving his wife and four children.

Mrs. JENNIE L. C. STRONG, wife of Ullman Strong, died on Wednesday in Summit, N. J.

JOHN HARDING, formerly Secretary of the Board of Health of Bayonne, N. J., and prominent in politics there for many years, died yesterday at his home, [illegible] Boulevard, in his sixty-first year.

WHERE ENEMY LINES ARE 2 FEET APART

A Visit to Zagora, on the Italian Front, the Strangest Battleground.

TRENCHES RUN TOGETHER

At One Place Only a Wall Separates Forces—Silence More Terrible Than Bursting Shells in Open.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Zagora, which is a little mountain hamlet that was buried in oblivion before the war, is famous today as the only point on the Austro-Italian front, and perhaps on any army font, where enemy trench lines actually run into each other. For 400 miles on this front the Austrian and Italian trenches run parallel, being often as close as thirty to fifty yards, but at Zagora they slide into each other and then slide away again, uphill and down dale, following the general trend of the Isonzo River, which empties into the Adriatic Sea far above Venice.

The situation at Zagora illustrates the difficult and curious character of the warfare on this front, where there are probably not anywhere opposing lines of trenches crossing so much as a single acre of flat land, for there is no flat land except on a rare mountain top.

"You must see Zagora, they're always fighting there, playing little tricks on each other," said a division staff officer to a correspondent of The Associated Press. He then took down a photographic map and showed two lines of trenches running for miles along the mountain sides. "The upper is the Austrians', and the lower is ours," he explained. "Note that at Zagora the two lines run together."

It was decided that the best time to see Zagora was in the early morning when the actual firing was desultory. Many miles of walking before daybreak over a pontoon bridge spanning the Isonzo River, and up a mountain-side protected from artillery shells by tunnels, brought the party to the headquarters of the officer in command of the hill forces. The commander conducted his visitors still further up the mountain toward Zagora, already visible as a heap of ruins of what once had been the peaceful homes of peasants. The visitors went up at an angle of sixty degrees, in the shelter of old trenches that once had been front trenches. At every turn were visible little plots of wooden crosses where Italian or Austrian soldiers had fallen during the terrific fighting carried on by the Italians to gain their way up the face of the mountain.

"It has been like a sword duel between us all the time," said the commander, "with little artillery fire because either side using guns would, in view of the closeness of the opposing trenches, kill both friends and enemy.

"It's wonderful the way the soldiers have kept up their spirits here," he went on. "For a whole month last Fall, when the mountain was a mass of wet rock and mud, when it was possible to get food up only by night, when the men could not be relieved, when to strike a light meant death from a sniper, when our trenches were but hastily constructed piles of stone left by the Austrians as we pushed them foot by foot toward the mountain top, the men held on with amazing cheerfulness. Not even the wounded complained. The death struggle developed the best qualities of our men. Even the Socialists among them, whose principles do not include fighting, became some of my best soldiers."

As the visitors came full upon the shattered blackened stone walls of the hamlet of Zagora, the commander advised: "Stoop low, now, and run quietly. When you reach our front line, don't talk, don't even whisper. The Austrians will hear you and begin an attack, thinking we ourselves are about to start one."

The party halted near the walls of what once had been a huge country kitchen, built under the lower side of a house, facing toward the mountain top. Within stood men against the wall with rifles in their hands peeping out little apertures. On the other side of this wall, not two feet away, stood silent enemy watchers, always ready to fire. The place might have been a tomb, so silent were its occupants. The only sound came from the floor where men were sleeping with their faces covered with blankets to deaden their snores.

This place of Zagora, with its silence fraught with expectant danger, was more impressive than any open field filled with the shriek of bursting shells. The party crept from this silent corner through dark tunneled ways and zigzagged about other ruined foundation walls, where other soldiers stood, and on, down a line, until the Austrian trenches could be seen through a maze of barbed wire defenses.

An officer pointed to the barbed wire and said: "We are on such intimate relations with the Austrians that we and they use the same barbed wire protection. There isn't room to plant any more and their wires prevent them from getting at us, as well as keeping us from getting at them." Then, with a dulled expression, he pointed to the bodies of soldiers lying in the open space, caught in the wires, fruit of attacks and counterattacks. "The Austrians won't let us pick up the dead, so there they lie," he explained. "They play the mitrailleuse there until they die. Sometimes it takes a long time. This morning a man died who had been there for three days with a fractured leg. At least he doesn't move any more, so he must be dead."

CONGRESS HARD AT WORK.

Senate Far Behind with Measures Awaiting Passage.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Despite the tension over Mexico, Congress is working hard to dispose of the mass of routine legislative proposals before it. The House is clearing up the special program and appropriation bills rapidly, but the Senate is far behind.

Legislation to be disposed of by the Upper House before there can be any thought of adjournment includes the Government Shipping bill, the child labor law, ratification of the House amendments to the Philippine Bill, the conference report on rural credit legislation, the Immigration bill and conservation measures.

The Senate also is behind with appropriations. The Post Office bill probably will be passed tomorrow or Tuesday, and there are awaiting consideration the Agricultural, Fortifications, Diplomatic, Sundry Civil, Pensions, District of Columbia and Naval Appropriations bills.

The House will resume discussion of the army appropriation measure tomorrow. Besides this, it still has the Military Academy Appropriation bill to complete.

The Naval bill, as reconstructed by the Senate Naval sub-Committee, will be ordered reported to the Senate before the end of the week. Changes so radical have been made in the House bill that a prolonged conference is assured. The Senate is expected to accept with little change the building program agreed on by the sub-committee, which calls for eight capital ships during the coming year in place of five provided in the House bill.

The Administration's General Revenue bill, on which the Ways and Means Committee has been at work for weeks may be ready for introduction in the House within a week. Present plans contemplate a change in the income tax that would produce $100,000,000 additional; an inheritance tax calculated to produce $50,000,000, and a tax on net receipts or profits of munitions plants, expected to raise $50,000,000. The committee will not decide on all the details, however, until it is decided how much the defense program is to cost.

WINS $25,000 POLICY CASE.

Cumins Defeats Wife's Relatives, Who Sued for Insurance.

Supreme Court Justice Goff has decided that Herbert Cumins, as administrator of the estate of Mary Bement Van Boil, to whom he was married in 1905, was entitled to an insurance amounting to $25,000 which fell due on April 16, 1915, when her father, Henry Van Boil, died. The executors of Van Boil's estate contested the payment of the policy, arguing that the money should become part of his estate instead of his daughter's, on the ground that she predeceased him.

It was provided in the policy that payment should be made "to his daughter, Mary B. Van Boil, her executors, administrators or assigns." The policy was issued in 1875, many years before the beneficiary married the present legatee. It was asserted by the contestants that Van Boil intended the policy for the benefit of his daughter alone.

Cumins, while admitting that, asserted that the terms of the policy were nevertheless binding. In the policy, which was issued by the Aetna Life Insurance Company, a co-defendant, the executors pointed out that Van Boil accepted it in behalf of his daughter with the words "his daughter, Mary B. Van Boil, her" written out in pen, the words "executors, administrators or assigns," which followed and were printed on the policy, having been left there through inadvertence, they maintained.

DR. GRANT DEFENDS WHITE.

Preacher Calls Flag Burning "Only Playing with Symbols."

Bouck White's followers in the Church of the Social Revolution, who burned the flags of all nations in a "melting pot" and unfurled the flag of internationalism, were guilty of nothing more than of "playing with symbols," said Dr. Percy Stickney Grant last night at a meeting in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

If the police had had the experience of the clergy, Dr. Grant said, they would have looked on the incident in a more tolerant fashion.

"The court might have understood that clergymen are brought up on symbols," he said, "so that when clergymen have a symbolic service that might jar and disgust the layman, they are not doing it in the spirit laymen think they are. These men, White's followers, were simply playing with symbols. What they made a mistake in was to forget that the negative is more impressive than the affirmative. They forgot that what they destroyed would arouse more emotional fervor than what they unfurled, the international banner.

"People are more impressed with the destructive thing than with the constructive. The lower order of mind delights to play with the negative. This group made a mistake when they thought the positive thing would be more impressive than the negative."

The evening was spent in a "review of 1916." Others who spoke were George Gordon Battle, Judge John W. Queen of New Jersey, Alex. R. Golden, and Solon Fieldman.

Guardsmen's Wives Learn First Aid.

Mrs. Melvin A. Bronson is opening her town house, 26 East Eighty-third Street, every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, for the work of the Red Cross in giving instruction in first aid to the injured. Invitations were sent out last Saturday to the wives or nearest relatives of the members of the New York National Guard, to whom the instruction is to be given. Both of Mrs. Bronson's sons, Tyler Cook Bronson and Frederic P. Bronson, are members of the New York National Guard called into camp, and she will keep her house open through the Summer.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FRANK.—June 19, Elmhurst Heights, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Frank, a son.

YARM.—June 18, 948 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Yarm, a daughter.

Engaged

BAUMANN—COHEN.—Bertha Cohen to William H Baumann.

BOBIER—LEVINE.—Tillie Levine to Gustave Bobier.

BROONES—TILLIS.—Roslyn Tillis to Arthur Broones.

BROWN—BUSSEL.—Sadie Bussel to Joseph Brown.

GOLDSTEIN — LUSTIG. — Ida Lustig to Lester Goldstein.

HYMAN—KORNFELD.—Hannah Kornfeld to Edward Hyman.

KARP—SABLOW.—Edith Sablow to Louis Karp.

LEDERMAN — LOWENBAUM. — Florence Lowenbaum to Henry S. Lederman.

LEIBHOLZ—NEUHOFF.—Belle Neuhoff to Harry Leibholz.

LIPSITZ—WEISS.—Ida Weiss to Benjamin Lipsitz.

LIVINGSTON—ROSENSWEIG.—Sylvia May Rosenzweig to Lester C. Livingston.

NAITOVE—GRAY.—Mabel Gray to Moe Naitove.

NEWMAN—PRICE.—Ethel Price to Alvin J. Newman.

REISS—KINSTLER.—Laura Kinstler to Emil Reiss.

SARFAN—SOHOR.—Anna Sohor to Leo Sarfan.

SHATZ—ELKINS.—Lillian Elkins to Perry B. Shatz.

SILBERBERG—DANKOWITZ.—Eva Dankowitz to Arthur Silberberg.

SONN—DAVIDSON.—Charlotte Davidson to Alfred W. Sonn.

SPITZ—BERNSTEIN.—Rose Bernstein to William Spitz.

UNDERBERGER—NEUFEDD.—Rita Neufeld to Henry Underberger.

WOLLMAN—OESTREICHER.—Beckye Oestreicher to Edward Wollman.

Married.

COOPER—PROBSTEIN.—Miss Rae Probstein to Mr. Irving M. Cooper, on Sunday, June 25.

COWAN—COFFEY.—On Thursday, June 22, 1916, at Hackensack, N. J., by the Very Rev. Dean Cunneely, Lucy Develin Coffey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hope Coffey, to Stuart Du Bois Cowan of Harrison, N. Y.

FISK—DODGE.—On Saturday, June 24, at Flushing, by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, Dorothea Harper Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Dodge, to Harvey Edward Fisk, Jr. of New York City.

HARRIS—HORWITZ.—The wedding of Miss Hertha Horwitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Horwitz of 246 West 129th Street, and Arthur Harris of San Bernardino, Cal., took place on Sunday, June 25, at the Hotel Majestic, Rev. Grossman officiating.

LOWRY—HOLT.—On Saturday, June 24, at 14 West 55th St., New York, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, Evelyn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt, to Philip Lowry of Erie, Penn.

SCHMITT—ROHRS.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rohrs announce the marriage of their daughter, Mabel Meta Desire, to Mr. Eugene A. Schmitt at the Holy Trinity Church on Saturday, June 24.

MICHAELIS—LOEB.—June 18, Pauline C. Loeb to Louis Michaelis.

NUSSBAUM—SPRINGER.—June 21, Florence M. Springer to Edgar Nussbaum.

REID—McLEOD.—June 21, Anna McLeod to Mortimer J. Reid.

SEGAL—JACOBSON.—June 18, Helen Jacobson to Hyman R. Segal.

SILVER—SCHWARTZ.—June 20, Lillian Schwartz to Maxwell Silver.

Brooklyn.

GAVIN — SCHWARTZ. — June 24, Mary W. Schwartz to Edward T. Gavin.

Long Island.

McKEE—DAVIES.—June 24, Great River, L. I., Alice Davies to Henry S. McKee.

SMITH — KOEHLER. — June 21, Jamaica, Anna L. Koehler to Walter T. Smith.

Newark.

SCHADT — SURGES. — June 24, Marie L. Surges to William J. Schadt.

WHELEN—MESSLER.—June 24, Emma S. Messler to William Whelen.

Died.

BRAMLEY.—At White Plains, N. Y., June 24, 1916, Jennie D., daughter of Albert and Sarah D. Holmes and wife of William A. Bramley. Funeral private.

BURROWS.—Bion L. Burrows, suddenly, at 167 State St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 24. Funeral private. Services Monday evening.

CLARK.—On Sunday, June 25, 1916, Elijah D. Clark. Funeral private. Friends can see the remains at his late residence, 1,631 Trinity Av., from 7 to 9 Tuesday evening.

CLARK.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., June 24, James Clark. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 142 Morris St., on Tuesday, June 27, at 2:30 P. M.

COHEN.—On Saturday, June 24, Rebecca, beloved wife of Samuel Cohen and mother of Jack and Mrs. Sol Mayer. Funeral services from her late residence, Douglaston, L. I., Monday morning at 9:30.

HONOR CROSS TO KREIBOHM

Captain Again Decorated for Saving 89 in Volturno Disaster.

Captain Paul H. Kreibohm, formerly commander of the Red Star steamship Kroonland, trading between New York and Antwerp, received the American Cross of Honor yesterday in the offices of Congressman Henry Bruckner, 410 East 161st Street, the Bronx.

The Congressman explained that the decoration had been awarded to Captain Kreibohm for rescuing eighty-nine passengers from the steamship Volturno when she was destroyed by fire at sea on Oct. 9, 1913. The Kroonland arrived on the scene at 9 o'clock at night, when the Volturno was alight fore and aft, and there was a heavy sea running, which made the work of saving her passengers both difficult and dangerous.

The Captain has received several medals for his action in the Volturno disaster, including the Order of the Belgian Crown, which was awarded to him by King Albert.

SUNDAY'S MOTHER DIES.

Evangelist Finds Her Dead in Bed in His Winona Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Ind., June 25.—Mary Jane Stowell, 76 years old, mother of the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, was found dead in bed at the Sunday home at Winona Lake at 8 o'clock this morning. Death was due to heart trouble, and came very unexpectedly. On Saturday she was in good health, and when she retired at night she made no complaint. When she remained in bed longer than usual this morning, Mr. Sunday went to her room and found that she was dead.

Mrs. Stowell, who was born at Syracuse, Ind., had made her home with Mr. Sunday for many years. The noted evangelist was deeply devoted to his aged mother.

The body will be taken to Ames, Iowa, for burial on the old homestead, where Sunday was born.

Two other sons, Edward Sunday of Woodworth, N. D., and L. C. Heizer of Hood River, Ore., also survive.

James R. Rose Dies.

James R. Rose, a real estate operator of Brooklyn, died on Saturday night at his home, 1,404 Pacific Street, in that city, in his fifty-second year. Formerly he was associated with James Rowland & Co., and was a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. Mr. Rose was President of the Nostrand Realty Company and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brevoort Savings Bank. He was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Old Brooklynites. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Sir Robert Borden Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 25.—Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, left this evening for New York. The railway situation in Canad is critical, and it has been decided to appoint a commission of three experts, not Canadians, to examine railway affairs in Canad and advise what action the Government should take. It is generally believed here that next session of Parliament will see the steam railways of the Dominion nationalized.

Died.

DEXTER.—On June 25, 1916, at his home in Calistoga, Cal., Henry Stanley Dexter, son of the late Henry Stanley Dexter and the late Annie Breese Walker, in the 55th year of his age. Interment at Utica, N. Y.

DORMAN.—Jessie, beloved wife of Samuel and mother of Benjamin, Ira, Mrs. Bertie Altmark, Morris, Mrs. Lily Meyers, Louise, Rose, and Caryl Newman. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock from 519 West 159th St. Please omit flowers.

FERRIS.—On the 24th day of June, 1916, at her home, 820 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Mary Ogden Gamble, wife of Garwood Ferris. Funeral services at her late residence, on Monday, June 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Newark papers please copy.

FORDHAM.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 25, Henry Carlos Fordham, aged 46 years. Funeral services at mortuary chapel of Burr Davis & Sons, Tuesday, 3 o'clock.

FRASER.—At Melrose, Mass., Sunday, June 25, Cora E., widow of Thomas A. Fraser, aged 67. Interment Westport, Conn. Chicago papers please copy.

GRAHAM. — At Fishkill, N. Y., June 23, 1916, Fleming B. Graham, son of Ben and Evelina Graham, grandson of the late Dr. Bartow White, aged 72 years. Funeral services will be held from his late home, Avenue Farms, Fishkill, on Monday, June 26, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

HACKETT.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., June 23, 1916, John Hackett, aged 71 years. Funeral service will be held at Regina Coeli Church Tuesday, June 27, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

HARPER.—Maria, aged 85 years, beloved mother of James, John, Patrick, Peter, George, Joseph, Thomas, Mollie Harper, Mrs. Peter Cash, and the late Mrs. Sarah Williams, June 25, 1916. Funeral from her late residence, 15 49th St., Corona, L. I., on Wednesday, June 28, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Interment in Mount St. Mary Cemetery, Flushing, L. I.

HEIL.— William, aged 68 years, at his residence, 33 4th St., Weehawken, N. J. Services on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery on Wednesday.

HUBER. — Suddenly, at his home, 19,919 7th Av., Saturday evening, George H., husband of Matilda Schult Huber, in his 73d year. Funeral services at the Elks Club, Brooklyn, Lodge 22, 150 South Oxford St., Tuesday, June 27, at 1:30. Relatives, friends, also members of I. O. O. M., No. 18, and Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M., and other associations of which deceased was a member, are invited to attend interment, Lutheran Cemetery.

JOHNSTON.—June 24, 1916, Miss Sarah I., niece of Mrs. S. E. Brown, 101 West 123d St. Funeral services at the Reformed Church of Harlem, 123d St. and Lenox Av., June 26, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

KIMBALL.—At her home, Bittersweet, Lake George, on June 25, 1916, Emily Denny, wife of Charles Otis Kimball, in her 70th year. Funeral at noon Wednesday, June 28, Hulett's Landing, Washington County, N. Y.

LYNCH.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., June 24, 1916, Isabella Willis, only beloved daughter of Percy Philip and Mary Wilson Pescud Lynch, aged 14 years 4 months. Funeral at Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday. New Orleans papers please copy.

McCORMICK.—Sophia, nee Lemline, widow of late William P. McCormick, Saturday, June 24, in her 86th year. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George H. Mundorf, 889 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

McENTEGART.—At his residence, 358 West 51st St., Patrick McEntegart, beloved husband of Kate Poe. Funeral services at Sacred Heart Church, 51st St., near 10th Av., on Tuesday, June 27, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

McKENZIE. — At Bradley Beach, after a short illness, Jane, wife of the late Charles McKenzie. Funeral will be held at her late residence, 353 West 57th St. Notice of same hereafter.

MACK.—David, suddenly, in Chicago, Saturday, June 24. Funeral at convenience of family.

OHLBAUM.—On June 24, 1916, Carrie Meinhold, wife of the late Adolph Ohlbaum and mother of Lotta and Claude Ohlbaum. Funeral at her late residence, 331 8th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, June 27, 1916, at 10 o'clock. Interment Mt. Neboh.

RICHLAND.—After a lingering illness, Yetta, beloved wife of Joseph, and mother of Lena Richland, Annie Julafsky, Rose Lesser, Nettie Stupel, Louis, and Isador Richland. Funeral Monday, June 26, at 11 o'clock, 61 Norfolk St. English papers please copy.

ROBINSON. — In Hartford, Conn., Eliza Trumbull, wife of the late Henry C. Robinson and mother of Mrs. Adrian V. S. Lambert, in her 83d year. Funeral service at her late home, 1,067 Asylum Av., Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 2 o'clock.

ROGERS.—Entered into rest June 25, 1916, Caroline Rogers, daughter of Dr. Oscar H. and the late Helen E. Rogers. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEELEY.—At Poland Springs, Me., June 23, Nathan Seeley. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 25 East 39th St., on Tuesday, June 27, at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SHARP.—On June 24, after a lingering illness, George B., beloved husband of Phoebe E. Sharpe. Services at his late residence, [illegible] West 29th St., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

NOVELTIES
FOR THE
COUNTRY HOUSE

Died.

STARK.—On June 24, Mrs. Sophie Stark, widow of Mr. Sali Stark and mother of Mrs. Julius Kahn and Mrs. Henry Hildersley of London, England, and Rita and Alma Stark. Funeral from her late residence, 38 West 87th St., at 9:30 A. M. Monday, June 26.

TAYLOR.—At her residence in Seattle, Wash., on June 22, Mary Beekman, wife of the late Cortlandt Mulcaster Taylor, in the 74th year of her age.

TEMPLE.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., June 24, 1916, Catherine E., widow of Edward A. Temple, formerly of Montclair, N. J., in the 65th year of her age. Funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Mount Hebron Cemetery, Montclair Heights, N. J., on Monday, June 26, at 4 P. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—At his residence, 115 East 37th St., Frederick Kellogg Trowbridge, husband of Elvira Kellogg Trowbridge. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRUELSEN.—H. F. N., beloved husband of Jennie Frank Truelsen and beloved father of Frederick and Viola, June 25, 1916, in his 51st year. Funeral from his late residence, 971 East 179th St., on Tuesday, June 27, at 11:30 A. M. sharp. Will be buried at the Lutheran Cemetery.

VANSCHOONHOBEN.—June 23, 1916, Francis Yvonnet Vanschoonhoben, at Troy, N. Y., in his 75th year. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Harriet Pierson, 74 First St., Troy, Monday, June 26, at 2:30 P. M.

BERING.—Carolina, 358 East 50th St., June 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOYLE.—Elizabeth, 108 Elwood St., Bronx, June 23, aged 20. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

DELVEAUX.—William, 416 3d Av., June 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GLEASON.—Margaret, 557 West 42d St., June 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GREELEY. — Elizabeth, 2,085 Ryer Av., Bronx, June 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEASLIP.—Eliza J., 416 1st Av., June 23. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HIGGINS.—Timothy F., 413 East 22d St., June 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

JOHANASMEYER.—John H., 750 East 134th St., June 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCABE.—Margaret, June 24. Funeral, 834 West 42d St., today, 10 A. M.

MUHLBACH.—Frederick, 2,871 Valentine Av., Bronx, June 24, aged 63.

MULLER-CLEEVES.—J. B., 600 West 142d St., June 24, aged 35. Funeral private.

O'CONNOR.—Edmund, 522 West 185th St., June 23, aged 2.

O'CONNOR.—William T., 2,082 5th Av., June 23.

REYNOLDS.—John J., 2,902 8th Av., June 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROCHE.—Philip J., 2,613 8th Av., June 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Alice, 2,156 Webster Av., Bronx, June 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SHEA.—Timothy, 115 East 102d St., June 23, aged 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SMITH.—Thomas, 445 2d Av., June 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SPINKA.—Christina, 312 East 80th St., June 23. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Joseph M. J., 343 West 141st St., June 24, aged 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VOLLENHOVER.—Betsie, 214 West 140th St., June 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WARREN.—Charles, 395 Pleasant Av., June 23, aged 48.

Brooklyn.

BLACK.—Catherine, 26 Clinton Av., June 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

D'BARRIE. — Frank, 1,270 East 19th St., June 23.

DEY.—Margaret G., Graham Home, June 24, aged 72.

EIRMAN.—Michael F., 519 74th St., June 23, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FISCHER.—Adolf, 81 Meserole St., June 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FISCHER.—Charles, 391 12th St., June 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GORT.—Jacob, 239 Irving Av., June 23, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HUMPHREY.—Bridget, 473 17th St., June 23. Funeral today.

JONES.—Annie, 290 Rutland Road, June 23. Funeral service today.

KAISER.—Louise, St. Mary's Hospital, June 23, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Honora M., 588 Henry St., June 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Matthew E., 89 Furman Av., June 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PFLIEGER.—Mamie, Long Island College Hospital, June 24, aged 48.

REQUENA.—John H., 338 Schermerhorn St., June 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RICHARDS.—Hazel B., 39 Eldert St., June 24, aged 22. Funeral service today.

ROGERS.—Frances A., 384 Waverley Av., June 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROSS.—James R., 1,404 Pacific St., June 24. Funeral notice later.

SCHOEN.—Henry, 291 Hewes St., June 24. Funeral notice later.

TURKUS.—William, 1,951 79th St., June 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

VAN BUSKIRK.—Virginia, 95 Garfield Place, June 23, aged 3.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ASTLEY.—William, Newark, June 23, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

CARR.—Minnie, 159 Garside St., Newark, June 24, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

DYE.—James W., Newark, June 24.

FANCERA. — Joseph, Newark, June 23, aged 2.

FINIZIO.—Vito, 206 Grand St., Hoboken, June 24, aged 63.

HARDER.—Fredericka, 1,012 Park Av., Hoboken, June 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HASTER-MOLNAR.—Ernest, 136 Emmet St., Newark, June 23, aged 10. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

WILL.—Margaret, 401 Spring St., West Hoboken, June 24, aged 79.

WOLF.—Anna M., 91 Zabriskie St., Jersey City, June 23, aged 77.

YERBURY.—Mrs. George S., Newark, June 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

CORNELL.—Eliza J., Richmond Hill, June 24, aged 89. Funeral private.

MOORE.—Elizabeth, Richmond Hill, June 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam

HEATON.—In sad memory of our beloved husband and father, John Clayton Heaton, whom God called home June 26, 1913. Gone, but not forgotten by his wife and daughter.

OTTMANN.—In loving and sorrowing remembrance of Augustus F. Ottmann, beloved husband of Agatha Micolino Ottmann, passed away June 26, 1902.

SHIEL.—In loving memory of our dear sister, Margaret Angela, who departed this life June 25, 19[illegible]

"She is not dead, the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule."

Memorial masses at St. Charles's Church, Brooklyn; St. Francis Xavier's, New York City; Trappist Monastery, Gethsemani, Ky.; Sacred Heart College, Denver, Col.; Santa Barbara Mission, Cal.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

COHEN.—Sarah, in memory of; died June 27, 1915.

COHN.—Hattie, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, June 29, 2 P. M.

GEORGE.—Rose, mass St. Augustine's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

GREEN.—Carolyn, in memory of; died June 27, 1910.

HIGGINS.—Mrs. Melville, mass St. Stephen's Church, June 28, 8 A. M.

HUMPHREYS.—George W., in memory of; died June 27, 1904.

HUTSHING.—Berthold, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, June 27, 3:30 P. M.

KELLY.—Rev. James H., mass St. Malachi's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KEYES.—Mary L., in memory of; died June 29, 1905.

LUPTON.—Elizabeth, mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

MORGAN.—Mary, in memory of; died June 26, 1911.

NUGENT.—George F., mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

PABST.—Sarah E., in memory of; died June 26, 1912.

RUBENSTEIN.—Reuben, in memory of; died June 27, 1913.

STANFIELD.—Mary, mass Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, Brooklyn, today, 10 A. M.

TULLY.—Peter J., mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

1970 B'WAY FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W. 23d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

NEW ARMOR PLATE TO DEFLECT SHOTS

Louis Gathmann's Invention Includes Air Chambers and Shock Absorbers.

RESULT OF RECENT BATTLES

The Popular Science Monthly, in Its July Number, Discusses Advantages of the Scheme.

Louis Gathmann has invented a new battleship armor which consists of air chambers and shock absorbers. The principle of the armor is the deflection of the projectile and its explosion in a manner that would not injure the body of the battleship, but would expend itself on air chambers.

The July number of the Popular Science Monthly gives a description of the new Gathmann armor. It says:

"Read the accounts of the battles fought off Heligoland and the Falkland Islands, in which ships protected by heavy armor were sunk by gun fire at ranges of five miles, and the question must occur: What is the good of armor? If twelve and more inches of steel can be penetrated by the 15-inch guns of a British battle cruiser at a distance of miles it would seem that victory at sea is a matter of hitting power rather than of protection. That armor of some kind is necessary would follow from the fact that naval architects are very close students of naval history and that they promptly apply in the construction of fighting ships the lessons taught on the proving ground and in battle. That the heavy gun seems for the time being to have gained the ascendency over armor is proved by the fact that in battle cruisers high speed and enormous striking power are considered more important than steel sides; for the armor belt of a battle cruiser is only twelve inches—hardly sufficient protection against anything but projectiles of low calibre and low striking energy.

"Inspired by these considerations, Louis Gathmann, whose experiments in hurling high explosives against armor on proving grounds attracted much attention some sixteen years ago, has invented an entirely new system of armor protection which deserves consideration. His object is to obtain not only protection, but lightness; for the heavier the armor of the ship the fewer must her guns be or the weaker her engines on a given displacement.

"In carrying out his ideas, Mr. Gathmann would provide a ship with a chambered shell-resisting section and with a shock-absorbing section, the first above the second. The chambers of the first, or shell-resisting section, are really horizontal tubes, the front series of which are spirally ribbed.

"'Should a projectile penetrate the hard face of the armor,' says Mr. Gathmann, 'it would force its way through the line of least resistance, and thereby glance upward, or downward, or sideward, as the case may be, turning or tilting the projectile, thereby destroying its penetrating power; such shells may fracture or explode, but without penetrating the armor.'

"A fifteen-inch shell carrying high explosive generates gases on exploding which exert a tremendous pressure. That pressure must be absorbed or else it may break the ship below the armor belt. So, Mr. Gathmann attaches to the lower end of his chambered belt a series of air chambers or pontoons, each independent of the other. This shock-absorbing section consists of five walls; a downwardly extending portion is bolted a curved front plate and two end plates to inclose the pontoon or chamber.

"The pontoons are flimsy. But they are intended to be destroyed. The pressure of the gases from a huge shell will disrupt one, two, perhaps three shock-absorbing or pontoon sections, but the rest will remain intact. The air within the chambers will have a cushioning effect. Water will rush into the chamber but the pontoons will remain in place."

Palm Beach

ENJOY THE SUN IN BREEZY PALM BEACH

A cool, loungy, comfy suit that's smart—inexpensive—durable. That washes like linen and leaves the tub crisp and fresh as new.

Don't be satisfied with ANY Palm Beach. "Good make" is important in these midsummer togs.

Say "NO" to Imitations. It's Palm Beach you want.

The label is in every garment made of the GENUINE CLOTH

The Palm Beach Mills-Goodall Worsted Co
R. K. Mulford Dept., Selling Agents—N. Y.

Palm Beach. Registered U. S. Patent Office. THE GENUINE CLOTH. Mfd. by Goodall Worsted Co.

Look For This Label

ENGLISH VENETIANS

WE OFFER FOR GUARANTEED MONTHLY DELIVERIES DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS. 2000 PES. 54 INCH @ 76½ CTS. AND 500 PES. 32 INCH @ 46½ CTS. CLOTH IS FAST BLACK. MARQUISE DE LUXE FINISH. AND IS ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST VENETIANS EVER SHOWN IN THE AMERICAN MARKET.

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. 44 E. 25 ST.

Witchtex (Trade Mark) The Modern Crinoline. For all bouffant or distended effects. J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

WASH DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. SILKS & SERGES. PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

Carbondale, Penna.,

A city of 20,000 and large population tributary thereto, has room for Manufacturers employing both men and women. Cheap fuel, power and three railroads, and many other advantages. For full particulars write the

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Carbondale Business Men's Association.

CIGAR Par Excellence. Marie Antoinette. Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand. 10c UP. TRY ONE. E. KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers, N.Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

KLEINERT, ISAAC B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to VIRGINIA G. KLEINERT, Belle K. Sessler, Herminie E. Kleinert, Ethel Janowitz Gruen, Katherine Janowitz Friedman, Lenore K. Guinzburg, Harold K. Guinzburg, Ralph K. Guinzburg, George K. Guinzburg, Frederick V. Guinzburg, Marcel K. Sessler, Catherine Sessler Stern, Dorothy K. Sessler, David Malow, Katie Malow, Regina Goetz, Hertha Malow, Leonie K. Guinzburg and Herminie E. Kleinert, as alleged trustees, send greeting:

Upon the petition of Adolph Kleinert, who resides at 5,041 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, Victor Guinzburg, who resides at 21 West 89th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and Henry A. Guinzburg, who resides at 115 West 86th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, for a judicial settlement of their accounts as executors of Isaac B. Kleinert, Deceased,

You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 30th day of June, 1916, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the accounts of said Adolph Kleinert, Victor Guinzburg and Henry A. Guinzburg as executors under the last will and testament of said deceased, should not be judicially settled.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

(Seal) Witness, Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York the 26th day of May, 1916, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:30 A. M. June 29th, 1916, for furnishing and delivering at either the New York or Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster Corps, 1,000,000 each of Cotton Undershirts, collarette, and pairs Summer Drawers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., July 14, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing six hundred tons of anthracite coal, delivered at Woods Hole, Mass. For blank proposals and particulars address Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE WEEK JUNE 26-JULY 1ST. Clearance Prices On Desirable Stock of Notions and General Merchandise, Suitable for July Sales. Attend early for choice selections. I. BREIDBART & BROS., 552-54-56 BROADWAY.

THAT SOMETHING NEW IN WOMEN'S NECKWEAR. TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

MANUFACTURERS' AND JOBBERS' ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Liberal Advances Made on Merchandise. WORMSER & COMPANY, Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Ave. Tel. Stuyvesant 3360.

SILK DRESSES WASH. From $2.75 to $4.50. Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET. From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.

FIBER SILK SWEATER COATS for Immediate Delivery. Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc. 140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

Acceptances, Exports, Accounts Financed. Levison & Co., 141 5th Av. Gramercy 37.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5418. LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

COATS SUPER-QUALITY CHINCHILLA $6.75 FRANK & FRANK, 141-143 W. 28TH ST.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS Watch for our pile fabric announcement. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Bacher, 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644.

DINNER FAVORS AND PAPER HATS. Selling Novelty Co., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest Fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. —STOUTS— Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up. Waldorf Bldg., 2-10 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Green St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

S. CHARLES, Inc., designer of original Models for high-class Coat and Suit trade. 7 W. 45th.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced all waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 1 Maiden Lane.

5c, 10c & 25c GOODS THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 13-15 West 20th Street.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway. AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO., Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2218.

STOCKS AND PLANTS BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin. FRANK JACOBVITZ.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Important Announcement to the Fur Trade!

D. HARTMANN, Auct'r,

Sells To-morrow, TUESDAY, June 27, Commencing 11 A. M., at the Salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., At Peremptory Auction Sale, A Large Line of RAW

FURS

Inventoried at Over $35,000 all from Alaska, Yukon and Mackenzie River District, consisting of about 10,000 Extra Fine and Large RAW RATS, 750 Large Beavers, 250 Minks, 250 ERMINES, 75 OTTERS, 75 Bears and Wolves, 250 Kolinskys, 100 CROSS, BLUE and RED FOXES, 150 LYNX, 2,500 MOLES, and 30 the Finest Selected SILVER FOXES. SOME VALUED AS HIGH AS $750. Also Stock of Jenettes, Nutrias, Martens, SKUNKS, RACCOONS, Etc.

NOTICE—I beg to announce that all these furs were shipped to me only a few days ago direct from Alaska in original bale lots, and are of the highest quality, and will be put up in suitable large lots to the trade. Sale will be held strictly without reserve.

Will Be Open for Inspection TO-DAY, MONDAY, FROM 11 A. M. TO 5 P. M. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

IN RE BERTHA HEIDELBERGER ESTATE.—Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell Friday, June 30th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 391 West End Avenue, miscellaneous household goods and furniture such as PARLOR SUITES, BEDROOM SETS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, BRIC-A-BRAC, BABY GRAND PIANO, RUGS, PICTURES, &c.

REFEREES' SALE.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF BRONX.—In the matter of the Estate of ELIZABETH A. DEMPSEY, deceased.

In pursuance of an order of sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled proceeding and bearing date the 27th day of May, 1916, I, the undersigned, the administrator in said order named, will sell, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of June, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the real property in New York County directed by said order to be sold and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 38th Street, distant 354 feet 3 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 38th Street, with the westerly side of 9th Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with 9th Avenue, 98 feet 9 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block parallel with 38th Street 53 feet 3 inches; thence southerly and again parallel with 9th Avenue, 98 feet 9 inches to the northerly side of 38th Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of 38th Street, 53 feet 3 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, June 1st, 1916.

PATRICK LENIHAN, Administrator.
JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street numbers being 427 and 429 West 38th Street:

53.2
98.9
98.9
53.3
354.3
9th Av.
38th St.

The premises are subject to a mortgage of $3,000.00, with interest from May 1st, 1916, at 5% per annum.

Dated, New York, June 1st, 1916.
PATRICK LENIHAN, Administrator.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—We are open for 100 pieces of charmeuse at a price. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

CLOTH.—Will buy for cash American woolen lightweight kersey. Telephone 9657 Farragut.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies'; all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Pile fabrics; jobbers looking at; all week. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

COATS.—Constructors on infants' and children's coats. Broadway Dress Company, 107 Bleecker St.

COATS.—Jobber will look at ladies', children's, and sport coats all week; ready to place orders; pay cash. 113 Greene St., 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 W. 34th.

COATS.—Samples looked at. 145 West 28th, 12th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth Bolivia and silk velours. Third floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples better grade. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 3d floor, 18 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Narrow wale; any quantity; must be cheap. M. Feynman Co., 19-27 West 21st St.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts—Jobs for cash; quantity no object. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone 2412 Franklin.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; must bring own samples; steady work. 4th floor, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing Fall orders on silk and serge dresses. Call 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES, WAISTS.—Jobber placing order on silk dresses and waists. Call with sample, 116 West 29th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk afternoon, party, and evening dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; placing orders. Third floor, 45 W. 25th St.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

LINENS.—Ramie; will buy at a price white and colored; also cotton gabardines. Call 303 5th Av., Room 512, between 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

PLUSHES wanted for cash. Gramercy 5213.

POST CARDS, pictures, booklets, calendars and novelties, quantity no object, wanted for cash; have you any over stock or dead stock that you desire to dispose of for cash? Send samples and particulars. Karmitz & Deutsch, 139 Chrystie St. Tel. Orchard 9687.

SERGES, &c.—Open for any quantity cotton warp and all-wool French serges, Ottoman, taffeta; also silk failles. John D. Farwell Co., 66 Leonard St.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy French serges, any quantity. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobber will look at Fall line; write for appointment. M 114 Times.

SPRING SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Skirts.—Cash for job lots for rebuilding sale of Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md. Write Edwin J. Gutman, Hotel McAlpin.

SUITS.—Jobbers settled with union, looking at Fall suits; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits; furnish material if necessary. Copeland Co., 38 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples from $10 up. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples all week. 38 West 32d St., Room 1,507.

VELVET BINDING.—Any color, one inch wide. Call 16 Warren St., Marshutz.

WAISTS.—Contractors on waists; bring their own samples. Room 1,106, 44 East 23d.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing silks, poplins, gabardines, navies, blacks, colors. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Misses', ladies' high-grade Fall line ready for inspection. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS.—Will close out lot of new Fall coats at a price. Phone 2424 Gramercy.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, chinchillas, silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS in different materials to close out. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk and wool combination jersey Sport Dresses for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton of the better grade to close out. M. Ginsberg, 141 West 28th.

FRENCH CREPE CHIFFON.—12 pieces black, 8 white, 58 cents; silk cloth chiffon, 27 pieces, colors, 55 cents cash. Circle 1035.

LADIES' MANNISH SHIRTS.—250 dozen assorted styles; special bargain. Communicate C. Zauche, 72 Leonard St. Tel. 2899 Franklin.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

NECKLACES.—Have a lot of imported pearl necklaces at $12 a dozen. Rogow, 215 4th Av.

PINS.—Brass dressmaker and bank pins; all sizes. Berg Brothers, 478 Broadway.

SERGES.—Can deliver thirty pieces Juilliards, 54,249, black, $1.05, less 7% K 97 Times.

SERGE, 7614.—Immediate delivery. Telephone Spring 6311.

TO CLOSE OUT, 500 stylish cotton dresses, wash and shepherd checked skirts, silverbloom suits. Excello, 127 West 17th.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silk to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

WASH DRESSES to close out at a sacrifice. 13 East 16th St., 4th floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN wants line for jobbers on commission. 114 East 28th St., Room 503.

DRESS GOODS, &c.—Salesman, Pacific Coast territory, open for strong line of dress goods, silks, cotton, and linen; exclusive or side line; strong following, with big trade. L 25 Times.

Fooling the Bride.

The ecclesiastical body that is going to eliminate "With all my goods I thee endow" from the marriage ritual is on the right track. It is fooling the bride unnecessarily and she ought to know in advance that she will have to rifle pockets and search hatbands, socks, and coat sleeves at night if she lands any coin.—Houston Post.

Pride of the Old Days.

Perhaps there are better pocket pool players now than in the old days, but we doubt whether there are as many artistic whittlers.—Toledo Blade.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods; 354 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; Mr. Cummings, representing; Mr. Cotter, gift shop; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; S. V. Silverthorne, general mdse.; 18 West 35th.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, furs; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. W. Hawking, knit underwear, hosiery; 43 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle, Schwartz & Skall Co.; S. M. Skall, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 365 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, waists; Room 1,013, 1,150 Broadway.
DULUTH, Minn.—G. A. Oreck, jobs wash skirts, dresses; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Brusky, coats, suits, basement; 1,140 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, cloaks, suits; 1,140 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—F. B. Levi, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; W. C. M. Pyke, laces, neckwear, ribbons, gloves, veilings; 18 West 35th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Style Shop; E. Milder, jobs silk, wash, cotton waists, wool wash skirts; 1,140 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 West 32d; Knickerbocker.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, women's, misses' Fall coats, suits, dresses, furs, skirts; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Trorlicht & Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker and H. H. Wilson, carpets; 11 East 17th.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Geo. L. Fordyce & Co.; Miss J. Miles, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

RECORD POSTAL RECEIPTS

Presage Another Banner Year, with Third Surplus of Burleson's Term.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Postal receipts for the last two quarters broke all records, aggregating $84,564,447 for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, and $79,699,622 for the quarter ending March 31, 1916. Prospects are that the total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, will amount at least to $305,000,000, and will exceed the receipts for the last banner year, 1914, by from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Postmaster General Burleston last week stated that the unprecedented business of the Postal Service would mean another postal surplus this year, amounting to from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, and that if it were not for the loss sustained annually upon second-class mail the surplus for this fiscal year probably would be between $81,000,000 and $83,000,000.

This year's surplus will make the third turned in to the Treasury by Postmaster General Burleson. In the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, the postal surpluses amounted to $7,300,000. It is likely that the three surpluses will about wipe out the deficit caused last year by the European war.

The largest check ever drawn by a Postmaster General was that of June 16, in favor of the Treasury of the United States, representing the amount, $54,253,962, disbursed by postmasters during the March quarter for running expenses. It constitutes both a deposit in and a withdrawal from the Treasury. The remaining receipts for the March quarter, $25,445,660, remain available for other expenditures.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 19	$1.02⅝	$1.00⅝	$1.04⅞	$1.03
June 20	1.03⅛	1.01⅛	1.06	1.04
June 21	1.03⅞	1.02⅛	1.06⅛	1.05⅛
June 22	1.03⅛	1.02⅝	1.06	1.05⅛
June 23	1.02⅝	.99⅞	1.05⅝	1.02⅝
June 24	1.01	.99⅞	1.04	1.02½
Week's range	1.03⅞	1.00⅝	1.06⅛	1.02½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
June 19	$1.08⅛	$1.07	$1.01⅞	..
June 20	1.09⅛	1.07⅛	1.02⅜	$1.02⅜
June 21	1.09	1.08	..	..
June 22	1.08⅝	1.08	..	..
June 23	1.08⅛	1.05⅝	1.02½	..
June 24	1.07	1.05⅝	..	..
Week's range	1.09⅛	1.05⅝	1.02⅜	1.01⅞

CORN.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 19	72⅜	71	72	70½
June 20	73⅜	72⅛	73⅜	72⅛
June 21	74⅛	73⅜	73⅞	73⅛
June 22	74⅛	73⅛	73⅞	72⅞
June 23	73⅞	71⅞	72⅞	70⅝
June 24	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞	70⅞
Week's range	74⅛	71	73⅞	70⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash 3 White. High.	Cash 3 White. Low.
June 19	63	61⅛	73½	73
June 20	64	63⅛	74½	..
June 21	64½	63⅜	..	..
June 22	64½	63⅝	76	..
June 23	63⅝	60⅞	75¼	75
June 24	61⅞	60⅞	..	..
Week's range	64½	60⅞	76	73

OATS.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 19	39¼	37⅞	38⅞	38⅛
June 20	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	38⅞
June 21	39⅝	39½	39½	39
June 22	40½	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛
June 23	40	39⅛	39⅛	38
June 24	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	38
Week's range	40¼	37⅞	39⅞	38

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
June 19	40⅜	39⅞	40	39½
June 20	40⅝	40	40⅛	40¼
June 21	40⅝	40⅜	38	37½
June 22	40⅞	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞
June 23	40½	39⅞	40⅞	40⅞
June 24	40	39⅞	40⅞	..
Week's range	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	37½

Provisions.

LARD.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 19	$13.05	$12.80	$13.20	$12.90
June 20	13.07	12.97	13.22	13.07
June 21	13.25	13.07	13.37	13.22
June 22	13.12	13.07	13.30	13.20
June 23	13.00	12.92	13.15	13.07
June 24	13.00	12.90	13.15	13.05
Week's range	13.25	12.80	13.37	12.90

RIBS.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 19	$13.60	$13.10	$13.72	$13.20
June 20	13.67	13.45	13.70	13.55
June 21	13.70	13.55	13.80	13.60
June 22	13.65	13.57	13.75	13.65
June 23	13.52	13.40	13.62	13.47
June 24	13.60	13.37	13.70	13.47
Week's range	13.70	13.10	13.80	13.20

PORK.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 19	$23.65	$22.70	$23.30	$22.35
June 20	23.82	23.55	23.60	23.15
June 21	24.65	24.00	24.20	23.75
June 22	24.62	24.50	24.17	23.87
June 23	24.25	24.10	23.90	23.65
June 24	24.67	23.85	24.25	23.50
Week's range	24.67	22.70	24.30	22.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 19	12.77	12.69	12.94	12.87	13.39	13.01
June 20	12.99	12.85	13.18	13.05	13.35	13.20
June 21	13.06	12.93	13.25	13.10	13.43	13.27
June 22	13.33	12.99	13.47	13.13	13.61	13.28
June 23	13.30	13.11	13.42	13.25	13.59	13.42
June 24	13.18	13.12	13.41	13.28	13.58	13.44
W'ks re.	13.38	12.69	13.47	12.87	13.61	13.01

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
June 19	13.17	13.10	13.31	13.26
June 20	13.42	13.28	13.58	13.43
June 21	13.48	13.35	13.62	13.50
June 22	13.68	13.35	13.81	13.52
June 23	13.65	13.48	13.80	13.64
June 24	13.64	13.51	13.81	13.68
Week's range	13.68	13.10	13.81	13.26

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 24, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	745,600	413,792	185,216
Tuesday	376,418	462,367	198,089
Wednesday	576,137	384,024	349,760
Thursday	590,714	440,677	458,319
Friday	736,445	286,412	283,227
Saturday	182,883	204,728	67,719
Total week	3,208,197	2,192,000	1,542,330
Year to date	82,453,927	61,364,731	37,768,087

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	$2,979,500	$2,130,500	$4,029,500
Tuesday	3,162,500	2,439,500	2,311,000
Wednesday	4,623,500	2,570,000	2,657,500
Thursday	3,488,000	2,636,000	3,249,500
Friday	2,868,000	2,257,000	2,223,500
Saturday	1,626,500	1,333,000	780,000
Total week	$18,748,000	$13,366,000	$15,253,000
Year to date	527,872,450	388,290,200	369,349,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 24,'16.	June 26,'15.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	3,203,165	2,183,580	+ 24,585
Mining	....	8,400	+ 8,400
Banks	32	20	+ 12

BONDS.

	June 24,'16.	June 26,'15.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	$14,894,500	$12,842,000	+ $2,052,500
Government	3,579,500	109,000	+ 3,470,500
State	20,000	279,000	— 259,000
City	254,000	136,000	+ 118,000
Total, all	$18,748,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended June 24

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
330	Alaska G. M.	20⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20¼
770	Allis-C. Mfg.	25	26¼	23⅞	24
6,000	Am. B. Sugar	91	91	85	86½
2,030	Am. Can	55¾	55¾	51⅛	55¼
730	Am. Car & F.	59⅛	59¼	56	56⅝
50	Am. Cot. Oil	53⅞	54	53⅞	54
256	Am. H. & L. pf	50½	50½	49½	49⅝
530	Am. Ice Sec.	29¼	29	28½	28¼
30	Am. Linseed	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
20	Am. Lin. pf.	45	45	45	45
1,490	Am. Locomot's	71	71	67	68¾
4,330	Am. S. & Ref.	95¾	96¼	92½	93⅝
50	Am. Steel F.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
80	Am. Sugar Ref.	111⅞	111⅞	109½	109¼
290	Am. T. & T.	130⅞	130⅞	129½	130
1,710	Am. Zinc	51⅛	51⅛	40⅞	43¼
85	Am. Zinc pf.	65¼	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛
18,730	Ana. Cop. Co.	84¼	84¾	78⅞	80
340	A., T. & S. F.	105	105	103⅝	103⅝
4,480	Baldwin Loco.	88¼	88½	79⅞	81
370	Balt. & Ohio	89⅞	89⅞	88⅝	89
170	B'klyn R. T.	85½	86	85	85⅞
6,045	Butte & Sup.	76	77¼	65¼	68⅞
255	California Pet.	20¼	20⅞	17½	17⅞
820	Can. Pacific	175⅞	176⅞	174⅜	176
911	Cent. Leather	54	54⅞	53½	54⅞
1,050	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	63⅜	61¼	61⅞
890	C., M. & S. P.	97⅞	98½	96½	97½
7,900	C., R. I. & P.	20⅞	24½	20⅞	22⅞
60	Chile Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
150	Chino Copper	50⅝	50⅝	48⅝	48⅝
2,330	Col. Fuel & I.	43	43	40⅜	41¼
90	Consol. Gas	134⅝	135¼	134⅝	135
1,060	Corn. P. Ref.	20	20	18½	19¼
13,960	Crucible Steel	83½	83¾	76⅞	78¼
30	D. & R. G. pf.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
1,500	Dist. Secur.	47⅞	47⅞	43	43⅞
5,965	Erie	36⅝	37¼	35⅝	36
150	Erie 1st pf.	52⅞	53	51½	51⅞
580	Goodrich Co.	75⅞	76	73⅞	74½
120	Great Nor. pf.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
390	Gt. Nor. Ore.	38	38	33⅞	33⅞
165	Greene Cananea	43¼	43¼	38⅞	38⅞
20	Illinois Cent.	104	104	104	104
2,150	Insp'tion Cop.	48⅝	49⅞	47	48¼
200	Interboro Cons.	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18
10	Inter. Cons. pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1,110	Int. Mer. Mar.	25¼	25¼	23¼	23⅞
24,860	Int. M. M. pf.	95½	96⅝	87⅞	89¼
235	Inter. Nickel	46½	46⅞	45⅛	45⅝
25	Int. Paper pf.	58	58	58	58
60	Kan. City So.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
4,755	Kennecott	51⅝	51¾	47	48⅝
80	Lacka. Steel	69⅝	69⅝	66⅝	66⅝
150	Lee Tire	49½	50⅝	48	48⅝
70	Lake E. & W. pf	43⅝	44¼	43⅞	44¼
1,480	Lehigh Valley	81	83½	77½	77⅞
2,100	Maxwell Mot.	85⅝	86¼	81¼	82½
25,940	Mexican Pet.	101½	101⅞	95⅞	97½
10	Mex. Pet. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
585	Miami Copper	35½	35⅝	33⅞	34¼
160	Mo. Pacific	6⅝	7¼	6½	7
70	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	7	7	7	7
80	Nat. Ena. & S.	23⅝	25	23⅝	25
50	National Lead	64⅝	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞
130	Nevada Con. C.	17	17½	16⅝	16⅝
1,063	N. Y. Central	105⅝	105⅝	103½	103⅞
710	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	63¼	60½	61⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
200	Norfolk & W.	131½	131½	130⅝	131⅝
110	Northern Pac.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
60	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
50	Pacific Mail	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21¾
280	Penn. Railroad	57¼	57⅞	56½	57⅞
390	Prsd. Stl. Car.	48	49⅞	47⅞	47⅞
120	Ry. Stl. Spg.	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝
485	Ray. Con. Cop.	22	22	19⅞	20¼
28,110	Reading	102⅝	103	99¼	99⅝
440	Rep. I. & S.	46½	46⅝	43	43
100	Shattuck-Ariz.	30⅞	30⅞	28⅞	28⅞
700	So. Pacific	97½	97⅝	96¼	96⅞
270	So. Railway	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
4,150	Studebaker Co.	136⅞	140½	134½	137½
4,625	Tenn. Copper	44⅞	45⅞	32⅞	34
1,010	Third Avenue	64	68⅝	63⅞	67⅝
100	Union B. & P.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
30	U. B. & P. pf.	31	32¼	31	32¼
7,020	Union Pacific	137	137¼	135	136¼
2,060	United Fruit	165⅝	168½	156⅝	165⅞
30	Un. Rys. Inv.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,350	U. S. I. Alco.	156½	156½	136	138⅝
1,160	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54¼	52¼	52¼
70	U. S. Smelt.	72½	73	71⅛	71⅛
38,730	U. S. Steel	85	85¼	83⅝	84
950	Utah Copper	78⅝	78⅞	74⅞	76
160	Va.-Car. Chem	42	42¼	40	40
150	Wabash pf A.	48½	49	48½	49
105	West. U. Tel.	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	92⅞
3,285	Westinghouse	60½	60⅝	57⅞	58⅞
20	Wis. Central	40½	40½	40½	40½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	On Call. Last.	On Call. Renewals.
June 19	3¼	3	3	3
June 20	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
June 21	3¼	2⅞	3	2⅞
June 22	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
June 23	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
June 24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Week's range—				
High	3¼			3
Low	2⅞			2⅞
Same week last year—				
High	2			1⅞
Low	1½			1⅞
Year's range to date—				
High	4			3½
Low	1½			1⅞
Same period last year—				
High	3			2⅞
Low	1½			1⅞

	On Time. 60 Days.	On Time. 90 Days.	On Time. 6 Mos.
June 19	3½@3¾	3¾	3¾@4
June 20	3½@4	3½@4	3¾@4
June 21	3½@4	3¾@4	3¾@4
June 22	3¾@4	3¾@4	4
June 23	3¾@4	3¾@4	4
June 24	3¾@4	3¾@4	4
Week's range—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3½	3½	3¾
Same week last year—			
High	2½	2¾	3
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	3¾	3¾	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 19	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*20c
June 20	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*20c
June 21	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*20c
June 22	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*20c
June 23	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*20c
June 24	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short. Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 19	4	5	5⅛	28f 18c
June 20	4	5	5⅛	28f 18c
June 21	4	5	5⅛	28f 18c
June 22	4	5	5⅛	28f 18c
June 23	4	5	5⅛	28f 18c
June 24	4	5	5⅛	28f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
June 19	59	96⅛	62f 35c
June 20	59⅝	96⅛	62f 25c
June 21	59⅛	96⅛	62f 25c
June 22	59	96⅛	62f 15c
June 23	59⅛	96⅛	62f
June 24	59⅛	96⅛	62f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 19	30 11-16d	64⅝c
June 20	30⅞d	64⅛c
June 21	30 11-16d	64¼c
June 22	31d	65c
June 23	31 1-16d	65⅝c
June 24	31 1-16d	66⅛c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
June 19	$4.75⅝	$4.75 11-16	$4.75⅝
June 20	4.75 11-16	4.75 11-16	4.75 11-16
June 21	4.75⅝	4.75 11-16	4.75⅝
June 22	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
June 23	4.75⅝	4.75 11-16	4.75⅝
June 24	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 19	$4.76 7-16	$4.76 7-16	$4.76⅞
June 20	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
June 21	4.76½	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
June 22	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
June 23	4.76 7-16	4.76⅜	4.76 7-16
June 24	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.75⅝	$4.76½
Low	4.75 11-16	4.76⅜
Same week last year—		
High	4.77½	4.78¼
Low	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 9-16	4.74½
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.76¼	4.76⅝

Paris.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 19	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91⅛
June 20	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91
June 21	5.91½	5.91⅝	5.91½	5.91	5.91	5.91
June 22	5.91⅜	5.91½	5.91⅜	5.90⅝	5.90⅞	5.90⅝
June 23	5.91	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.90½	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
June 24	5.91⅛	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.90⅝	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
Week's range—						
High			$5.91			$5.90½
Low			5.91⅝			5.91⅛

Berlin.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
June 19	75.50	75.25	75.25
June 20	75.37½	75.12½	75.12½
June 21	75.12½	75.00	75.00
June 22	74.75	74.75	74.75
June 23	74.87½	74.50	74.50
June 24	74.50	74.50	74.50

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 19	75.62½	75.37½	75.37½
June 20	75.50	75.25	75.25
June 21	75.31¼	75.06¼	75.06¼
June 22	74.87½	74.87½	74.87½
June 23	75.00	74.56¼	74.56¼
June 24	74.62½	74.62½	74.62½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	75.50	75.62½
Low	74.50	74.56¼

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cab's.
June 19	5.26	5.25¼	41.56¼	41.68¾	6.39¼	6.38½
June 20	5.26	5.25¼	41.50	41.62½	6.39½	6.38½
June 21	5.27¼	5.26½	41.56¼	41.62½	6.37	6.36¼
June 22	5.28	5.27¼	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.35¼	6.34½
June 23	5.28¼	5.27¾	41.56¼	41.62½	6.37	6.36¼
June 24	5.29	5.28¼	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38¼	6.37½

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.
June 19	30.70	12.95	13.00	19.35	19.40
June 20	30.70	12.85	12.90	19.35	19.40
June 21	30.75	12.85	12.90	19.35	19.40
June 22	30.70	12.80	12.85	19.35	19.40
June 23	30.65	12.82	12.85	19.35	19.40
June 24	30.65	12.80	12.85	19.35	19.40

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transaction by Days.

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	90,305	89,944	179,665	$264,000
Tuesday	77,914	95,578	247,677	110,000
Wednesday	82,340	155,725	155,445	651,000
Thursday	46,880	84,525	184,550	212,000
Friday	77,704	86,055	184,260	210,000
Saturday	24,840	27,659	101,413	46,000
	399,983	539,486	1,053,012	$1,493,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Acme Tea	53½	52½	52½	— 1¼
9,000	*Aetna Explo.	18½	16⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
1,250	Ajax Rubber	68	64½	65	— 3½
800	Am. Writ. P.	2½	2½	2½	..
28,510	A., G. & W. I.	68	62	65½	— 2
5,400	A., G. & W. I. pf.	59	58	58	— 1
65	Atlantic Steel	62½	60	62½	..
1,825	*Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
4,400	Can. Nat. Gas	1½	1¼	1½	— ⅛
1,975	*Car. L. & P.	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1,155	Char. I. of A.	7	6½	7	+ ½
3,500	C. I. of A. pf.	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
84,690	Chevrolet Mot.	238	213	218	—25
2,200	Cor. R. & H.	5	4⅝	4⅞	..
22,200	*Cuba Cane S.	59⅝	55⅝	56½	— 3⅛
3,000	*Cuba C. S. pf	94⅞	93⅜	93⅞	— ⅛
1,010	Driggs-Seab'y.	133½	128	128	— 4
8,100	*Emers'n Mot.	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
8,650	Emerson Pho.	13⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
3,100	*Flemish-L. P.	6⅞	5⅞	6	— ⅛
3,050	*Gas., W. & W.	50½	45½	46	— 5
2,800	Grant Motor	13⅞	12½	13	— ⅛
300	Hartman Cor.	71½	71	71	— ½
2,600	H. & B. Car.	39⅞	36½	37½	— 1½
1,825	Holly Sugar	53	50⅞	50⅞	— 2⅛
805	Holly S. pf.	97¼	96	96⅝	— ⅜
5,300	*Hupp Motor	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
500	I. C. Rubber	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— 1⅛
250	Int. Tungsten	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	..
5,000	*Joplin Ore S.	4⅛	3	3⅞	— 1⅛
4,730	Kapo Mfg.	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2,200	Kath. Br. pf.	27	24	24½	— 1½
300	*Lynn Phono.	10	10	10	— ⅛
2,800	Marconi of A.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
11,800	*Maxim Muni.	6⅞	6	6¼	— ⅛
46,800	*Midvale Steel	65⅛	61⅝	62⅛	— 3⅛
1,750	*Motor Prod.	68	65	65	— 3
25	Ont. Steel Prod.	42	42	42	..
100	Peerless Truck	25¼	25¼	25¼	— 2¼
795	*Poole Engine	122	115	120	..
625	PullmanVentil.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	..
550	Pull. Ventil. pf.	5½	5⅞	5½	..
2,080	*Saxon Motor	85	80	83	..
100	Springf'd Body	76	75	73	— 2
235	Spgfd. Body pf.	122½	118½	118½	— 1½
2,350	*St. Jos. Lead	16⅝	15½	15⅞	— ⅞
17,010	*Stutz Motor	57	54	54	— 3
7,000	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	39	36½	36½	— 2
2,025	*Tobacco Prod.	42	40	40½	— 2½
17,250	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	3⅝	2	3	+ ½
2,900	*U.S. L. & H.	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4,000	*U.S.L.&H. pf.	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2,200	*U. S. S. S. Co.	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
62,400	*U. Motors, w.i.	76½	67⅞	68½	— 7½
3,100	U. Prof Shar.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8,650	United Zinc	10	8	8	..
33,200	White Motors	58¼	54⅛	56½	— ⅞
2,500	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6,000	*Zinc Concen.	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Anglo-Am	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
75	Ill. Pipe Line	162	161	161	— 3
210	Ohio Oil	229	225	225	— 8
600	Pierce Oil	13	12½	12½	..
128	Prairie P. L.	220	218	218	— 3
5	Prairie O & G.	397	397	397	..
10	Std. Oil, Ind.	560	560	560	..
15	Std. Oil, Cal.	248	248	248	— 2
69	Std. Oil, N. J.	535	525	525	— 5
19	Std. Oil, N. Y.	208	207	207	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10,700	*†Alberta Pet. Co. (a prospect)	54	51	53	..
3,000	Am. Oil & Gas	⅝	½	⅝	..
3,820	*Barnett O. & G.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
4,900	*†C'tury Pet. (a prospect)	61	57	58	— 3
16,900	*Cosden & Co (oil ref.)	27	24½	26	+ ⅛
142,950	*Cosden O. & G.	18⅛	14⅞	16⅞	+ 1⅞
5,800	*C'den O. & G. pf	6⅛	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
700	Empire Pet.	6⅛	4⅝	6	..
44,700	*Federal Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3,200	*Int'l Pet.	10½	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
27,650	†Kenova Oil	92	86	91	+ 5
2,695	Metrop'n Pet.	20⅝	17½	17½	— 2⅝
21,500	*†Midwest Oil	50	47	48	— 3
4,600	*†M'west O. pf	87	77	82	— 6
2,035	*Midwest Ref.	66	61	61	— 4¼
18,000	*Muskogee Ref	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
18,100	*N.Y.-Okla. O.	80	73	80	+ 7
53,000	*†Okla. Oil	15	11	12	— 3
1,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
44,800	Okla. P. & R.	8½	7½	8⅛	+ ⅛
4,045	*Penn. Gasol.	1	⅞	1	+ 1-16
12,300	*S'pulpa O. & R.	12⅞	11⅞	12	..
6,080	*Sinclair Oil	47⅝	44⅞	45⅞	— 1⅞
53,500	*Un. W. Oil	2	⅞	1⅛	— 11-16
10,400	*Victoria Oil	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
800	Ventura	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅝
4,780	Wayl'd O. & G.	8⅛	4½	5⅞	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22,035	*†Alaska-W.	57	55	57	+ 2
34,700	*†Atlanta	12	10	10	— 2
101,000	*†Adanac Sil.	73	63	71	+ 6
28,800	*Ala.-B.C. Met. (a prospect)	74	62	64	—10
2,400	Bingham Min.	12⅝	11	11	..
13,800	*†Booth	17	16	16	..
1,000	Beaver Cons.	43	43	43	+ 1
31,100	Boston & M.	2¼	1 13-16	2 1-16	— 1-16
5,300	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	6¼	4½	4⅝	— 1⅝
935	Butte & N. Y.	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅝
11,200	*CalaverasCop.	5⅝	4½	5⅝	+ ⅞
15,050	Caledonia	72	68	69	— 1
7,900	Canada Cop.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	— 1-16
12,000	Cashboy	7½	7	7	— 1
2,550	Cerro de Pasco	36	34⅝	34⅝	— 2¼
1,000	Coms. Tunnel.	8	8	8	..
700	Con. Cop. Min.	2¼	2⅝	2⅝	..
28,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1 1-16	— 1-16
10,450	Crystal Cp. M.	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	..
8,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
3,500	Crown Res.	½	½	½	+ ⅛
17,000	Dome Ext.	39	34	39	+ 6
8,945	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a prospect)	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
3,145	*Dupont Cop.	2	1½	1½	— ½
200	*Eagle & B.B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
26,300	*†Emma Cop.	54	45	47	— 7
600	Florence	40	40	40	— 5
4,400	First Nat. Bk.	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— 1
14,850	†Goldf. Cons.	89	78	81	— 9
11,500	*†Goldf. Merg.	9	8	8	— ½
600	Howe Sound	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅝
7,565	‡Hecla Min	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
2,450	Inter. & Inter. M. & M.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
63,400	*†Inter. Mines	16	10	13	— 3
8,725	*Iron Blossom	1⅞	1 11-16	1 11-16	— 1-16
86,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)	2 1-16	1 1-16	1⅞	— 3-16
2,445	*J. VictorExt., (a prospect)	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
4,600	*†Jim Butler	95	90	91	— 4
22,100	†‡Jumbo Ext.	84	77	78	— 5
9,200	*†Kewanas	12	11	11	— ½
6,800	La Exposicion, (a prospect)	58	50	50	— 8
2,400	‡La Rose Con.	11-16	[illegible]	⅝	..
24,800	†Louisiana C.	19	15	17	— 1
2,100	Magma Cop.	15⅝	14	14	— 1½
24,100	*†Marsh	16	13	13	— 2½
800	Majestic Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞	— 1 1-16
4,600	McIntyre	1 11-16	[illegible]	1⅝	— ⅛
9,400	†McK.-Dar'gh	52	49	49	— 6
3,557	*Mojave Tun.	6½	5⅝	6	— ⅝
15,200	†Montana Gold	75	72	73	— 2
7,000	Monitor Silver	2¼	1½	1⅝	— ¼
44,300	*†Mother Lode	31	27½	27½	— 2½
14,500	Murdock M., (a prospect)	43	42	43	— 1
3,100	N. Y. & H. R.	16⅝	16	16	— ½
2,000	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,200	North Star	17½	17	17½	..
1,900	Nipissing	7⅛	7	7	..
1,950	Oatman B. J.	1⅛	.95	1	— 1-16
6,500	†Oatman Sou., (a prospect)	38	32	33	— 4
1,400	Oatman Lex.	60	60	60	..
2,000	*†Oro	4½	4½	4½	— 1
5,500	†‡Peterson L.	27	25	25	— 1
2,725	Ray Hercules	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
12,950	Rilla Copper	11-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19,600	*†Rex Consol.	19	15½	16	— 2½
15,300	†Rochester	69	60	60	— 9
200	Round Mt.	66	66	66	..
7,000	†San Toy	16	15	15	— 1
2,300	†Scratch G.G.	⅝	½	⅝	— 1-16
8,125	Standard S.-L.	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	— 1-16
1,500	Silver Pick	8½	8½	8½	— 1½
19,900	Stewart	¼	3-16	3-16	— 1-16
33,500	*†Success	82	77	79	— 2
4,500	*†Temiskam'g	65	63	63	— 2
1,150	Tonopah Bel.	4 1-16	4	4 1-16	— 1-16
21,350	‡Tonopah Ext.	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— 1-16
1,200	Tonopah Min.	6½	6¼	6 1-16	— 1-16
500	Tuolumne C.	½	½	½	..
2,200	Tri-Bullion	3-16	⅛	3-16	— 1-16
1,075	United East.	4⅛	3⅞	4	..
16,000	*†U. S. Cont.	10	9	9	— 1
40,330	*U. Verde Ex.	32	27⅝	31⅝	— ½
3,930	Unity G. M. Co	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
11,500	†W. End Con.	1.00	.93	.96	..
2,100	West Dome	40	39	40	+ 2
200	White Knob pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3,530	*W. Oak Min.	7	5⅞	7	+ 1
2,100	*Yuscaran Con	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$15,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	83	83	83	..
16,000	Cerro de P. 6s	110	110	110	..
414,000	*Ches. & O. 5s	95⅝	94⅝	94½	— 1
10,000	Con. A. S. 5s	43½	42	43½	— ½
800,000	C'den O. 6s, w.i.	125	105	108	..
31,000	Midvale S. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼	— ½
25,000	Rus. Gov. 6½s	100½	100⅜	100½	..
37,000	S'clair Oil 6s	99⅝	99¼	99½	..
25,000	*Sulz. & S. Co. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
4,000	Victoria O. 6s	103	103	103	..

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

Insuring the Militia

The restrictions on life insurance policies being issued to members and prospective members of the militia are discussed by several life insurance companies in this week's issue of The Annalist. Their effect on our plans for national preparedness are also considered.

THE ANNALIST
On News Stands This Morning
10c. a Copy $4.00 a Year
Times Square, New York

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

$100,000.00. SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE BOROUGH OF DUNMORE, PENNSYLVANIA. SPECIAL BUILDING BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School District of the Borough of Dunmore, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, up to eight o'clock P. M., on Thursday, JULY 27, 1916, for the purchase of $100,000.00 Special Building Bonds, dated June 1, 1916, and maturing serially, the last on June 1, 1945, bearing 4½% interest, payable semi-annually, free from all taxes.

Certified check in the sum of $1,500.00, payable to the School District of the Borough of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, must accompany each proposal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

THOMAS J. McNULTY, Secretary.

Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Incorporated.

Interest on First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1937, will be paid on or after July 1, 1916, upon presentation of Coupon No. 9 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

June 15, 1916.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company

ELMIRA, N. Y.

has declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Five Per Centum Cumulative Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record June 15, 1916.

C. A. KOLSTAD, Treasurer.

Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company

The Board of Directors of the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company, having declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on June 30, 1916, notice is hereby given that upon receipt of such dividend the Voting Trustees will pay to the respective holders of the stock trust certificates for such Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock an amount equal to the dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., such payment to be made on June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on June 15, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., the agent of the Voting Trustees.

J. J. Bodell,
Philip B. Simonds,
Frederick Bodell,
Voting Trustees.

Providence, R. I., June 15, 1916.

FOUNDED 1803

226th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.

June 22d, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

220th DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, June 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY.

New York, June 22, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of 3% upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 15, 1916, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, City of New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on July 3, 1916, and be reopened on July 17, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30, 1916.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

The German Exchange Bank

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on June 13th, 1916, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1916. Transfer books to close June 19th, 1916, reopen July 1st, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 38.

New York, June 12, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1916, payable August 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business July 18, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY.

30 Broad St., New York, June 21, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. upon this Company's capital stock will be paid on July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1916. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

New York, June 19th, 1916.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Thursday, July 20th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 27th, 1916.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL BANK,

49-51 West 33d Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held June 8th, 1916, a semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22d, 1916.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

ARKANSAS LIGHT & POWER CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

O. F. GHRIST, Asst. Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.,
New York, June 22, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Saturday, July 1, 1916.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Societe Miniere Caledonienne.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Societe Miniere Caledonienne will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y., on June 30th, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and a "Commisaire" (Auditor) and of acting upon the accounts of the Directors and the report of the "Commisaire." (Auditor.)

New York, June 19th, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary.

H. M. TILESTON COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of H. M. TILESTON COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 90 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated June 7th, 1916.

ALBERT B. DOD, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

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2—The stability of earnings of bonds favored by banks.
3—Their higher average yield.
4—The growing appreciation of Public Utility Bonds by banks.
5—A chart showing the relative increase in the percentage of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds held by banks in 1915.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Mexico was uppermost in the minds of the business and financial community last week. The crisis which led to the calling out of the National Guard of the entire country riveted the attention of the market upon the possible course of our relations with that country, and throughout last week the question which was constantly put by those immediately engaged in the stock market and by others in the financial district was: Will we, or will we not, have war with Mexico?

Upon the answer to that question, it was generally believed, depended the course which the market was likely to pursue in the near future. That is not to say that the avoidance of war would put the market up and the coming of war with Mexico would put the market down. The matter is not as simple as that. There are other alternatives, and one of them is that the reaching of what a great many people now look upon as the logical climax to the long series of Mexican outrages would materially help the market instead of hurting it. On the other hand, a continuance of the present condition of uncertainty might well retard the normal market influences of other factors capable of stimulating investment and speculative interest in securities.

We have first to consider the effect actually exerted by the coming of this latest and possibly this final crisis in the Mexican situation. It seemed to many that the calling out of the National Guard of the entire country for service on the border and the Administration's suggestion to Congress that the law be modified to authorize the sending of the militia out of the country immediately instead of after July 1, the date named in the law as it now stands, meant almost to a certainty that the country would soon be at war.

This suggestion was a disturbing one. It found many traders long of stock, including a good many outsiders who had been hanging on to stock, purchased for a rise which had not come. Traders were the first to sell, and their selling made enough inroad upon prices to weaken a good many margins, which, in turn, led to more general selling. Meanwhile the bears were at work making the most of an unsettled state of market sentiment, and enough stock was coming into the market to prevent the market from becoming much oversold. There was some bearish news which accentuated the downward tendency, such as the passing of the Tennessee Copper Company's dividend, but in the main it is to the Mexican news and to the incidental uncovering of a stale long position in the market that we must attribute the general course of prices in last week's Stock Exchange dealings.

So much for the effect so far exerted upon prices. What has happened does not in this case seem a sure guide to what is likely to happen in the further development of our Mexican relations. If this crisis passes without war there will be a feeling of relief which might find reflection in an upward movement of prices, but that would leave the situation unchanged in its essential aspects, and we would still be contending with the old Mexican problem with no clear indication of its ultimate outcome.

Recognition of that fact is largely responsible for the view expressed by one of the country's leading bankers last week that the sooner the Mexican situation is brought to a head the better. It is a diseased situation which needs to be cured. If it could be cured peacefully, no one in this country at all representative of public opinion would want it cured in any other way. But can it be? A great many people, probably a majority of the people in the financial district, fear that it cannot be. That being so, they see nothing to gain by indefinite postponement of a disagreeable and, as they believe, necessary task. We have no need of more land, and our own land is too rich to make the riches of Mexico a temptation to aggression. But we do need peace on our border and safety for those of our citizens who live or who have interests in Mexico now so long troubled by a seemingly endless series of revolutions and outlaw undertakings.

The task of pacifying Mexico would be no small one, but it would not, in all probability, entail such an expenditure either of men or of material as would seriously affect the general conditions of economic endeavor in the United States. We have, in such a consideration of warfare as we are here concerned with, to set to one side the natural repulsion to the thought of the loss of life which even war with Mexico would entail. Only high duty would warrant a country in risking a single life; but in considering the economic effects of an armed struggle, one has to take count of the proportion between the cost of the struggle and the resources of the nation engaged in it, not excluding its resources in men.

Those who feel sure that the market will rise instead of falling once the Mexican situation is brought to a clear issue, and the number of these steadily increased last week, believe for one thing that industry would be much more stimulated than it would be retarded by the country's embarking upon armed intervention in Mexico. Supplies would be needed, and, on a smaller scale, the Government's purchases would supply the same sort of stimulation that our industries have derived from the buying on a much larger scale which has been done by the warring nations of Europe.

Some of the work for our own Government might be done with less profit than work which is now being done for foreign buyers, but the proportion of this Government's needs to the total needs which are now being supplied by American manufacturers would be too small to make any possible lessening of the rate of profit an effective offset to the natural stimulating effect of new demands being added to the very great demands which American industry is already called upon to supply.

Surely the railroads would have no less traffic to carry; some of them would probably have more; and surely neither home nor foreign demand for American goods will be reduced materially, if at all, by the withdrawal of a hundred thousand men from private enterprise to the military service of the country. Their needs will be different, but no less than they were in private life, and, besides, their needs will be of an urgent sort, the filling of which is likely to emphasize any upward tendency in prices or to check any reactionary tendency now under way.

There was some thought that the money needs of the United States, should we go to war with Mexico, could only be filled by drawing on supplies upon which foreign customers of American industries are relying to enable them to continue purchasing freely in this country. This, however, is hardly an important problem at the moment.

To begin with, the United States will be in no immediate need of borrowing, for this is the season of the year when Government reveuues are redundant. Moreover, particularly if the Government should choose to resort to the use of short-time borrowing, the National Treasury would be drawing on money reserves which in the ordinary course would not be employed in any sort of direct investment. Its transfer to the service of the Government would involve certain readjustments in bank loans and in bank balances, but these would hardly be far-reaching enough to diminish materially the volume of funds available for foreign credits in this market or for other similar purposes.

Our recent and current gold receipts from abroad are so large that in themselves they supply an important additional safeguard against a shortage of readily available funds (over and above the requirements of our own Government) either for to take up foreign loans or to fill the needs of our own private undertakings.

Those who recall the market misgivings which accompanied our war of 1898, and who expect business to be affected now as it was for a time affected then, are in all probability misjudging the true application of present facts. We are not likely to witness again the manifestation of panicky feelings such as those which accompanied the wild rumors which came during the early days of the struggle with Spain—rumors of impending bombardments of New York and others of the same sort, which all seemed ridiculous in the light of things as they actually proved to be. Moreover, even in 1898 the market soon shook off the handicap of the war and went on its forward way.

Even technically the market position has been improved. Many stocks which were weakly margined have been sold, and the short interest has probably been increased. Most of those who bought last week are better able than their immediate predecessors were to withstand such a setback as the market had on several days last week. A temporary setback is probably the worst that the market would suffer as a direct cause of war with Mexico, should the country be compelled to go to war to establish order in the place of anarchy to the south of our border.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Removal of Minimum Prices Is Expected Before Many Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 25.—The markets were less demonstrative all the week, except in isolated instances, with rather marked contraction of business. The possibility of a break between America and Mexico affected sentiment, and buyers where also awaiting reaction from the high prices brought about by recent sustained investment demand. The statement is believed well founded that present minimum prices will be removed July 8, which will widen the field of available investments. The Commonwealth of Australia has put out £4,000,000 in 5¼ per cent. bonds at par, redeemable from 1920 to 1922. Despite this issue the prices of first-class stocks showed no serious reaction, but the tone was dull.

Continued good support was extended to foreign Government loans, but speculative groups were comparatively inactive, with the exception of a few lively counters. Courtaulds was again driven forward vigorously, reaching 7¼, and Marconi shares, after a brief reaction when the annual report was issued, developed renewed strength. The statement showed profits increased by £145,000, to £378,000, but dividends were again restricted to 10 per cent., although a substantial bonus is promised when settlement takes place with the Government for services rendered during the war.

There was an active business in Royal Dutch rights, in connection with a fresh share issue on the basis of one new share at par for each three shares held, but the application list closed Thursday, when dealing ceased. British Oil and Cake Mills attracted large business, but the price fluctuated downward. Shipping securities relapsed, and mining securities were also out of favor. Values reacted for South African gold and copper shares.

The money market is settling down to the new conditions created by the recent advance in the rate for Treasury bills. Money is in good supply, and while bankers charge for seven day fixtures 4½ per cent., daily loans are available at from 4 to 4¼ per cent. It is probable that there will be more active demand next week on account of the closing of accounts for the half year. The three months discount rate was steady at 5 1-16 per cent., with business rather larger during the early part of the week.

The feature of the foreign exchange was a strong recovery in the Scandinavian rate, reflecting arrangements for the establishment of a Franco-British credit by Scandinavian banks. Unemployment among trade unions at the end of May was five per thousand, unchanged from the figure reported at the close of each of the preceding three months.

MORATORIUM IS EXTENDED.

Money Is Easy in Paris, Rate on Daily Loans Being Three Per Cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25.—The Bourse closed undecided following an active week. There was a certain amount of profit-taking, combined with the adoption by prospective buyers of a watchful waiting attitude in expectation of developments in the military situation. The resolutions of the allied economic conference are approved on principle, but a large body of business men look upon some of the proposed clauses as unworkable. The market considers the internal political situation sound, approving Thursday's vote of confidence in the present Government.

The war loan is firm at 88.85. Rentes are weaker at 62. Realizations occurred in the Spanish group on the report that Madrid was arranging a large French credit to stabilize exchange. Mexicans were weak. Copper shares were only slightly easier, except Rios, despite the heavy fall in the quotation for copper futures. The rest of the market possessed a firm undertone.

The exchanges are steadier, with the Paris and London parities identical. Money continues easy. Bankers' daily loans are at 3 per cent. The weekly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in note circulation partly as a result of the growth of the movement for the settlement of accounts by check and bank voucher. Internal war finance is stationary, but 10,000,000 francs were advanced during the week to smaller allies. The moratorium has been extended for another three months.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New York and A. G. Becker & Co. of Chicago are forming a syndicate to underwrite the capital stock of the Mitchell Motor Car Company, which will acquire the business of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, maker of the Mitchell car. The issue will be 125,000 shares without par value.

The International Bank begins today the clearing of checks through the National City Bank as its agent.

Douglas Fenwick & Co. are offering Central Petroleum preferred stock. The 5 per cent. dividend is guaranteed by the Texas Company.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 24, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$18,748,000		$527,872,450	
Same period last year	13,366,000		888,290,200	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.37	87.20	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.69	83.10	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS	84½	84½	84½	10
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	102	102	102	5
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B.	102	100	100	10
Alabama Cent. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	8
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85⅝	85½	85⅝	10
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102⅞	103	13
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅝	97	97	3
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103¾	103⅝	103¾	5
Am. Dock & Im. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106⅜	106½	106½	135½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91½	91½	72
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108½	108¼	108¼	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. R. R. 4½s	98½	98⅛	98½	15
N. Y. & E 4th ext. 5s	102	102	102	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	85½	85	85¼	8
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	104½	103¾	103¾	20
N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s	101½	100¾	100¾	4
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s	112½	112¼	112⅜	9
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	82	82	82	7
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	78	77½	77½	16
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58	57½	57⅝	78
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	86¾	85½	86¾	13
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75½	74½	74½	22
N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	98¾	98½	98¾	140
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	98⅝	98½	98½	1
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	93	93	93	80
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	131½	131	131½	9
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	131	131	131	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash., O. & W. 4s	94½	94½	94½	2
Western Electric 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	7
Westn. Maryland 4s	72½	72½	72½	1
Westchester Light. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	7
West Shore 4s	91½	91	91½	11
West Shore 4s, reg.	88¼	88¼	88¼	10
W. & L. E. con. 4s	73¾	73⅝	73¾	12
W. & L. E. 1st 5s	102	102	102	6
W. N. Y. & P. gl. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	122	120	120	16
W. E. & M. 5% notes	101⅜	101¼	101¼	19
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	95	95	95	3
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86¾	86	86¾	6

Total sales $14,894,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, coupon	99	99	99	½
U. S. 4s, coupon	111¼	111	111	5
U. S. 3s, coupon	110½	110½	110½	5
Anglo-French 5s	95½	95⅛	95¼	2988
Argentine 5s	93	93	93	1
Chinese Ry. 5s	72	72	72	11¼
City of Tokio 5s	77¾	77½	77½	28
D. of C. tem. 5s, '21	100	99½	99¾	211
D. of C. tem. 5s, '26	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	222
D. of C. t. 5s, '31	101	99⅝	99⅞	136
Japanese 4½s	85½	84⅝	84⅝	17
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	84½	84¼	84¼	16
Jap. 4½s, 2d 5s, Ger. stp.	82½	81	82	25½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	98⅝	98½	98⅝	11
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86	86	86	5
U. S. of Mexico 4s	45	45	45	2

Total sales $3,579,500

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. St. 4s, Mch. '58	105	105	105	1
N. Y. Canal 4½s	115¼	115	115	11
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	51	51	51	8
Va. fd. debt, 1991	84¾	84¾	84¾	5

Total sales $20,000

New York City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	91	90⅝	90⅝	4
4s, 1955, reg.	100	100	100	40
4s, 1956, reg.	100	99⅞	99⅞	20
4s, 1957	100	100	100	10
4s, 1958	100⅛	99⅞	100	89
4s, 1959	100⅛	100	100⅛	70
4½s, 1960	102⅜	101⅞	102½	11
4½s, 1964	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	4
4½s, 1963	107⅜	107½	107½	10
4½s, 1965	108	107¼	107¼	17
4½s, May, 1957	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	19
4½s, Nov., 1957	107½	107	107	10

Total sales $254,000

Grand Total $18,748,000

ITALY SENDS $20,000,000.

Securities to That Amount to be Pledged for a Loan Here.

Three Italian commissioners, representing the Government, Santo Veronesi and Dr. Luigi Baldini, officials of the Treasury, and Vincenzo Grecco, former Director of the Bank of Naples, arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, bringing securities valued at $20,000,000.

The papers were packed in ten purple plush-covered boxes, which were in charge of Umberto Lucchini, an official of the Police Department at Naples, and Angelo Fazzi, a detective inspector from the same office. Each box was about 42 inches long and 24 inches deep, and was carried off the St. Paul down the gangway by two men.

One of the commissioners stated that the securities had been brought to New York as collateral for a loan which was to be raised among wealthy Italians in this country. The ten boxes were placed in an automobile truck at the pier, foot of West Twenty-second Street, and conveyed to the New York Branch of the Bank of Naples, at Broadway and Spring Street.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, [illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]

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A select list of Public Utility Bonds, which we recommend and which may be purchased at a price to yield a liberal income, will be mailed upon request.
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115 Broadway, New York.

W. C. Langley & Co.
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115 Broadway, New York City

Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway Company
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Due January 1, 1926
Secured by first mortgage at the rate of $19,865 per mile on 503 miles of main track.
Legal Investments for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
Price on Application
Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

July Investments
Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds combine the essential considerations of a sound investment — safety, substantial interest return and negotiability
City of Toronto 5s
Province of Nova Scotia 5s
Province of Quebec 5s
Province of Saskatchewan 5½s
City of Edmonton 6s
City of Saskatoon 5s
Municipality of Burnaby 6s
Principal and interest of the above bonds payable in New York
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Anticipate the July Investment Demand
SELECTED MUNICIPAL BONDS
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNT	ISSUE	RATE	DUE	YIELD
*$40,000	City of Detroit, Mich., Sewer	4%	1944	3.90%
*100,000	State of California, Capitol	4%	1938 to 50	3.90%
*200,000	New York City, New Loan	4¼%	1966	4.10%
* 37,000	King Co., Wash., Road	5%	1935	4.30%
* 96,000	City of Houston, Texas, Mun. Imp.	5%	1942 to 55	4.50%
* 56,000	City of Miami, Fla., Harbor & Sewer	5%	1928 to 46	4.60%
480,000	Cypress Creek Drainage Dist., Ark.	5½%	1928 to 46	5.25%
26,000	Prentiss Co., Miss., Road Dist.	6%	1940	5.35%

All of the above bonds are ready for immediate delivery, but may be purchased for deferred delivery on or about July 1st.
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Write for our extensive list "G-12."
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YIELDING 5%—7%

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Prairie Pipe Line
S. O. of California
S. O. of Indiana
S. O. of New Jersey
S. O. of New York
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¶ Write us for circular T-176 on this issue.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 24, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,208,197	82,453,927
Same period a year ago	2,192,000	61,364,731

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.50	84.27	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	72.25	70.24	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916									
High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	*141	141	141	..	100
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	17	15	15⅛	−2⅞	1,500
43	Apr. 28	32	June 24	Adv. Rumely pf.	35¼	32	32	−6	400
26¼	Jan. 7	17⅛	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	20⅞	19¾	20¼	−½	9,800
10¼	Jan. 7	7¾	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	8⅞	8	8	−⅞	2,300
33⅞	Mar. 14	23½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26⅞	23½	24	−2⅝	7,300
84⅝	May 16	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	82½	79¾	79¾	−8¼	3,100
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	67⅞	65	65	−8	1,300
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	98½	98¼	98½	+⅛	300
94½	June 14	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	91	84½	87¼	−3⅝	63,800
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	102	100	100	..	300
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	108½	103½	103½	−½	200
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	175	175	175	+¾	102
65⅝	Mar. 16	51¼	June 23	Am. Can	55⅞	51¼	53¼	−2¾	22,700
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	109⅝	109½	109⅝	−1⅛	825
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy.	59	56	56⅝	−2⅛	10,000
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116⅞	116⅛	116⅛	−2	300
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products	161	141½	142	−9¼	1,600
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117½	117½	117½	+½	300
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	55	53½	53⅝	−3	1,950
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99½	99½	99½	..	100
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	126	125	125	−1	700
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜	1,100
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	50⅜	49¼	49⅝	−1⅝	2,200
81½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	28	28⅛	−1⅜	6,100
25⅛	Jan. 26	19⅞	June 23	Am. Linseed	21¼	19⅞	20½	−½	4,600
53¼	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	47¼	44½	45	−3	2,900
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	71	67	68⅝	−2⅞	85,770
104¾	Apr. 3	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	102½	102½	..	450
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	..	..	7⅛	..	....
37⅞	May 18	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35¼	34⅜	35¼	+¼	900
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96⅞	92½	93⅛	−2⅞	50,100
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	112	109⅝	110	−3⅝	1,925
96½	June 14	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93¼	93	93¼	−½	450
88	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B	..	..	86½	..	....
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	144	144	144	−5½	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	50¼	47	47	−4	3,000
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	111½	109	110	−2⅝	3,600
119	May 25	115⅛	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	117⅛	..	....
68	Feb. 14	63	June 12	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	63⅛	..	....
131⅛	June 16	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130¾	130	130¼	..	3,450
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	205⅛	202½	203⅛	−1⅞	1,120
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+⅛	100
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	45¼	43	45	..	5,450
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	96⅞	96	96⅞	−1½	300
26½	June 12	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	24½	22¾	22¾	−1⅜	700
97⅞	Apr. 10	40⅝	June 23	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	51⅞	40⅝	43	−9	51,000
71½	June 16	64	June 22	Am. Z. L. & S. pf.‡	71	64	66⅞	−4½	8,750
92⅝	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	84	78¾	80	−4½	97,800
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	69	66½	69	+2¾	3,400
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅛	103⅝	104	−1⅛	12,360
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅞	101	..	2,774
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	114	113	113	−2¼	500
118⅝	Jan. 3	79½	June 23	BALD. LOCO. WKS	88¼	79½	80⅜	−7⅝	50,800
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	105	104	104	−1½	300
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	90¼	88½	88⅝	−1½	14,000
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76⅝	76¼	76⅜	−⅝	1,750
3⅝	Jan. 3	1½	June 22	Batopilas Mining††	2	1½	1⅝	−⅝	2,100
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	445	427½	444½	+2½	1,200
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	135	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	87	85¼	85¼	−1¼	1,300
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	130	..	....
60½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	56	55	55	−2	200
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	99	99	99	−1	100
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	..	..	8	..	....
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	70	June 19	Burns Bros.	73	70	70	−4	200
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	..	320
105¼	Mar. 10	65	June 22	Butte & Superior‡‡	77½	65	69¼	−9¼	94,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	17⅝	June 24	CAL. PETROLEUM	21	17⅝	17⅝	−4¾	3,400
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf.	47	45	45	−3	500
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58⅝	..	....
183¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	176⅞	174⅛	176¼	+½	10,000
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	88	..	....
56⅝	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54¾	53⅝	54⅝	+⅜	10,225
112¼	June 8	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	112¼	112	112	−¼	200
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*141½	June 9	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*140	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	115	107¼	111⅜	+⅜	10,400
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	64½	61½	62	−2⅜	22,100
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜	800
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	37⅛	36	36⅝	−⅛	1,992
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	98½	96¼	97	−1½	14,600
136⅞	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130⅜	129⅝	129⅝	−1⅛	800
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅛	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	129⅛	128	128	−2	1,500
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	172½	..	....
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24½	20¼	22⅜	+1⅜	178,445
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	20¼	June 8	Chile Copper†	21½	20⅝	21⅛	−⅛	8,500
60	Feb. 19	47⅝	June 23	Chino Copper†††	51½	47⅝	49	−8	19,700
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	55	53	54	−2	400
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	85	..	....
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	74	72⅛	72½	−2	1,100
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	108	..	....
53	Jan. 4	38⅛	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅛	40¼	41¼	−1⅞	12,700
36½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	32½	32	32½	−2½	400
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	−1½	100
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	57¾	..	....
52⅛	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	..	..	46½	..	....
116½	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	116½	115	115	+5	2,550
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	137	134⅝	134⅝	−2⅞	400
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	102½	96	98	+¼	3,200
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	111	..	....
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	58	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	17¾	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref.	20¼	18½	19¼	−⅞	15,100
101½	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96½	96	96	−1½	1,100
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	83¾	76⅝	78¼	−5½	113,100
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	115	113½	114⅝	−1⅜	1,862
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	..	..	227⅞	..	....
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	108	108	108	−2	100
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	91¼	91	91	−1½	300
155⅛	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	151	151	151	−1⅝	100
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	235	..	....
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	14	13	13½	−1½	300
34½	June 13	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	32	28½	30½	−⅜	5,700
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	137	137	137	+½	150
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	115	115	115	−1	120
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111¾	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	47½	43	43¾	−4¼	16,600
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines‡‡	27½	26¼	26¼	−½	1,700
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5⅝	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	63¼	63	63	−8	200
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	37¼	35⅝	36	−1¼	36,500
59⅛	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	53⅛	51½	51½	−1⅝	8,850
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	45½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.	17	17	17	..	100
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−3¼	100
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	300	290¼	298	..	127
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	113¼	113½	113½	..	25
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	169½	166	166	−3½	2,800
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	560	..	....
120½	May 2	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	113¾	112½	112¼	−1¼	400
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	76¾	74	74½	−1⅝	20,900
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113¼	113⅝	113½	−2⅝	400
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	90⅞	87	87	−3¼	1,500
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf.	121	120	120	−1⅛	4,900
50⅝	Jan. 3	33⅞	June 23	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	38¼	33⅞	34⅞	−2⅝	11,800
53⅝	Mar. 9	37	June 23	Greene-Cananea	45	37	37	−9	9,300
90½	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	87	81	83	−2¼	2,100
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	97⅛	96	96	−2	300
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	90	87	88	−1½	1,400
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	105½	103⅝	104½	−1¼	1,200
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
50⅝	June 14	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	49⅜	47½	48⅜	−⅞	107,500
21⅛	Jan. 3	13¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	18⅝	17	17¼	−1	3,900
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77⅛	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	75½	74	74⅛	−⅝	600
20⅛	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	....
80½	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	16¼	15	15	−2¾	800
74	Jan. 5	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	50⅝	48½	48¼	−3⅜	400
119⅜	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	114	112	113⅜	+⅜	1,000
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	119⅜	..	....
84⅛	May 18	68⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	81	80	80	−2	400
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	109	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	25⅝	23	23¼	−2½	29,100
100⅜	June 5	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	96¼	87	89¾	−6⅝	207,500
56⅝	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	47	45⅛	45⅝	−1½	12,800
111⅞	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	108	108	108	..	100
12⅞	June 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	12¾	11⅛	12	..	4,500
59½	June 8	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	59½	53⅛	58¼	+⅜	3,500
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	..	..	4¼	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	9	9	9	−1	100
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	84¼	80½	80½	−4¼	950
113	Apr. 4	105	June 22	Jewel Tea pf.	105¼	105	105	−2⅛	200
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	73	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	27	25½	26	..	3,700
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	60¾	60	60⅜	−¼	200
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	100	95	99½	+4½	2,485
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	117	117	117	..	20
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire‡	72¾	70¼	70¼	−3¼	800
97½	Mar. 14	95⅝	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	+¾	100
59	Apr. 3	47	June 22	Kennecott Copper	51¾	47	48¼	−3⅜	134,920
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	127	..	....

Range Year 1916									
High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	70⅝	66¼	66¼	−4⅜	4,950
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106½	106	106	−½	200
20⅞	June 21	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	20⅞	17¾	19½	+1	6,400
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	45	40	42½	−½	4,000
56½	June 5	46¾	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire	51	47¾	49	−2⅞	11,000
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	81⅛	77½	78	−2½	21,875
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	251	250	251	+⅛	400
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	119⅛	119¼	119⅛	−⅛	125
41⅛	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	38	36¼	37½	−⅛	1,300
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	20⅝	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	86	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	54	..	....
224	June 8	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	216	216	216	..	10
120⅛	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..	17
135½	June 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	133⅝	131½	131½	−8	1,100
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	83	82	82	−1	200
68¾	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67½	67½	−½	100
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅛	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	..	..	129⅝	..	....
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	66	66	66	−1	100
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	86⅝	81	82¾	−3¾	32,800
98	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88½	86½	87	−2	3,100
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	58½	54⅝	56⅛	−2⅝	8,800
68⅝	May 25	50⅛	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	63⅞	60⅛	61	−3	1,000
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107¾	..	....
129⅝	Jan. 3	89	Apr. 22	Mexican Petroleum	101⅞	96	97⅝	−5¼	160,200
105⅝	Jan. 3	91	June 20	Mex. Petroleum pf.	91	91	91	−4	200
39⅛	Apr. 3	33⅞	Mar. 1	Miami Copper†††	35⅞	34	34¼	−1¾	11,100
*130	Jan. 3	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅝	100
33½	Jan. 6	15	Mar. 17	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	18	..	....
129	June 15	116¼	Apr. 24	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	126⅞	125¼	126½	..	1,300
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	136½	135	135⅛	+⅛	300
75½	Jan. 13	74	June 14	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	74	..	....
7¼	Jan. 13	3¼	Apr. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4½	4½	−¼	1,800
16½	Jan. 4	10	Apr. 3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12½	12⅛	12½	..	500
7⅝	May 15	3½	Apr. 22	Missouri Pacific	7¼	6	7	+½	7,400
7⅞	May 23	3½	Apr. 22	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	7⅛	6¼	6¾	+⅝	9,400
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	98	..	....
87½	June 14	68¼	Mar. 1	Montana Power	83¼	83	83	−2	200
116	June 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	116	115	115	..	400
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81⅛	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81⅛	..	....
140	June 13	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	140	140	140	..	150
125¼	Mar. 20	118⅞	Apr. 24	Nat. Biscuit	121¼	121	121¼	−2¼	300
129⅝	May 12	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit pf.	126	125	125	..	200
81½	Jan. 18	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76¼	74½	75	−2¼	400
113	Feb. 1	106	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	..	..	109¾	..	....
29¾	Jan. 5	19¾	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	25¼	23½	24⅝	+⅛	7,500
97½	Feb. 18	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	95	..	....
73⅞	Jan. 19	60½	Apr. 22	Nat. Lead Co.	66½	64	64½	−2½	2,100
116	May 16	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛	−⅞	100
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	24	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 8	6½	Mar. 28	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	..	..	7¾	..	....
18⅜	May 24	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	17⅛	16⅛	16¼	−1⅛	8,700
153½	Jan. 15	125	Apr. 22	New York Air Brake	137⅜	131	131	−5½	3,800
111½	Jan. 19	100¼	Apr. 22	New York Central	105½	103¼	103⅜	−2⅛	84,700
45	Jan. 13	33	Apr. 17	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43¼	40¼	40¼	−3	400
90¾	Feb. 15	79	May 1	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	84	84	84	+5	100
67	June 21	50	Apr. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	67	67	67	+1	100
15½	Feb. 11	9¼	May 12	New York Dock	..	..	10	..	....
25	Apr. 28	25	Apr. 28	New York Dock pf.	..	..	25	..	....
*116	May 10	*116	May 10	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	57	Apr. 26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	60½	61⅞	−⅝	13,150
31	Jan. 3	26	May 5	N. Y., O. & West.	27½	26¼	26¼	−1¼	1,900
27	Jan. 6	20	Apr. 12	Norfolk Southern	..	..	27	..	....
137⅝	June 7	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western	132¼	130	131¼	−¼	16,000
89⅛	May 22	84⅛	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West pf.	..	..	87¼	..	....
75	Jan. 3	65½	Apr. 26	North American	66⅜	66	66	−4	400
..	.....	..	.....	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
70	Feb. 28	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	..	..	70	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	109¾	Apr. 24	Northern Pacific	114⅛	113	113⅜	−1⅛	7,200
..	.....	..	.....	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	*51	..	....
73¾	Mar. 10	69½	Apr. 19	OLD DOMINION‡	..	..	70½	..	....
11⅝	Jan. 7	6⅝	Jan. 31	Ontario Silver Min.	7¼	6⅝	7	−½	4,100
85	Apr. 20	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
63	June 8	53	May 6	Pacific Coast	..	..	63	..	....
29⅜	Mar. 2	11¾	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††	22	21½	22	−2	300
98	June 22	90	June 6	Pac. M. pf., sub. rc.	98	98	98	+3	200
44	Jan. 15	32¼	Apr. 25	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	..	..	38	..	....
93½	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
59⅜	Jan. 4	55¼	May 5	Penn. Railroad†	58⅛	56⅞	57½	−⅛	7,619
111⅞	Jan. 3	100⅛	May 5	People's Gas, Chi.	102	101	102	+½	600
15¼	June 16	8	Mar. 14	Peoria & Eastern	14½	13	13	−1¼	900
55	Jan. 20	43¾	Apr. 19	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	43¾	..	....
92¾	Feb. 7	90	Mar. 27	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	90	..	....
46	Jan. 17	39½	Apr. 22	Philadelphia Co.†	40	39½	39½	−1	1,600
88	June 5	78	Feb. 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	..	..	85	..	....
98¾	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	96½	..	....
36¾	Jan. 17	22⅝	Apr. 24	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	27¾	26	26	−2	2,100
111¾	Jan. 13	100	Mar. 8	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf	101	100	100	−2½	500
*158	Feb. 16	*157	Apr. 26	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*157	..	....
100½	Jan. 18	93½	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	97	..	....
65⅛	Jan. 4	43	May 5	Pressed S. Car Co.	50½	46½	47¼	−1⅞	10,600
104⅞	Jan. 4	99½	June 23	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	100¼	99½	99½	−1	890
132	May 16	115	Jan. 31	Pub. S. Corp'n, N. J.	130½	129	129	−1	1,000
171½	Jan. 17	159⅞	May 10	Pullman Co.	163¾	163	163	−1	1,400
6⅜	Jan. 19	2⅜	Mar. 22	QUICKSILVER	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛	100
8⅜	Jan. 26	3½	May 25	Quicksilver pf.	..	..	6½	..	....
47½	June 12	32	Apr. 22	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	44½	42½	42½	−2	8,000
100	Jan. 4	95¼	Mar. 9	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	97½	96⅝	97½	−⅛	800
26	Feb. 21	20	June 23	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	22	20	20⅝	−1⅜	16,600
110¾	May 23	75⅛	Jan. 31	Reading†	103⅛	98¾	99½	−3¼	264,800
46	Feb. 29	41⅞	Feb. 19	Reading 1st pf†	43	42¼	42¼	−⅝	500
52	May 19	41¼	Feb. 21	Reading 2d pf†	45½	45	45½	−½	700
55¼	Jan. 3	43⅜	Apr. 24	Republic Iron & S.	46⅜	43⅛	44⅜	−2½	7,400
112	Mar. 14	107	June 19	Republic I. & S. pf.	107½	107	107½	+⅛	510
*25	Feb. 10	*25	Feb. 10	Rutland R. R. pf.	..	..	25	..	....
6	Jan. 7	1¼	Apr. 13	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	..	..	5⅛	..	....
10	Jan. 7	2½	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
8	Jan. 7	2	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	..	..	6½	..	....
17½	June 21	15½	May 18	St. L. & S. F., w. i.	17½	16⅞	17⅜	+⅜	2,200
20¾	June 9	16	May 4	St. Louis Southwest.	..	..	19	..	....
46½	June 9	40	May 9	St. L. Southwest pf.	44	43¼	43½	+⅛	300
18⅞	Jan. 13	14	Apr. 22	Seaboard Air Line	16	15¼	15½	−½	400
42	Jan. 13	34⅛	Apr. 24	Seaboard A. L. pf.	39	37¾	38	−⅝	1,100
188	Jan. 3	168¼	Mar. 1	Sears, Roe. & Co.	184	182	182	−3¼	1,100
127¼	Mar. 3	125⅝	Jan. 8	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	126¾	..	....
40¼	Feb. 14	28½	June 23	Shat. Ariz. Cop‡‡	32	28½	29⅛	−2⅞	11,600
63¾	Jan. 3	47	Apr. 24	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	50	50	50	−3	100
101	Jan. 13	91½	Apr. 22	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	96¾	..	....
240	June 10	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	235	230	230	−5	310
120	June 6	106	Mar. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
104⅛	Jan. 4	94¼	Apr. 22	Southern Pacific	97¾	96⅛	97⅜	−1	22,122
120½	May 31	115¾	Mar. 29	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	120½	..	....
24¼	May 19	18	Apr. 24	Southern Ry.	23⅛	22⅛	22½	−¼	10,900
71	June 9	56	Apr. 24	Southern Ry. pf.	69½	68	68	−1	1,800
103½	May 25	86	Mar. 10	Standard Milling	96	95	95	−2	200
94	May 17	85½	Mar. 1	Standard Milling pf.	90½	90½	90½	−1½	125
167	Jan. 3	121	May 5	Studebaker Co.	141	134	137⅝	−1¼	56,850
114	Mar. 14	109	Apr. 27	Studebaker Co. pf.	..	..	110	..	....
66½	Jan. 5	33	June 23	TENN. COPPER	46¼	33	34	−10¾	41,900
235½	Jan. 3	180	Apr. 22	Texas Co.	186⅛	180	184	−4	10,400
190	May 25	187	May 11	Tex.Co.sub.rec.f.pd.	..	..	187	..	....
13⅞	June 21	6½	Feb. 14	Texas Pacific	13⅞	11⅝	13	+½	4,000
122	Apr. 3	120	June 7	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	120	..	....
68½	June 22	59½	Jan. 31	Third Avenue	68½	63½	67¼	+2⅜	11,500
109½	Mar. 16	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf.	101	101	101	−1½	200
7⅝	June 21	5	Apr. 26	Tol., St. L. & West.	7⅝	6⅛	6⅞	+⅝	1,200
5½	June 21	5	May 22	Tol., St.L.& W.c.dp.	5½	5¼	5½	+¼	200
18¾	June 21	10	Feb. 15	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	18¾	12	12½	−1	700
11	May 23	8	Feb. 10	Tol.,St.L.&W.pf.c.dp	..	..	11	..	....
99	May 22	94	Mar. 24	Twin City R. T.	97	96⅝	97	−2	300
..	.....	..	.....	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	125	..	....
106	May 23	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	..	..	103	..	....
117¾	May 2	110	Jan. 28	Under Typewr. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
8⅞	Mar. 20	4¼	May 9	Union Bag & Paper	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛	1,500
35	Mar. 18	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	33⅛	30⅞	33	+2¼	1,400
143⅜	May 23	129¾	Apr. 22	Union Pacific	137	134⅞	136½	−⅝	50,610
84	Jan. 28	81½	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	82¾	82¼	82½	−⅛	980
64	Mar. 20	56½	June 13	United Cigar Mfrs.	..	..	56½	..	....
111	Mar. 11	108	Mar. 14	United C. Mfrs. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
100	Feb. 19	90	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores	94½	93¾	94	−1½	1,300
120	Mar. 10	115	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
169½	June 8	136⅛	Jan. 31	United Fruit	168¾	156¼	159	−6¾	44,400
147¾	Apr. 11	141	Feb. 26	United Fruit sub. rc.	..	..	147	..	....
21¼	Jan. 4	7¾	May 9	United Rys. Inv. Co.	8¾	8	8½	−⅛	800
39¾	Jan. 3	18	June 23	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	18½	18	18	−⅜	300
26½	Mar. 14	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	22¼	20½	20½	−2½	2,400
54⅝	June 16	48½	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	..	..	54⅝	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 29	31	June 7	U. S. Express	..	..	31	..	....
170½	Apr. 6	126¾	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	156½	135	138	−18½	74,840
114	Jan. 18	102	Mar. 2	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
49	Feb. 23	27	June 24	U. S. Realty & Imp.	32	27	28	−7	4,200
3⅞	Jan. 5	1	June 1	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	100
4	Jan. 4	1	Jan. 24	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1½	1¼	1½	+⅛	300
58½	Jan. 3	47¾	Mar. 1	U. S. Rubber	54¼	52	52	−2⅝	7,700
112	Apr. 4	106⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110	108½	108½	−1⅝	915
..	.....	..	.....	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
80¾	June 9	65	Apr. 22	U. S. Sm., R. & M.†	73½	67½	68¾	−6¾	42,500
53½	Apr. 11	50	June 20	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.‡	51	50	50¼	−1⅝	1,000
89	Jan. 3	79¾	Mar. 1	U. S. Steel Corp'n	85⅛	83¼	84	−1⅛	287,800
118½	Jan. 25	115	May 3	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	117⅞	117	117⅛	−½	4,810
86¾	Feb. 19	75	June 23	Utah Copper‡‡	78½	75	76	−3	29,000
20¾	Feb. 3	16½	June 1	Utah Securities	18½	18	18	−⅛	600
51	Jan. 17	36	Apr. 24	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	43¼	40	40	−4⅛	2,000
112	Jan. 3	108	Apr. 22	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	108⅝	108	108⅝	−⅜	300
62½	Jan. 7	48	Apr. 19	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50	50	50	..	100
48½	Jan. 20	47¾	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power	..	..	48½	..	....
9½	Jan. 28	7	Mar. 10	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	7⅛	..	....
25	May 25	25	May 25	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	25	..	....
17	Jan. 3	13⅜	Mar. 7	WABASH	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−½	4,800
51⅜	May 22	41½	Mar. 1	Wabash pf. A	49¼	48	48¼	−⅞	13,000
32½	Jan. 15	25	Apr. 22	Wabash pf. B	27⅞	26¾	27	−⅝	5,600
135	Jan. 17	123½	May 15	Wells Fargo Exp.	133	125¼	125¼	−8¾	800
34½	Mar. 27	24½	Feb. 28	Western Maryland	30⅝	29	29	−2	1,420
51	June 13	40	Mar. 7	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	47	..	....
96⅞	May 26	87	Mar. 1	West. Union Tel.	94¼	92½	93⅜	..	3,200
139	May 8	139	May 8	West. Air Brake†	..	..	139	..	....
71⅝	Mar. 15	53⅜	Apr. 22	West. E. & M.†	60¾	57¾	58⅝	−2⅝	36,600
79	Mar. 15	70	Apr. 19	West. E.&M. 1st pf†	..	..	73½	..	....
225	Mar. 17	225	Mar. 17	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	225	..	....
118⅞	May 17	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	116⅞	..	....
5¼	May 23	2⅜	Jan. 20	Wheel & Lake Erie.	4¾	4	4	−1	500
16¾	June 13	10¼	Apr. 27	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	15	14	14	−2	300
6⅜	May 16	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	6¼	..	....
325	June 5	190¼	Jan. 31	Willys Overland	293½	271½	286	−3½	4,450
117	June 5	102	Mar. 2	Willys Overland pf.	109	107	107	−½	500
43⅜	June 9	33	Apr. 19	Wisconsin Central	40½	39½	39½	−1½	500
139½	May 12	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.)	137½	135	135	−1½	2,800
125½	June 6	123½	Jan. 4	Woolworth (F.W.) pf.	..	..	123¼	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

$1,000,000

Toronto Electric Light Company

First Mortgage Three-Year 5% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1916
Total Authorized $1,000,000
Due July 1, 1919
Principal and interest payable in New York and Toronto.
Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Redeemable as a whole or in part, but not less than $500,000, at 101 and interest on any interest date after July 1, 1917.

A letter from the President of the Company is summarized as follows:

The bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage lien upon the entire property of the Company.

The value of the physical assets of the Company is in excess of $8,000,000, or over eight times the amount of this issue.

Available earnings in the past five years have averaged over eight times the interest requirements of this issue.

The Company has $4,000,000 capital stock outstanding and has paid dividends of 8% per annum since 1907.

Price 99½ and interest, to net about 5.20%

Wm. A. Read & Co.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above bonds having been sold

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Series No. 6

Specialized Investment Recommendations

Their Advantages

The Investing Department of our business is managed by practical men—men who have worked upon public utility properties and know actual conditions. To that practical knowledge is added the experience which comes from examining many properties in many sections of the country. To that is added the knowledge which comes from the theoretical study of the public service field in general.

Studying The Effect

of mortgage provisions upon bondholders, and the effect of charter provisions upon preferred stockholders, is a part of our research work. We are students of the public utility business, and it is for that reason that our recommendations should be of value to you.

A postal to-day will bring to you a list of ten Public Utility Bonds and Preferred Stocks, yielding on the average,

Over 6%

John Nickerson, Jr.

Carefully Selected Securities for Conservative Investors
61 Broadway, New York
300 North Broadway, Saint Louis

Cities Service
Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Accurate Markets *Prompt Service*
Send for Special Letter
Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Tel. Hanover 5980
Direct Wire to Columbus & Phila. Markets.

Argentine Gov't
Internal Loan 1909
Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 7350-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8.

Investment Securities
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co
Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $16,000,000
71 Broadway, New York.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5452.

Prest-O-Lite
Ohio Cities Gas
Cities Service
Indian Refining
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

DO YOUR PART IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR
THRIFT
Open a Savings Share Account with $1 or More and Make It Grow.
Begin Now or Write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
[illegible] Park Row, New York City.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	5,000
5,500 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick store and apartment, value	9,250
7,500 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	11,250

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

Yukon-Alaska Trust
(Guggenheim Exploration Co.)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Correspondence invited with responsible parties interested in underwriting issue of common and preferred stock for Auto Truck Company. All correspondence treated confidentially.
321 FORD BUILDING,
Detroit, Mich.

Eastern Pennsylvania Power Co.
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% 30-Year Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Article V. of the Mortgage, dated August 1, 1909, revised and amended by Supplemental Mortgage, dated January 16, 1912, the mortgagor has elected to redeem on October 1, 1916, all the bonds issued and secured by said mortgage then outstanding and has paid to the undersigned, trustee under said mortgage, a sum in cash sufficient to cover the aggregate principal amount of the said bonds now outstanding thereunder and secured thereby with 5 per cent. premium thereon and accrued interest to the date fixed for the redemption of said bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as such Trustee, is prepared to pay to the holders of said bonds on presentation and surrender thereof at its office in Philadelphia, Penn., the principal amount of said bonds and accrued interest to October 1, 1916, or earlier date of presentation with 5 per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. Stehfest, Treasurer.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF INVESTMENT GOLD BONDS:

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Trust Agreement of the Childs Real Estate Company with the Guardian Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated 1st day of September, 1909, the following bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption:

"SERIES A."

26, 43, 55, 66, 102, 116, 138, 148, 170, 204, 270, 290, 305, 336, 340, 343, 363, 388, 403, 408, 417, 432, 434, 444, 463, 474, 533, 545, 585, 589, 591, 592, 593, 619, 625, 639, 651, 675, 688, 700, 711, 720, 735, 750, 756, 759, 795, 802, 823.

"SERIES B."

18, 32, 33, 44, 403, 422, 464, 475, 513, 556, and will be redeemed at 110% of the face value thereof and accrued interest on the 1st day of September, 1916, out of funds to be provided for that purpose, at the office of the Empire Trust Company, Trust Dept., 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which date interest will cease on the above numbered bonds.

Series "B" bonds No. 196 and No. 491, called for redemption September 1st, 1915, have not yet been presented for payment.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
By SAMUEL S. CHILDS, President.
Dated New York City, June 10, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, DUE MAY 1, 1937.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-five thousand six hundred seventy-two dollars and sixty cents ($25,672.60) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before July 6th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on July 7th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, June 7th, 1916.

SOUTHWESTERN UTILITIES CORPORATION FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD NOTES.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under Trust Agreement, dated June 15, 1912, with Southwestern Utilities Corporation, invites proposals in writing pursuant to Article V. of said agreement for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, issued thereunder, at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit $316,766.17. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned at its office, 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at any time prior to 12 o'clock noon, on June 30, 1916. Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on or before July 1, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on July 7, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
Dated June 19, 1916.

Clinchfield Navigation Company, Inc.
FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT 6% GOLD BONDS, SERIES A.

Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000.00) par value of above bonds, due July 1st, 1916, will be paid at par and accrued interest upon presentation of the temporary certificates on or after July 1st, 1916, at the office of Blair & Company, 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Owing to the delay in issuing permanent bonds, interest due July 1st, 1916, on balance of above bonds will also be paid by Blair & Company upon presentation of temporary certificates, accompanied by Income Tax certificates, on or after July 1st, 1916, and payment endorsed on said temporary certificates.

J. L. STEWART, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three & One-half Per Cent. per annum Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws. Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1916.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1916:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1916.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 13th, 1916.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st, or Oct. 1st, or Jan. 1st, or April 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

The Manhattan Savings Institution
644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
180TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 13th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 17th, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, draw interest from July 1, 1916.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
C. M. BIRD, Sec'y. A. STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

136TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17th, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.
New York, June 5, 1916.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Incorporated.

Interest on First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Sinking Fund, due January 1, 1918, of this Company will be paid on or after July 1, 1916, upon presentation of Coupon No. 37 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF LORD & TAYLOR 6% Gold Notes, Dated July 1st, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the time of payment of so much of the principal of the 6% Gold Notes of Lord & Taylor as shall remain unpaid on June 6th, 1916, has been duly extended to January 1st, 1917, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement securing said notes, dated July 1st, 1914, as modified by the supplemental agreement, dated December 7th, 1915. Upon presentation of their notes to the undersigned for notation of said extension, the holders thereof will receive the payment provided by said trust agreement and said supplemental agreement for such extension.

Dated New York, June 21, 1916.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 25 and 26 for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after August 1, 1916, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, June 20, 1916.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.,
111 Broadway, New York, June 26, 1916.

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-year Debenture 5% Bonds, due on July 1st next, will be paid on July 1st upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 1,405, Trinity Building.

E. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 5% Gold bonds of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company due July 1, 1916, will be paid at and after maturity upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City.

H. VISSCHER, Treasurer.

STEEL PREFERRED STOCK

For sale to principals only, solely for company's benefit, at par $6,000 eight per cent. cumulative shares in prosperous, well-managed, closely-capitalized steel casting company; rushed with orders; fullest investigation courted. Address for appointment, BONA FIDE, Box 173 Times Downtown.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company

Interest on Thirty-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1941, will be paid on and after July 1, 1916, upon presentation of Coupon No. 11 to the Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

Coupons due July 1st, 1916, from bonds of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company will be paid by the National City Bank of New York City.

L. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50	American Brass
50	Alaska Steamship
200	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
200	City & Suburban Homes
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Freeport Texas Co.
20	Home Insurance
50	New Jersey Zinc
25	Phelps, Dodge & Co.
10	Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	Aluminum Co. of America
100	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
50	Continental Insurance
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
15	German American Insurance
50	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
25	Niagara Insurance
25	Thompson-Starrett Com.
5	Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We specialize and maintain close markets in

CITIES SERVICE

Michaelis & Co.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
61 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 6220

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Cities Service ISSUES

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Amer. Graphophone
Cent. Aguirre Sugar

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

WE OFFER

Russian Gov't Internal 5½s

on a most unusual income basis.
Circular and price on application.

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway

We Will Buy
Dayton Power & Lt. Com. & Pf.
Hocking Valley Products 5s
Union Bag & Paper 5s

We Will Sell
Cent. Aguirre Sugar Com.
Hocking Valley Products 5s
Union Bag & Paper 5s

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Chesebrough Mfg.	25 Continental Oil
25 Prairie P. L.	25 Prairie O. & G.
25 South Penn Oil	50 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of Indiana	25 S. O. of Kansas
25 S. O. of N. J.	25 S. O. of Kentucky
25 Vacuum Oil	50 Union Tank Line

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

New Jersey Municipal Bonds

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Sullivan Machinery Co.
Southern Indiana Ry. 1st 4s, 1951
Sulzberger & Sons Co. Pfd.
Continental Insurance Co.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Charcoal Iron
Common and Preferred
BOUGHT SOLD QUOTED
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
1508 Dime Bank Bldg. DETROIT

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation June 24, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	......	24¼	25
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	......	78	79
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	147	150
Do pf. ($50)	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	51½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	380	383
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	110½	112¼
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Apr 1, 16	68	70
Do 6% cu. pf.	8,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	......	45	46
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	......	6⅛	7¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	......	54	56
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	......	14	16
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	83	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube	......	..	..	......	122	125
Do pf.	......	..	..	......	96	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,884,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	98½
B'f.C. 1st 5s, '32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100⅛
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db. 5s, '26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	84¾	85½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	108¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,693,050	..	..	......	46	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103½
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	333	336
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	June 1, 16	85½	86¼
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	......	24	25
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 16	99½	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	64	65
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84½	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	..	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 16	73	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	......	85	..
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	100	103
Eliz. & Tren.	......	..	..	......	23	..
Do pf.	......	..	..	......	34	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	......	87	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	......	12	13
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	47½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	91
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	......	..	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	50	53
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100½
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	72
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	102
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98¾
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	856,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103⅛
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	821,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89½	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15, 16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73½	76
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr, 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107	108½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	86
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	86
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	......	16	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15, 16	60	62
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	......	90	90½
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 16	96½	97½
N. T. Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	......	45	..
O. E. Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	......	45	47

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation June 24, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15, 15	57	57½
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15, 16	89¾	90¼
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15, 16	88½	89
Penn. W. & P.	......	..	..	......	73	74
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100⅛
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	98
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106½
Do cn. 5s, '36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106¼
Do cn. 6s, '36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¼
P. G. El. 5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Pub. S. ctfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	......	38	38½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15, 16	76	77
Riverside Tr.	......	..	..	......	17	20¼
Do pf.	......	..	..	......	34	..
Do 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	74	80
St. J. (Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran. E. 5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	......	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95⅛
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S. F. Pr. 1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15, 16	93	95
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 16	105	108
Do gen. 5s, '39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S. W. P. & L. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	98	100
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Splitdorf El. (Newark)	......	..	..	......	75	..
Do pf.	......	..	..	......	90	..
Spfd. (O.) L., H. & P. 5s, '29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	......	15½	16
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15, 16	41	42
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	..
Sup. W., L. & P.	500,000	1	Q	......	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	......	11½	12
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50½	52
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	......	52	54
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	77¼	78
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	81¾	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	82	82½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	81½	81¾
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s	......	..	..	......	107	107¾
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	......	19	20
Do 6% cm. pf.	7,040,000	..	..	......	69	70
W. St. G. & E.	8,503,000	..	..	......	25	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	..	49
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98

†Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	..	462
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	460	465
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	143	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	525	..
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Jun 3, 16	665	680
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1185	1215
Commercial	500,000	..	..	......	110	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 16	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 16	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1425	1510
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 16	255	..
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	270	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	‡5	Q	Mar 31, 16	422	425
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	266	276
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31, 15	153	160
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	133	137
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	115	119
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 16	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 16	600	615
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10, 16	970	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jun 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 16	381	386
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	405
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 15	390	396
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1025	..

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 16	160	165
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15, 16	278	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	..	..	......	$56	$59
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	......	470	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	......	350	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	550	565
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	*12½	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	165	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15, 16	428	436
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	167	171
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	117
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Ap 1, 16	278	280
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	70	85
N. Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15, 14	40	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	340	..
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10, 16	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	8	S	Jan 15, 16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 16	630	680
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	175

*Including 2½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 16	160	170
B'l'n C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 16	18¼	18¾
Ch. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	J, A, J, O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J, A, J, O	290	325
42d St & G. St.	748,000	4½	Q	F, M, A, N	285	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	......	140	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	......	..	3
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F. M. A. N.	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation June 24, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	212	217
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	150	160
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	100	..
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	640	650
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	230	235
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31, 16	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	177	182
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	434
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	187	195
Colonial	400,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	167	169
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	315	320
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	71	77
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	1000	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 16	185	195
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	400	450
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	305
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	640	650
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	......	355	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	495
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	188	192
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	305	300
M. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	232	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10, 16	268	271
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	185	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	168	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	395	405
N. Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	700	800
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 16	200	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	470	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	......	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	114	122
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	......	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 13	138	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	400	410
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31, 16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

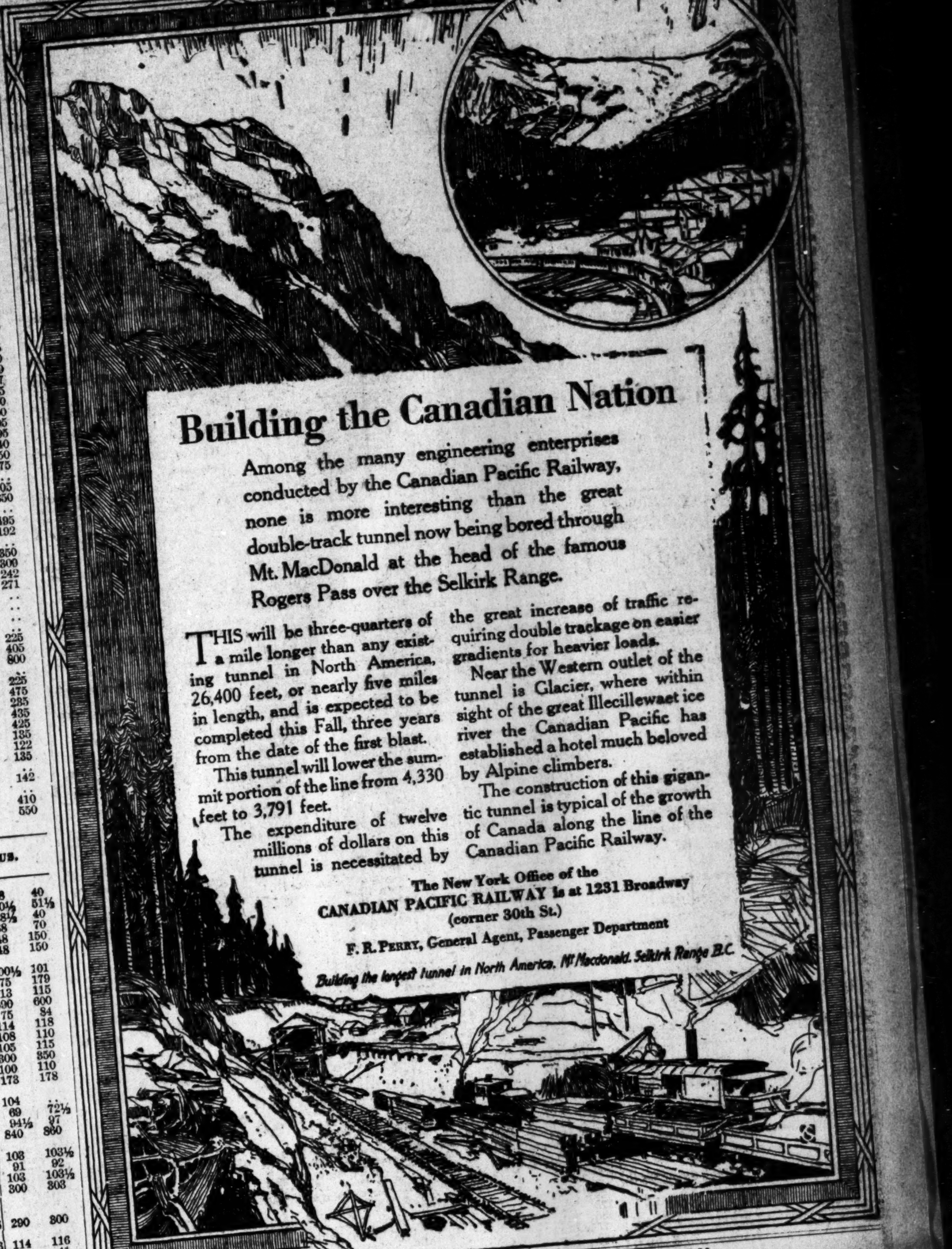
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,710	1	Q	May 15, 16	38	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	50½	51½
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20, 16	38½	40
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	68	70
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	148	150
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	May 15, 16	148	150
Am. Grapho. 6s, 1930	1,374,900	3	S	J. & D.	100½	101
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Jun 10, 16	175	179
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J, A, J, O	113	115
Bliss, Ew. Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	590	600
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	84
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15, 16	114	118
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 16	108	110
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	105	115
Can. Explos.	3,404,800	1	Q	Mar 31, 16	300	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	§1½	Q	Mar 31, 16	173	178
C. & P. Tel. 5s, '29	1,291,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	..
Childs	3,000,000	1	Q	Jun 10, 16	69	72½
Do pf.	2,490,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10, 16	94½	97
Colt's Arms	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Jun 10, 16	840	860
Conn. Cl. 4½s, 1923	4,982,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	108	103½
Do 5s, '50	12,975,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
Do cv. 6s, '23	6,500,000	3	S	F. & A.	103	103½
D. L. & W. Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Apr 13, 16	300	303
Draper Co., Hopedale Mass.	6,000,000	1.25	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	300
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,850,000	1	Q	May 15, 16	114	116
Int. Salt	6,028,588	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	39	41
Int. Silver pf.	8,500,000	..	..	......	97	100
Int. Textb'k.	6,000,000	..	..	......	23½	26
Lanston Mon.		..	..	......	81½	84
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	......	3¼	3⅝
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31, 16	163⅝	164
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	54	62
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	5	..	Jun 10, 16	316	318
Otis Elevator	6,375,800	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 16	54	57
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 16	89	91
Pierce Oil	13,857,500	..	..	......	12	12½
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	May 15, 16	810	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	......	14	14¼
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 15	74	74½
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	39	40½
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	5,193,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	..
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 16	136	142
Do 6s cum. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 16	101	103
Saf. C. H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	102	104
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	235	239
Tem. Coal pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 16	105	107½
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,056,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	......	1650	1750

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Also 10% extra payable Apr. 15. ¶Incl. 8½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do 5s, '65	......	..	..	......	96	97½
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do deb. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Gas & El. of Bergen	......	..	..	......	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	......	15	17
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Newark Gas 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	98
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	......	..	..	......	126	129
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	75½	76
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	107	107¾
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	108¾



Building the Canadian Nation

Among the many engineering enterprises conducted by the Canadian Pacific Railway, none is more interesting than the great double-track tunnel now being bored through Mt. MacDonald at the head of the famous Rogers Pass over the Selkirk Range.

THIS will be three-quarters of a mile longer than any existing tunnel in North America, 26,400 feet, or nearly five miles in length, and is expected to be completed this Fall, three years from the date of the first blast.

This tunnel will lower the summit portion of the line from 4,330 feet to 3,791 feet.

The expenditure of twelve millions of dollars on this tunnel is necessitated by the great increase of traffic requiring double trackage on easier gradients for heavier loads.

Near the Western outlet of the tunnel is Glacier, where within sight of the great Illecillewaet ice river the Canadian Pacific has established a hotel much beloved by Alpine climbers.

The construction of this gigantic tunnel is typical of the growth of Canada along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The New York Office of the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY is at 1231 Broadway
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F. R. PERRY, General Agent, Passenger Department

Building the longest tunnel in North America. Mt Macdonald. Selkirk Range B.C.

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Central States Electric Co.
Cities Service Co.
Mississippi River Power Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Republic Railway & Light Co.
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co.
United Light & Railways Co.
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Montgomery Lt. & Wat. P. 5s, '43

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(FIRE)
German American Insurance Company
New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

REORGANIZATION

OF

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of the following Bonds, Notes and Stock Trust Certificates of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Division First Mortgage Bonds.
Five Per Cent. Two-Year Secured Gold Notes.
Six Per Cent. Two-Year Secured Gold Notes.
Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.
Stock Trust Certificates for Common Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

The undersigned, as Reorganization Managers under the Plan and Agreement, dated November 1, 1915, for the reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company (hereinafter called the Reorganization-Plan), have entered into the following Settlement Agreements, all dated November 1, 1915, for the adjustment of the indebtedness and liabilities of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company on or in respect of the above mentioned bonds, notes and stock trust certificates;

(1) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Division Bonds under the protective agreement dated May 28, 1913, and under the Plan and Agreement dated August 25, 1915, for the reorganization of New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad Company;

(2) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Five Per Cent. Notes under the protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

(3) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Six Per Cent. Notes under the protective agreement dated June 18, 1913; and

(4) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Stock Trust Certificates under the protective agreement dated May 28, 1913.

Holders of said bonds, notes or stock trust certificates may participate in the benefits of said Settlement Agreements by depositing their bonds, notes or stock trust certificates on or before **August 1, 1916**, as follows:

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division Bonds (with September 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons) with Columbia Trust Company (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated May 28, 1913, and under said Plan and Agreement dated August 25, 1915, for the reorganization of New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad Company;

Five Per Cent. Notes (with June 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons) with Old Colony Trust Company (Boston) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

Six Per Cent. Notes (with September 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons) with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated May 28, 1913.

Holders of any of said bonds, notes or stock trust certificates not desiring to deposit them under any of said protective agreements may participate in the benefits of said Settlement Agreements by depositing their bonds, notes or stock trust certificates (with coupons as aforesaid) on or before August 1, 1916, with Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the Reorganization Plan. For securities so deposited certificates of deposit or receipts in such form as the Reorganization Managers may determine will be issued.

All bonds, notes or stock trust certificates deposited must be in negotiable form and be properly stamped for transfer.

Copies of the Settlement Agreements and of the Reorganization Plan may be obtained from the respective Depositaries under the various protective agreements above mentioned or from Central Trust Company of New York.

Dated New York, June 19, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., SPEYER & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

American Graphophone
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Position of Copper Stocks

In an exhaustive analysis of the copper situation we indicate the probable course of the representative copper company stocks during the coming months and after the war is over. Every investor in copper securities should read this analysis.

A few extra copies are available for the first inquirers.

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Stranahan & Co.
[illegible] BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR [illegible]

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100	U. S. Finishing Com.	at 35
100	U. S. Finishing Pfd.	at 75
66	Nichols Copper Com.	at 57½
50	Gray & Davis Com.	at 37
$1,000	Amer. Real Estate 6's	at 20
50	Int. Salt Co.	at 36½
50	Hopkins & Allen Arms Pfd.	at 59¼
10	Hopkins & Allen Arms Com.	at 24
100	N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mng.	at 16½
20	Tidewater Oil Co.	at 185
25	International Silver Pfd.	at 101
25	National Casket Co.	at 78

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50	Cashman's Sons Com. & Pfd.
100	Cinn., Ind. & West. Com. & Pfd.
200	International Power Com.
	Ludlow Typograph Co.
100	Mich. Limestone & Chem. Com.
50	Prest-O-Lite
50	St. Jos. & Grand Is. (all classes)
25	Rockwood Com.
50	United Dry Goods Com.
$5,000	Investment Land 6s
5,000	International & Gt. North. 5s
5,000	Richmond Lt. & R. R. 4s

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN HARDWARE AND BICYCLE COMPANY for the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at the office of the Company, 407 3D AVENUE, on Monday, July 3, 1916, at 10 A. M.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York,
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
72d COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28th, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.
F. E. SUGDEN, Treasurer.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1916.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1916.
W. M. [illegible], Cashier.

NOTES SOLD
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES TO
BANKS, BANKERS
AND INDIVIDUALS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
CARL SCHOONMAKER, Note Broker
921 Tribune Bldg., N. Y. Tel. Beekman

The Gotham National Bank of New York
June 30, 1916.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent (2%) payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 30, 1916.
W. W. REMINGTON, Cashier.

COURT CALENDARS

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Gitter<Penn RR.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co<Lowe.
Dormer Bros Co<Shoninger Bros.
Costello<Ford Motor.
Salvate<B & O RR.
Lamb<Lalley.
Sullivan<The Ansonia.
US<Watson.
Wagner<Pullman Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US<N German Lloyd SS Co.
McCollum<SS California.
Ropner<Tugs Leader and Adelaide.
Atkinson<Scully.
Luckenback<Schr M D Cressey.
Ivancich<SS Colon.
Mulqueen<Tugs Interstate and Media.
Sprague<Tug Eugene F Moran.
Port Richmond, &c, Ferry Co<Tug Ellen M Ronan.
Crew<Lighter Leonard J Busby.
L V Transp Co<SS Kelvinia.
Gordon<SS Comanche.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Richard Baldwin,
Fred E Haderman,
Morris Goldberg,
M Goldowsky & Son,
John Cooper,
Philip Reinberg,
Allen J McDonald,
Samuel Simon,
Alfred W Lawson,
David Silberman,
Samuel Mirolawsky,
Isaac Polonsky,
Joseph Forstat,
Robert Cochenthaler,
Florence M Perry,
Adolph Cohn,
Aaron Friedman,
Julius Bohn,
Sadie Smith,
Kevin S Hayes,
Morris Kander,
Chas Newmark,
Morris Glasser,
Shapiro & Jackson,
Weisslitz<Scharf.
Schoenberg<Fromkin,
K E Garment Co,
John Uhl,
Wm Freuder,
Louis Katzen,
Edward H Wernberg.
Under objections:
Arthur S Miller,
Wm H Cook,
Thomas P Galligan,
Wm J Mertz,
Gus Neiderman,
Maurice A Green,
Robert T Lyons,
David L Schneer,
Peity, Sonneschein & Frank,
Peter A Duzets.
Adjourned cases:
Morris Schulman,
Ernest Wiese,
John Applegate,
S Dessan's Sons,
David Wasser,
Chester Bertoletti.
Motions:
Daniel Sheehy,
Rose Lessin,
Thomas J McCormick,
H & N Goldstein,
Morris Edelman,
L & B Cohn,
41 St Realty Co,
Sam Krulewitch,
Chas M Blanchard,
John P O'Connell,
Chas Laks,
John G Lyman,
Marine Oil Engine Co,
McNeill, Adams & Co,
Samuel G Lakin,
Winchell Studio, &c,
Jacob Parnes,
Benjamin Alterman,
Julian W Rochlitz,
The Tileine Co,
I Michelman & Bros,
US Marble Co,
Amer 5 and 10 Stores,
Samuel Levine,
Cuneo Impt Co<Amer Impt Co.
Abraham H Fox,
Wm Klingler,
Jacob Bloch,
Chas Rosner,
Philip Reinberg,
Joseph Weissman,
Robt Rosenfeld,
Louis Shapiro,
John G Lyman (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

US<Carfagno.
Same<Mehrtens (2.)
Same<Santaniello.
Same<Kalipolitis.
Same<Kinnick.
Same<Cabiedas.
Same<Navarro.
Same<Martorell.
Same<Varonian.
Same<Manook.
Same<Lymbos.
Same<Villa.
Same<Coppola.
Same<Vyse.
Same<Erickson.
Same<Koppell.
Same<Manning.
Same<Fackner.
Same<Filomeno.
Same<Carey.
Same<Huntley.
Same<Horenstein.
Same<Rosen.
Same<Zins.
Same<T & P Tillotta.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 4 P. M.—Re limitation of "James Roy."

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

George<George.
London Finance Co<McSherry.
Re U S Fid & Guar Co (2).
Re Brogan.
Rizzo<Syrkin (4.)
Todaro<Engl (2.)
Catenesa<Ice Mfg Co.
Rosenbaum<Fortier.
Dormer<Dormer.
Re Feldman.
Dewhurst<Stark.
Cohen<Berger.
Jones<Woodin.
Baggs<Smith.
Guild<Guild.
Woodward<Noble.
Dunn<Stern Selling Service.
Sussman<Bogen.
Re Dickstein & Sons.
Bunzelman<Bunzelman.
Finkelstein<CNY.
Altheimer<Riebe & Co
Brennan<O'Connor Co.
Cushing-Perine Co<Knick Ind, &c, Co.
Becker<Rubin Realty.
Re Prizep.
Schmohl<Weintraub.
Asche<Asche.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Scott.
Anderson<Anderson.
Rogers<Rogers.
Rauch<Rauch.
Rogers<Rogers.
Metz<Metz.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Leroy.
Laceby<Laceby.
Re Sulzberger & Sons.
Citizens Sav Bank<Gans (2.)
Painter<Fletcher.
CNY<Blaisdell-Canady Co.
Re Gunsburg.
Prokop<Litcher.
Eckerson<Burch.
Re Ohieca.
Chapman<Chapman.
Goetz<Goetz.
Riegelman<Wideen.
Re CNY (St Raymond Av.)
McKenna<Purdy.
Ehrlich<Mulcahy.
Rothschild<Haviland.
Hexamer<Saltman.
Drietzer<Drietzer.
Frank<Howe.
Re Cash.
Feifer<Stein.
Carley<Midland Beach.
Holzrichter<Davis.
Chambers<Chambers.
Re Emmet (Empire State Surety Co.)
Nolan<N Y & Q Ry.
Gardella<same.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Kelly<Moore.
Kravigny<May.
Representative Sec Corp<Townsend.
Lefkowitz<Arcelon.
McCabe<McCabe.
Wilmore<Schwartz.
Fay<N Y Zeitung P & P Co.
Longo<same.
Re Mt Vernon.
Siegel<Gussow (2.)
Ianiello<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Re Simons.
Kaufman<Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Re Fraad Cont Co.
Steuer<Hart.
Re Moser.
Buckley<Claussen.
Wyner<1,482 B'way Corp.
Baron<Mount Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Rothenberg<Rothenberg.
McGovern<Oliver (2.)
Re Walland.
Re Blodget.
Thompson<Thompson.
Friedwald<Fass.
Hill<Electric Products.
James<Hoadley.
Dangler<Dangler.
Guar Trust<2d Av RR.
Oettinger<Rhonheimer.
Brinze<Lisman.
Re Musical Record Library, Inc.
Re Rowan.
Re Ideal Automobile & Garage Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re Green (Katz).
Re same (Riebe).
Re Dexter (215 Mott St).
Re same (197 Mulberry St and 85-95 Kenmare St).
Nat Surety Co<Soaich.
Choma<Choma.
Brody<Freeman.
Dreitzer<Dreitzer.
Roberts<Roberts.
Chambers<Chambers.
Szeles<Szeles.
Comora<Comora.
Shaw<Shaw.
White<Ring.
Rohrey<Rohrey.
Kane<Kane.
Mulroney<Metal Shelter Co, Inc.
Ellis<Baldwin.
Godley<Crandall & Godley Co.
Drucker<Drucker.
Amazeen<Geraghty.
Preferred causes:
Chapin<Sigrist.
Kennedy Valve Mfg Co<Brady-Oltarsh Const Co.
General calendar:
Case on—Szabo<Szabo.
Moran<Vreeland.
Phinney<Phinney.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Landes<Landes.
Kopp<Bragg.
Van Tuyl<Ammerman.
Stoller<Franken.
Shea<Shea.
Barber Asphalt Pav Co<Gayley.
Wakoff<Broistedt.
Badgeley<De Witt.
Lightfoot<Meyer.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Purity Paper Bottle Co<Fonda Container Co.
Hirsh & Schofield, Inc<Gusner.
Weber<Imperial Properties Co.
Ostroff<CNY.
Sorg<Univ Elec Weld.
Ruman<Nat Slavonic.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Ribnick<Ribnick.
Shawmut Tire Co<Latham-Phelps Co.
Mitchell<Bogart.
Griffin<Griffin.

The following cases will be called for trial at 2 P. M.:

Levine<Levine.
Wright<Burford.
Elbert<Miller.
Whitson<Whitson.
Edwards-Davis<Broncho Mot Pict.
Bushnell<Hammond.
Grill<Grill.
Atlantic Coast Sand<Luke A Burke.
Friedel<Levy.
Lausen<Lausen.
Behringer<Behringer.
Twombly<Twombly.
U S Trust Co of N Y<Peters.
Weber<Weber.
Dickey<Mutual Film.
Clements<Clements.
Andre<Andre.
Herold<Sackin.
Jones<N Y Times Co.
Stern Bros<Michaels.
Equitable Trust Co<Reich.
Turner<Marshall.
Kelly<Delaney.
Weltzer<Turkeltaub.
Jehe<Jehe.
Hart<Glass.
Simpson<Int R T Co.
Bernheimer<Salomon.
Isaacs<same.
Scheffler<Scheffler.
Bassman<Bassman.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Kaplowitz.
Huber<Glow.
Beebe<Levy.
Blaustein<Grand Lodge of U S.
W A Ives Mfg Co<Smith & H Co.
Becker<Clark.
Di Levi<Di Levi.
Powell<McKee.
Gold<Weinstein.
Treitel<Bamberger.
Burns<Reilly.
Sederquist<Williston.
Am Ice Co<CNY.
Moran<Gross.
Dyer<Rhodes.
Schnaier<Miller.
MacRae<Scott.
De Gonzales<Gonzales.
Bretey<Duquet.
Thompson<Brown.
Kiddle<Dunham.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Certiorari cases:
Onward Cons<Purdy.
Ansonia<same (4).
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Wachman<Travelers Ins Co.
Northern Bk<Dwyer.
Gross<O'Keefe.
Re Humphrey.
Littlejohn &, Bull<Deutsch.
Starr<Robt M B Cakle.
Weller<Weill.
Griffiths<Rankin.
White<Wendell.
U S Purchasing Co<Buffalo Cont Plant.
Cymberg<Lockwood.
Wyle<Haggin.
Baron<Mt Carmel Silk.
Jacob Ruppert Realty Corp<Dalton.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Lembert<South Bklyn Ry. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Walker<Maloney.
Inq—Gertz<Simpson.
Ross<Howe.
O'Neill<Strauss.
Francis<CNY.
Farrant<Cent RR, NJ.
La Mana<McGuinness.
Henry<Ide.
King<N Y Cent RR.
Mecum<Baker.
Clark<CNY.
Clear.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Krebs<Atwood (2.)
Slinchik<Kaplan.
Hotaling<Cook.
Lewis<Galewski (2.)
Perretta<Malatesta.
Amory<NY Times Co.
Keaneny<86 St Amuse.
Glenn<same.
Allen<O Daniels Co.
Spiridon<Chatin.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Mantel<Munden Const Co.
Witte<Weimann.
Condon<White Sew Mach Co.
Birritella<Int R T Co.
Raymond<NY Rys.
Jones<L I RR.
Stenzler<Stand Gas Lt Co of CNY.
Weissglass<Draper.
Mazzer<Man Holding.
F Goldberg<Int R T.
J Goldberg<same.
Haberman<Asch.
Malori<NY Rys.
Erbeck<NY Edison.
McKay<Levy.
Tetanis<Atlantis.
Clear.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Reeves<Fowler.
Kolynczuk<Greenberg.
Cudahy Packing Co<Stern.
Cascase<Geo Ringler & Co (2.)
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Rosalie<Nassau E RR.
Ziverling<Cohen.
Irwin, Jr<Seidenberg.
Friend<Ottenberg.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Freeman<Cent Stamping Co.
Caggiano<Runkel Bros, Inc.
Bartolino<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
I Pear<Jaffe.
M Pear<same.
Coate<White.
Buckle<Tennenbaum.
Connor<Dudley.
King<I R T.
O'Rourke<same, (2.)
Wall<Scomodan.
Yoslowitz<Besunder.
Murphy<Steffens.
Case on.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sperber<Heller.
De Rosa<Taylor.
Levingston<Beer.
Goodman<Ruppert (2.)
Tuminaro<Williams.
Mullane<London.
Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.
Reiss<Phelps Stokes Estate, Inc.
Bain<Anderson El Car
A Humphreys<Kraft.
T Humphreys<same.
Baron<Beck.
Morine<same.
McGovern<Burns Bros
Garrie<De Aguero.
Schneiderman<Hoffman.
Clear.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Impimbie<Friend.
Lehman<Block.
Ryan<Bubser.
Shattuck<Perkins.
Cognetta<Fishel.
Johnson<Kahn.
J Brothschneider<Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider<same.
Murphy<McGrath.
Wohlgemuth<Ranekn.
Stamp<86th St Amuse.
Kimble<Barrett.
Monahan<CNY.
Sommer<Rosenbaum.
Yudokowitz<Hill-Ware Co.
Leone<Stevens Exp.
Bernheim & Co<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Cusick<Nat Coal & Coke Co.
Guzzerdi<Am Dist Water Co.
Samson<Mattes.
Armson<Am Auto Supply Co.
Ballon<Bauman.
J Brady<Bonner.
S Brady<same.
Anker<Rupprich.
Trevor<Waitt Inv Co.
O'Callaghan<CNY (2.)
Case on.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lyons<Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart
Factor<Burns Bros.
Berman<NYC Int Ry.
Smith<Shearns.
Wiener<same.
Golub<Doyle.
Lebowitz<Fowlers.
Bachman<Horace E Demorest Co.
Eiseman<Whitridge.
White<Mertens.
Biller<Rosenbloom.
Cunningham<Perry.
Carter<Ramsdell.
Haley<Motley.
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Flaumenbaum<Greenberger. No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Stoutenburgh<Ostro.
Crotty<Erie RR.
Perkins-Goodwin Co<Regent Press.
Knowles<Knowles.
Northern Bank<Sproesing.
Witteman<Riviera Realty Co.
Ditto<Paterno Con Co.
Nat Nassau Bk<Earl.
Wilson<Salomon.
Halbe<Adams (2).
Shelling<Pyars.
Giles<E Langer Pr.
Wright-Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Esterly Garment Co<Marks.
N Y Water Equip Co<Bayer.
Julie<Loomis Manning F D Co.
M Kaempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
Kelly Springfield Tire Co<McIntyre.
Sartorius<Walker.
Bway Park Pl<CNY.
Bruckner<I Co of N A
CNY<Nat Surety Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Sasse<Order U C Trav of Amer.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.

Terranova<Volk Co.
Schwartz<Vendeweghe
Bottlers & Mfg Supply Co<Frank Brewery.
Young<Erb.
Ulavov<Morris.
Potter<Pulsifer.
Quincy<Emery.
Donnell<Bishop.
Watson<Newgars Co.
Murphy<McEniry.
Dobbs<Goldenberg, Inc
Sayre<Equip't Corp.
Marcus<Rosenthal.
House<Hickson, Inc.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Case on—Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Eng Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Case on—Levy<Davey.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth M Felint,
Charles Dickhardt,
Anna Gill,
Morris Zalutzky,
Grace McLaughlin,
George W Elder,
Helen C Juilliard,
Harry Rosenthal,
Fidelia C Warner.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested Will: Charles H. Goldsmith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Silverman<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Peters<A Schwoerer.
Halpern<Placke.
Ebbert<Bech.
Kalt Lumber Co<Brown.
Cohen<Ettenson.
P Pastene & Co<Psaki.
Tarakowsky<CNY.
Littmann<Goldstein.
Baronefsky<Quencer.
Brown<Kimber.
Bethlehem Steel<Victoria Bldg & Cont.
Dym<Newark Cheese.
Cohen<Asen.
Clarke<Dudley.
Knipe<Wheelehan.
Weiss<Colaizzi.
Hatt<Powers.
Steinthal<Ziegler.
Neidelberg<Levy.
Happe<Hart.
Kovach<Castore.
Globe-Wernicke Co<Collins.
Doten Dunton Desk Co<Driver.
Brown<C I & B RR.
MacDonald<King.
Atlas<Whitman.
Messuri<Burroughs.
Hoffman<Pascal.
Loewenthal<Mack.
Nitchie<Canfield.
Sigsbee<New Era Mfg
Josephson<Popperillo.
Jaburg Bros<Gann.
Blankstein<Hecht & Campe, Inc.
Chestnut<Greenberg.
Loewenthal<Mack.
Crausman<George G Graham Const Co.
Goldstein<Levinson.
Balto Roofing, &c, Co<Rubber Roof Mfg.
Hatt<Powers.
Weissman<Hellman.
Albin<Rafky.
Keena<Brubaker.
Tosco<Sawyer Biscuit.
Goelet<Plimmer.
Reinschmidt<Scriven.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rosenstein<Sarner.
Goldberg<Bricken.
White<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Ackerman<Bohm.
Priceman<Horn.
Wolkomir<Int R T.
Marvin<Viani.
Ridgway<Blancke.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Cohen.
Nat Cash Reg Co<Goldgraben.
Cohen<Daniel.
Poster<Wilson.
Scardy<Schwartz.
Wolfert<L & L & G Ins Co.
Cedar Court Rlty Co<Raoux.
Levine<Baumann.
Ericson<N Y Rys.
Packard Auto Ex Co<Black's Garage Co.
Strulowitz<Witty.
Ryall<Montrose.
Chestelowitz<Koenigsberg.
Goldman<Levy.
Horowitz<Silberstein.
Frank<Wolpin.
Zerlich<Baker.
Gerson<Bagdonowsky.
Berkowitz<Haas Bros Ladies' Tailor Co.
Schosberg<Hickson.
A D Porter Co<D C Cook Pub Co.
Rosalind Realty Co<Western Ins Co.
Same<St Paul F & M.
Bethlehem Steel<Victoria Bldg & Con.
Lowengrub<N Y Rys.
Condomanolis<O'Hara.
Abbate<London Guar & Acc Co.
Schwartz<Mann.
Mule<Carlson.
Dworkin<Cohen.
Frobisher<Longuemare Carburetor Co, Inc.
Schwartz<Moskowitz.
Ingeneri<Renzi.
Galdi<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Cohen<Mason Const.
Engel<Colandra.
Jones<Simon.
Chalefsky<Jacobson.
Hopkins<Barclay.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Dearnbaum<Krushar.
Goldstein<Welinsky.
Lavine<Kaplan.
Potash<Jones.
Kraus<Bondin.
Schulman<Romaine.
Silverman<Lombardy Realty Co.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Wilderman<Verschleiser.
Mann<Pusrin.
Conti<Rhind.
Blauner<Brady.
Nagel<Brady-Murray Motors.
Green<Benton.
Nathan<Steiner.
Zalud<Moyses.
Knickerbocker Ind & Ed Film Co<Cushing Perine Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rosenblum<Podolsky.
Wilner & Co<Katz.
Mandel<Silberstein.
Hoit<Higgins.
Shapiro<Greenstein.
Stelerman<Stelerman.
L I Packing Box Co<Ramsey.
Schroeder<Inguglea.
Holmes<Bergee Co.
W T Smith Lumber Co<Daniels.
Silverman<Aetna Fire Ins Co.
Same<Providence-Wash Fire Ins Co.
Same<Caledonian Fire Ins Co.
Levison<Peck.
Wald<Modern Woodmen of Amer.
Rasst<Lehmann.
Greenleaf-Johnson Lumber Co<Keys.
Gannon<Valley Stream House & Home Co.
Soter<Cass.
Harding<Hall.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Frank<Damm.
Block<Block.
Forman<Forman.
Oppenheimer<Lilienthal.
Butler<Int R T.
Tonnelly<same.
Colesante<Marrazzi.
Corsa<Kantrowitz.
Re Morgenbesser.
2d Nat Bk of Hoboken<Reid.
Bradley<Mustha.
Re Adee Av.
Re Bronx Boulevard.
Re Amethyst St.
Donnelly<Freidin.
Lunney<Miltner Bros.
Ruggiero<Schroeder.
Hecker<Ganly.
Hirscher<same.
Riebach<same.
Jonas<same.
Jacobs<Polak.
Herrell<same.
Germania Life Ins Co<Mooney.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Curzio<Curzio.
Englander<Bode.
Bronx Cut Stone Co<CNY.
Colon & Co<Smith.
Illinois Surety Co<Fetzer.
Noll<Wagner.
Santini<Cullen.
Globe Indemnity Co<Farrell.
Borodinsky<Wick Rty.
Koscherak<Koscherak.
Lewis<Lewis.
Kaiser<Hennessy.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Gurewitz<B A & C A Williams, Inc (2.)
Damm House Moving Co<Higginson (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 831.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Michele Grande,
John Shanley,
Joseph Minsky.
Wills for probate:
Annie Micholl,
John McMahon,
Timothy Johnson Coe,
Michael Kennelly,
John Finkbeiner,
William A Mapes,
Mary A Radlein.
Bryan P Henry,
Thomas Wallace,
Bertha C Knower.
Accountings:
Margaret Agnes Shannon,
Michael John Malikotsis, also known as Michael Malicotsis,
Barbara Hahn,
Elizabeth Gisin.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Incardi<Wharmberger.
Hehl<Morea, (2.)
Mischenka<Gotthelf, (4.)
Dwyer<Daly (2.)

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, A., P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

People<Grout.
Knapp<Knapp.
Salzman<Ehrlich.
Re Radford.
Sheridan<Frazee.
Terwilliger<Hudson Co
Grocy<D. & H. Co.
McLean<McLean.
St. John's Church<Windels.
Motion calendar:
Bryna Rty Co<Fisher, (2.)
Re application of Bklyn Bar Assn, (3.)
Redden<Edison Co.
Briscoe<City of Mt. Vernon.
Hack<Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Liebert<Reiss.
Stoppick<Goldstein.
Mayer<Terlin.
Bryna Rty Co<Fisher.
Re application of L Zirinsky.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Coon<Hamburg Amer Line.
Cosgrove<Wm Wisser Trucking Co.
Fass<Nolte.
Traynor<Miller.
Deininger<Edebohls.
Hulst<Gimbel Bros, (2.)
Hanson<same.
Re Bruere, (Moore & Co.)
Kessel<Schenck.
Pines<Meyerhoff.
Same<Abbondanza.
Same<Golding.
Pirone<Benioff.
Same<Pitrizzo.
Perlmutter<Urquhart.
Same<DiFede.
Seinfel<Jonas.
Leavitt<Lahondere.
Barker<Barker.
Mitchell<Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Re 80th St, (Demund.)
McGinnity<Moscovitz.
Farley<City.
Querfeld<Hoersgen.
Weinreb<Margolin.
Kearney<Vitagraph Co.
Edwards<Edwards.
Gilleran<Springfield, L. I., Cemetery Socy.
Easterday<Waterbury.
Beard<Queen.
Seinfel<Jonas.
Re NY Mun Ry Co, (Somerville.)
Zittlosen<B H RR Co.
Borden<N E RR Co.
Pass<NY Con RR Co, (2.)
Waller<same.
McGovern<N E RR Co
Parker<same.
Re Ophenchowski, (Mulville.)
Ostergren<Warren.
Skinner<Miller Bldg.
Francis<Francis.
Re Grove St, (Konrad.)
Trustees, Strong Place Baptist Church<White.
Huber<D'Esterre, (2.)
Weissman<Mendeloff, (Hearing 2 P. M.)
Lakes<Island Rty Co<McDermott.
Metr By-Products Co<same.
Harrison<Fried.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Huntington Lumber & Coal Co<Schaefer & Co.
Tietjen<City.
Timmes<Timmes.
Trimmer<Geehin.
Franklin Bauer Co<Selah.
Shaw<Myer.
Meyers<N E RR Co.
Same<same.
Colman<US Realty & Impt. Co.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Levitan<Goldsmith Bros. Refining Co.
Morton<Morton.
Kalichman<Williams Rty Co.
NY Telephone Co<Schlemmer.
Benzing Co<Hodgson.
Prendergast<Prendergast.
Markowitz<Markowitz

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Kentucky Derby Co<Woods, Comr.
Seabert<Moehl.
Neidig<Neidig.
Albert<Albert.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3308.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.

Mangan<Wilson.
Lagergren<Nassau RR
Brooklyn Bank<Alabama Security Co et al.
Petri<Bauman.
Bleifeld<Jonas et al.
McLaughlin<Bklyn Inst of Arts & Sciences.
Renner et al<Piper.
Resech<Columbia Machine Works.
Farney<Taggart et al.
Uhrlaub<Appleton.
Burkley<Welz & Z.
Ledger<C I & B RR.
Regan<Moody.
Pashkewich<Camp Mfg Co.
Arent<Keating.
Cavalero<Armour & Co.
Williams<McNulty Bros.
Schneekloth<B H RR.
Geiss<Scheuring.
Lanning<Regensburg.
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Schoenewerg<Johnston
Stein<Snyder et al.
Cetta<Amelia.
Durkee<Riehl.
Mellon<Kaufold.
Nimmo<Ferrara et al.
Chestnut<N Y Con RR
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Johnson<B H R R.
McCormack<Cons Gas.
Cohen<Nas R R.
Cuskey<same.
Adelstein<Goodman.
Stern<So B'klyn Ry.
Houston<NY Press Co.
Hess<Huber Brewery.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Huber<Lawless.
Burke<42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Restivo<NY Teleph.
Hudson<B H RR.
Rosenberg<Nassau RR
Kowalsky<Bliss Co.
Fisher<Nassau RR.
Syron<Weinbros R E.
Greenstein<NY Con RR.
Levitz<C I & B RR.
Levitan<Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm<Koeppel.
Young<Brown.
Ditchick<Nassau RR.
Ullian<Jaeger.
Summerfield<Ofsink.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Berkowitz<B H RR.
Cohen<Nassau RR.
Thomas<B H RR.
Khristopoulus<Economy et al.
McCaffrey<CNY.
Saccone<Cohen.
Chisolm<Gavigan.
Keyes<O'Shea et al.
Wille<Elwin.
Santangelo<Cowan et al.
Empire State Dairy Co<CNY.
Johnson<C I & B RR.
Lotsky<B H RR.
Jones et al<Erie RR.
Helfand<Miller et al.
Stronger<Cohen.
Jucean<So Bklyn Ry.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Schoor<Rosenthal.
Dannevig<Baker.
Carlin<Gerken et al.
Ginsberg<Nassau RR.
Warren<N Y Rys.
Kerwin<B H RR.
Gannon<No Am Bwg.
Mango<Polo.
Farrell<Mattero.
Danzig<B H RR.
Chase<MacNish.
Hansen<B H RR.
Lupo<Chapman.
Megamis<D, L & W RR.
Wagner<Oswego Co Agricultural Society.
Hansen<Turner & Blanchard.
Schiff<Fisher Bros.
Meyerowitz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McMulkin<same.
Bieber<Nassau RR.
Broslawsky<Pollack.
Engstrom<Vogt.
Monginelli<Velie.
Terwilliger<BH RR.
Barnie<Scalzo Co.
Hellyer<Board of Education.
Schwartz<B H RR.
Fladell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Orteig Motor Co<Pope Motor Car Co.
Sebastiano<Glenwood Sand & Gravel Co.
Jackson<Rinelli.
Meyer<Nassau RR.
Lawrence<Jackson et al.
Ryder<Kennahan.
Levine<Lurie.
Sapperstein<Leybuck.
Biacchi<Roecker et al.
Hiller<Nassau RR.
Feudale<Wachsman.
Silverman<Terry & Tench & N Y Municipal Ry.
Houghton<Provost.
Weselhoft<C I & B RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5222.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Janey L Engle,
George T Penny,
George Stehlin,
Jane A Whitehead,
Wilhelmina Muller,
Severina A Johanson,
August Luedicke,
Minnie Berghauser,
T Leonard Hoover,
John W Fleming,
Ann May,
Michael Kilfoyle,
Martha E Dodd,
Jessie H Mackie.
Accounting of:
Charles Street,
Wilmot Warburton,
Alexander W Shepard,
Henry J Bridges,
Paul Cossley,
William A Kempf,
Robert H Barry,
Edwin A Shorter,
Andreas Andrews.
Estates of:
Robert B Woodward,
George A Bartlett,
Bridget O'Neil,
James Foote,
Richard Nagel,
Josephine Buckley,
Feuring infants,
George R Kuhn,
Dora A Kopf.
Transfer tax of:
Sadie Meyer.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

John Gogerty,
Jacob Barnett,
Lena V Happel,
John J Wortman,
Frederick S Savage,
Emelie Savage.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Re Burr (alleged incompetent.)
Pfritzschner<I R T Co (ready Part IV.)
Anderson<Nass El RR.
Rogers<same.
Van Kesteren<Clarke.
Levey<Nassau El RR.
O'Dare<B H RR.
McDonald<Nassau Elec RR.
Gordon<B H RR.
Wallach<same.
Koenig<same.
Ozelski<B, Q Co & S RR.
Post<Cassidy.
Davis<Glasser.
Deniville<Wendell & Evans Co.
Hansen<Nass El RR.
Slotkin<same.
Hohner<B H RR.
Bierfeld<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Grogan<B H RR.
Hart<same.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 4849; on call calendar, 4996.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Nightingale<Brandes.
Rinehart & Dennis Co<Collier.
Decker<Lindner.
Prime<Merian.
Lafayette Holding Co<Irving Nat Bank.
Goerck<Goerck.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Dingee<Underhill Rty.
Stumbone<Vil of Port Chester.
Von Beetson<Mortimer.
Earle<Earle.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Cohen<Rolfsen Rlty.
Hurdman<Gedney Farm Co.
Polk<Lancaster Rlty.
Smith<O'Heirre.
Soetemon<McDonald.
Miller<Russe.
Hepburn<Long.
Griffiths<Crary.
West Brewing Co<Carlough.
Banks<Olim.
Gallon<Hussar.
Ehler<Ehler.
Raynes<Raynes.
Lyon<Lyon.
Donahue<Donahue.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Elliott<Miller Tire Sales Co.
Buckhout<same.
Featherstone<Cornell & Co.
Newell<Pratt.
Capano<Eggleston.
Dolan<Ellis.
Luciano<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Krupilis<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Wilson<Waite.
Ranft<Eisele.
Petitte<NY C & H R RR Co.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Schulman<Gordon.
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Persick<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Gallelo<West Elec RR

The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial when reached.

Inquests:
Cole<Lane et al.
Lombardo<Lombardo.
Imperiale<Imperiale.
Kingsland<Kingsland.
Hay<Hay.
Hoermann<Hoermann.
Day calendar:
May<Kelly.
Messina<Rosenberg.
Nagle<Nagle.
Rembt<Rembt.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
NYC Waterfront Co<Wills et al.
Prendergast et al<Degnon R & T Imp.

Highest number is 251d.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kajkowski<Kajkowski
Sankaitis, as admx<Cass et al.
Knoll<B, Q C & S RR
Krawcyzk, an infant<Cook.
McEnany<B H RR.
Devlin<Flynn.
Duncan<Kahrs.
Azzara, an infant<Chevrolet Motor.
Nosner<B H RR Co.
Eschmann<Park & T.
Graef<B H RR Co.
Lisena, an infant<Jas A Stevenson Co.
Broderick<Holbrook. C & R Corp.
Hanaway<Rapid Tr Subway Con Co.
Kaiser<Fost.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

McGinnis, as admx<Wilson & E Const
Carroll<L I RR Co.
Sullivan<Belt Line Ry and Meader Atlas.
Seager's Garage<N Y & Queens Gas Co.
Kalmbach, an infant<Hewlett.
Kremer, an infant<Chesebrough.
Deutsch<Furniture Coml Agency Co.
Montiverdi<N Y & Q County Ry Co.
Giuliano<same.
Petry<Coty.
Medecky<Maas et al.
O'Neill<Colonial Mantel & Ref Co.
Sanders<Pabst Brew.
Lisena<James A Stevenson Co.
Hicks<Kouwenhoven.
Hirsch<L I RR Co.
Pennisi, an infant<Weismantel.
Lehnhoff<Sholes.
Ward<B H RR Co.
Daley, an infant<B H RR Co et al.
Hagenmeier<Hammacher, S & Co.
Champion<CNY.
Furst<B H RR Co.
Nolan<L I RR Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1075.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JUNE 25.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 86 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M. 24th.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 317 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 198 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 22 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 327 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 306 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 56 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 76 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 312 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 27, SS Tamele.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru .... June 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura .... June 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .... June 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .... June 30
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru .... July 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru .. July 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia. July 7
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia .... July 8

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,376.—In Bankruptcy.—EMIL A. PALMER, individually and as a member of the firm of STONE & PALMER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Emil A. Palmer, individually and as a member of the firm of Stone & Palmer, are hereby given notice that on June 20th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 6th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,855.

NOTICE is given that WILLIAM L. MALLEY, both as an individual and as a partner with J. Warren Chase, under the firm name of Malley & Chase, as a partner of Edwin H. Dennison, under the firm name of Malley & Dennison, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District N. Y.—No. 22,476.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB ISRAELSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jacob Israelson are hereby given notice that on December 1st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,030.

Notice is given that BARNET PUSRIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,258.

Notice is given that GUS MARBE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District N. Y.—No. 20,587.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Goldberg are hereby given notice that on June 13th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 6th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23378.—In Bankruptcy.—MICHAEL A. SCUDI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Michael A. Scudi are hereby given notice that on June 20th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 6th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,379.—In Bankruptcy.—WARNER S. STERLING, Bankrupt.

Warner S. Sterling was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 21, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 7, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:25 | Sun sets..7:32 | Moon rises..12:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:24	4:53	10:31	11:28
Governors Island	5:08	5:35	11:14	12:00
Hell Gate	7:14	7:41	12:54	1:50

Arrived—Sunday, June 25.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Andania, London, June 14.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, June 17.
SS Sommerstad, Leith, June 6.
SS Esperanza, Havana, June 21.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, June 22.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas, June 19.
SS Erik, St. John's, June 20.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, June 21.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, June 11.
SS Swan River, Newport News, June 23.
SS Senator, Tanamo, June 20.
SS Silver Cedar, Cardiff, June 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	June 17
Cedric	Liverpool	June 17
Milazzo	Naples	June 11
Epsilon	Kirkwall	June 8
Miguel Jover	Buenos Aires	June 11
Monadnock	London	June 10
Barendrecht	Seville	June 11
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	June 8
Galileo	Hull	June 11
Coamo	San Juan	June 21
Tenadores	Havana	June 23
Bayamon	San Juan	June 20
El Valle	Galveston	June 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Alamo	Key West	June 23
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 24
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
St. Dunstan	Leghorn	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 24
Guantanamo	P'rto Mexico	June 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 19
Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam (tank)	Amsterdam	June 13
Northern	La Pallice	June 13
Monviso	Palermo	June 8
Bowden	Jamaica	June 23
El Sud	Galveston	June 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Stephen R. Jones	R. de Janeiro	June 6
Wentworth	St. Nazaire	June 14
Manin	Palermo	June 6
Saxoleine	Cardiff	June 13
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 8
El Dia	New Orleans	June 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 21
Farmsum	Kirkwall	June 13
Minas Geraes	Para	June 18
C. Lopez y Lopez	Barcelona	June 15
Stephen	Barbados	June 23
Zulia	Porto Rico	June 24
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 27
Concho	Galveston	June 24
El Norte	Galveston	June 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 27

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Liverpool	June 24
Queen Margaret	Liverpool	June 17
Pythia	Birkenhead	June 16
Liv	Archangel	June 15
Glencoe	Barry	June 16
Owego	Algiers	June 14
Breiz Izel	Oran	June 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Venus, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
American Inca, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tamele, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Justin, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Matin, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munwood, Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ringborg, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Panaman, Montevideo	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	2:00 P.M.
Wien, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Nordin, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Buenos Aires	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Vasilefs Constantinos .... June 26
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Ringborg .... June 27
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Tamele .... June 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia .... June 27
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Kursk .... June 28
Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam .... June 28
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic .... June 28
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri .. June 29
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II .... June 29
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta .... July 1
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul .... July 1
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago .... July 1
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania .... July 1

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 27; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 3, and Yokohama, June 9—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 21, and mails dated Shanghai, May 31; Yokohama, June 7, which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 22. These mails are due in New York today.

HIGH PRICE FOR JERSEYS.

Col. Cooper Sells 126 Cattle by Auction for $80,765.

With every new sale of pure-bred dairy cattle, particularly of the so-called "Channel Island" breeds, the Guernsey and the Jersey, additional evidence of the growing esteem in which these animals are held in this country is brought forth. The Jersey breed has most recently come into notice in this regard, through an auction held by Colonel T. S. Cooper at Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Penn., at which 126 animals, including a number of calves, brought a total of $80,765, a record figure for the breed.

The animals, which were the pick of the Island of Jersey, from which Colonel Cooper has been importing cattle for many years, brought high prices not only collectively but also as individuals. For example, thirty-three daughters of the bull (imported) Oxford You'll Do brought $34,260, an average of $1,038 apiece. William Roos Proctor, who is known as an enthusiastic breeder and exhibitor of registered dogs as well as of cattle, paid the record price of the sale, giving $8,000 each for two of the daughters of this famous herd sire. The five animals bought by him averaged $2,440 each, or a total of $12,200.

The rest of the plums were divided among Colonel Samuel P. Colt of Colt Farm, Bristol, R. I., who bought sixteen head for a total of $17,400; T. De Witt Cuyler, who made twenty-two additions to his herd at White Horse Farms, at Paoli, Penn., at an average cost of $772.75 each; C. I. Hudson, and other leading Jersey fanciers. Although the top prices were not unusual, the general average reflected the keen and growing interest in Jerseys.

Colonel Cooper has been importing island cattle since the early 80s, and at his sales, usually held once a year, has obtained such prices as $15,000 for the bull Noble of Oaklands, which he sold to the late James B. Haggin; $11,100 for Sultana's Oxford Lad, and $11,000 for Viola's Golden Jolly. Among the men interested in the breed who have made purchases at these sales from time to time have been William Rockefeller, W. K. Vanderbilt, James Stillman, and Howard Willets.

The entire herd of Jersey cattle owned by the estate of the late James B. Haggin was also sold recently at Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky. The prices were not extremely high, 441 animals going for an average of $170 each. But included in this number were 103 bulls, many of which were calves, and those who are interested in this particular breed of milk givers saw in the ready way in which such a large number of animals was snapped up an indication that the farmers south of Mason and Dixon's line, encouraged by the agricultural colleges, railroads, country bankers and farm press, were breaking away from the one crop idea and stocking their farms with blooded cattle.

Hudson River Day Line

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New York and Albany

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Large new steamers leave daily except Sunday, from foot of Christopher St. at 6:00; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
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NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
*S. S. CHICAGO
SATURDAY, JULY 1, 3 P. M.

*S. S. ROCHAMBEAU. Sat., July 8, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LA TOURAINE. Sat., July 15, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LAFAYETTE .... Sat., July 22, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Kroonland .... June 29 | St. Paul .... July 1

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic .... June 29 | Lapland .... July 6
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA .... TUE., JUNE 27, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA ...... SAT., JULY 1, NOON
ORDUNA .... SAT., JULY 8, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA ...... SAT., JULY 15, NOON
SAXONIA .... SAT., JULY 22, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA .... SAT., JULY 1, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA .... SAT., JULY 8, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA .... SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P. M.
21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL
CAMERONIA ... SATURDAY, JULY 1, NOON
TUSCANIA ... SATURDAY, JULY 15, NOON
*CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, N'N
*To Glasgow Direct.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VERDI .... July 1, 10:00 A. M.
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Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
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Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation.
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Leave Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Phone 665 Gramercy.

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ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
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DAY and NIGHT TRIPS Week Days and Sundays.
Lv. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A. M., 1:45 & 8 P. M. Returning Lve. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5:30, 9:45 P. M.
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Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
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AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later. $1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms. *Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.*
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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
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NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE RESORT
GLEN ISLANDS
EVERYTHING NEW
St. "Gen. Lincoln" leaves Battery TO-DAY 10 A. M. & 8 P. M. E. 24 St. 10:30 & 8:30.

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A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY.
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Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Commencing June 24th.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line will leave N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Saturdays and July 3d, 1 P. M.; Tuesdays (except July 5th) and Thursdays, 6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

REAL ESTATE.

Bear Rock Fall
A Broken Cascade in the Berkshires, 300 feet high.
FOR SALE
by executors to close estate. Valuable buildings, on State Road 2½ miles to station; 260 acres. Suitable for country place, game preserve, cottage colony or farm.
HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
MAPLETON PARK
24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.
Prices $4,000 to $7,000
$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.
Alco Building Co.
OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn. Tele., Bath Beach 1118.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME.
7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; $250 cash, easy payments for the balance. Home, Box 120 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
$30 LOTS
EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
$2 Down, $1 Monthly. Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING LAKE.
Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 6 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; full cellar, hot water heat, new model range; abundance of shrubbery; price $3,950, worth $5,000; responsible party can take possession for $450 cash, balance very easy terms; 25 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

Shore Front! Shore Front!
Just the place to do your bathing, fishing, and keep your boats; fine bathing beach; handsome bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, gas, electric lights, everything like new; strictly up to date; sacrifice for $2,800, $275 cash gives possession, balance $19 monthly. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.
SMALL FARMS OF 2 ACRES.
Elegant, fertile, tillable soil for small truck and chicken farming, near large towns, stores, schools, churches, etc.; only $25 down and $5 monthly. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOME HOME
at a bargain; business necessitates removal to California; house contains 10 large rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; handsome fixtures, &c.; garage; large corner plot nicely laid out; flower and vegetable garden all well cared for; a big bargain for quick sale; good transportation; 30 minutes out. F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FACTORY BUILDING 40,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE WITH THREE ACRES OF GROUND. PLENTY OF LABOR. CENTRE OF ALL RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION LINES. APPLY BOX 576 TROY, N. Y.

Fine Large Corner Space.
Suitable for Banking Office, Custom Tailoring, Ladies' Furnishings or Other Mercantile Business. Splendid Opportunity for Right Party. Immediate Possession; Terms Reasonable.
Apply to Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apts.
A few apartments to rent; 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Meals served in apartments.
Agent Always on Premises.
Rents $840 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE,
At 53d Street, N. Y.
Phone Plaza 6070.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments
9-10-11 rooms with 3 baths
495 West End Ave.
(Southwest Corner 84th St.)
Home-like and comfortable apartments in a fireproof building. Every modern convenience. Unusually moderate rentals. Immediate possession may be arranged for.
Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Large Corner Apartment.
Apartments for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply 175 West 58th St.

A Live Renting Man
is wanted by one of the active real estate offices. State experience or qualification for this work. Address Leasing, Box 64 Times, Downtown.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The pressure is high off the Atlantic Coast and relatively low over the Plains States and Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. This pressure distribution is indicative of moderately warm weather during the next several days over the Middle West and the Eastern and Southern States. Temperatures are now near the normal in nearly all parts of the country. During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers throughout the Atlantic States and at widely scattered points throughout the Plains States and the Northwest. The indications are that there will be local thunder showers Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and Monday in the upper lake region. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. The tendency will be toward higher temperatures over the eastern half of the country.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, light to moderate south and southwest, with showers; Middle Atlantic, light to gentle south and southwest, with overcast weather; South Atlantic and East Gulf, light variable, with local showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	59	63	4 P. M.	74	68
6 A. M.	59	61	6 P. M.	69	69
9 A. M.	66	63	9 P. M.	64	68
12 M.	72	66	11 P. M.	64	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 8 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Fair in e., probably showers in w. Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; light s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; light southerly winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by showers at night. Tues. fair; moderate s. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Ky.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.

La., E. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; rising temperature.

Ark.—Mon. and Tues. unsettled.

Okla.—Mon. unsettled. Tues. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair Mon., warmer in n.; showers at night or Tues.

Mo. and Kan.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with thunder showers.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with probably showers; cooler in n. w.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. Unsettled Tues.

S. Dak. and Neb. — Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably showers; cooler in e.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—2,444 Amsterdam Av.; M. Birnbaum	Slight
1:15—201 2 St.; Oscar Greenberg	Slight
1:15—100 W. 139 St.; S. Robinson	Slight
4:30—80 E. 116 St.; O. W. Malby	Slight
5:20—51 E. 117 St.; Wm. Korn	Slight
11:50—41 Bennett Av.; Harold Smith	Slight
P. M.	
5:30—3,323 3 Av.; Martin Green	Slight
6:00—43 Mangin St.; Finkelstein Figure Co.	Slight
6:30—452 E. 117 St.; Max Kurtz	Slight
9:35—255 Rivington St.; E. Grassner	Slight
9:40—3,878 3 Av.; Jacob Hyman	Slight
10:35—344 E. 178 St.; Samuel Abert	Slight
11:50—332 W. 44 St.; Henry Bogart	Slight
11:55—Split Rock Road, near New Rochelle Road; A. C. Harley, auto	$900

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,997.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHINEAS WALLACH & NATHAN WALLACH, individually and as co-partners doing business as WALLACH BROS., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Nathaniel Walkof, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 7th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Cotton piece goods and silk poplins.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on July 5th and 6th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL,
Attorneys for Trustee,
74 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States.—For the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOGEN, Bankrupt.—No. 23,211. To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

NOTICE is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Maurice E. Sobel, the Trustee, at public auction by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, at No. 1,026 Washington Av., Borough of Bronx, corner 165th St., in the City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Ladies' and gents' furnishings, notions, dry goods, fixtures, etc.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, June 23, 1916.

MAURICE E. SOBEL,
Trustee.
320 Broadway.

LEONARD BRONNER, Atty. for Trustees,
309 Broadway, N. Y.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON HORWITZ and JACOB ROSENBERG, individually and composing the firm of HORWITZ & ROSENBERG, and said firm of HORWITZ & ROSENBERG, Alleged Bankrupts. — In Bankruptcy.—No. 23,366.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the alleged bankrupts' place of business, No. 11 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, the 26th day of June, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., personal property of the alleged bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, suits, and piece goods, and machinery and fixtures, including Singer sewing machines, power tables, motor, pressing plant, safe, typewriting machine, chairs, desks, partitions, &c.

Inspection can be had on June 23d and 24th, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dated New York, June 10, 1916.

IRVING WASHBURN, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

UPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—IN the matter of the general assignment for e benefit of creditors of JULIUS E. EINSTEIN, notice is hereby given that e undersigned assignee will sell at public uction, through Charles Shongood, Aucoeer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day f June, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broaday, Borough of Manhattan, City of New ork, property and assets of the above state, consisting of satins, ribbons, silks, repes, chiffons, taffeta, laces, trimmings, elvets, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL FINKELSTEIN, Assignee.
AURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

UPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the Matter of the Assignment of Mor- s Rose, Inc., also trading as Madame uRae, to Daniel Tanenbaum, Assignee.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, will sell at ublic Auction on Wednesday, June 28th, 16, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, Nos. 1-513 West 46th St., Borough of Manhatn, City of New York, assets of above, onsisting of:

A fully equipped Dyeing & Cleaning Esblishment; same consists of Assorted yes, Ammonia, Sulphuric and Other ids, Chloroform, Alcohol, Benzine, Potsh, Chalk, Paper, and Paper Boxes.

MACHINERY CONSISTS OF: American undry Machine Washers, American Exactor, Glove Machines, Distiller, Generor and Tank, Vents, Electric Switchard and Dynamo, Wooden Tubs, Dye ttles, Extractors, Circular Washer, Pins. offman Pressing Machine, Pressing Tas, Steam Boxes, Steam Puff Irons and nnections. Sewing Machines, Wooden bles, Pleating Machines, Irons, Gas ve, Blowers, Motors, Pails, Nets, Radirs, Glove Drying Room and Clothes ying Room, &c., &c.

FIXTURES CONSIST OF: Bookkeepers' d Roll Top Desks, Chairs, Mirrors, Safe, ing Cabinets, Electric Fans, Underwood pewriter, Partitions, &c.

Sampson Automobile Truck; 2 Delivery agons; 1 horse.

ale arranged and conducted by Philip ith.

NIEL TANENBAUM, ESQ., Assignee.
ssrs. HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Assignee, No 115 Broadway, City.
MUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2120-2126 Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 6311-12. 7604-05 Barclay, Salesrooms, Nos. 115-117 Spring St. Tel. 5582 Spring.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A bargain for quick buyer, 37th St., near 3d Av., tenement fully rented. H. Nelson Flanagan, executor, 23 Union Sq. West.

Plot in 50th, near 11th Av, 50x107, cheap; suitable garage, &c. A. W Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Large, desirable factory building in Brooklyn; capacity 22,000 square feet; plot 150x100; building 100x40; 4-story and basement; stable for 5 horses, shed for truck; well water, steam heat; for sale cheap. Write M. W., 14 Avenue A, Manhattan, care of Advertising Agency.

A detached house, new, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; less than cost; near Sea Beach subway. Cost you nothing to have me show it to you. Pickard, 15 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good 6-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, fruit, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. Barshad, Box 134 Times Downtown.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out, L. I.; commutation, 12½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 325 East 31st St., New York City.

Will sell a plot of choice waterfront lots, Atlantic Ocean property; 50 minutes by electric trains from heart of city; restricted community; no assessments; very low prices—terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, N. Y. C.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $100 down, and $12 a month; near city; improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x100; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, 144 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Rutherford, free lists of places sale and rent. Boosters, Box 107, Rutherford, N. J.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage money, sums $15,000, $22,000, $26,000, and $100,000; reasonable rate; Manhattan and Bronx. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

Wanted.

Wanted, first mortgage, $1,400, five-story tenement, west side, five years. Rosenbluth, 5 1st Av. Orchard 6681.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 938, No. 33 West 42d St.

For rent, 2 floors, best Broadway location; most reasonable rent. Apply to French, Shriner & Urner, 1,263 Broadway.

Stores and showrooms on 23d St. and 3d Av.; small and large; $720-$2,500. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard 5-48 touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; good condition; cheap.
Packard 4-48 7-passenger; fine condition; slip covers; price right.
Packard 3-38; fine condition touring; all these cars are guaranteed to be in good shape.
Blue Ribbon Auto Exchange.
9254 Bryant. 252 West 40th.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout.
Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

STEVENS-DURYEA.
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

Oldsmobile, (Baby,) 1916, cannot be told from brand new; shock absorbers, bumper, Pyrene, extra shoe, tube, and rim; full equipment; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Mercer Speedster, 1914, Model J35, very snappy, fine shape; sell reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, open evenings.

Mercer 1915 touring, in wonderful condition; bargain, Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Stutz six-passenger touring car; first-class condition. Inquire from 7 to 8 P. M., Lowy, 317 West 93d. Telephone River 4700.

Packard 1913, 6-48, five-passenger Phaeton; fine condition; $1,000. 1,700 Broadway, Slocum.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Folliot Co., 250 West 54th St.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7299.

Mercer 1915 touring; also Mercer raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Cadillac 1915 "8" cylinder, touring, run 3,965 miles; guaranteed perfect condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Packard 14-48, also 13-48; seven passenger. McCracken, Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Packard, six-cylinder laudaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,764 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1915 roadster, elegant condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5068 Madison Square.

Buick 1916 6-cylinder roadster; excellent condition; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES,
LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs.
Hour, day. Special rates month, year
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE.
SIXES AND TWIN SIXES.
Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly.
Packard Garage. Tel. Bryant 2760.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6848, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

Late model, high-grade roadster; must be first-class condition. K 151 Times.

For hire, 1915 Packards; hour, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Stearns Silent Knight 1915 or 1916 touring car. Dr. Hornik, 119 Suffolk St. Phone Orchard 131.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Three-room studio; entire floor; 5th Av., opposite Museum; $50. Lenox 9488.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates.
Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, N
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway;
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 W. 98th—Between Broadway and Riverside, newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession.
The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

To sublet for three months, handsomely furnished bacholor suite. Inquire Apartment 2, The Hillcrest, 430 West 116th St. References.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Sublet, fully furnished, 8 rooms, bath, elevator, July, August, September; very seasonable. 326 West 83d St., Apt. 2 West.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

48th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

Beautifully furnished 5-room and bath apartment to sublet Summer months. 800 Riverside Drive, (at 157th St.) Apt. 1c.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

79th, 112 East.—Elegant floor; private house; adults; $42; references. 6963 Lenox.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Sublet, $38 a month to Oct. 1, if taken July. Longer, if desired. High-class, 4-room elevator apartment; house service unsurpassed; unusually attractive. Close river, subway and L. Apartment 35, 605 West 156th St., New York City.

CLAREMONT HALL.
112th St., 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)
Apartments, 5 to 7 rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents $720 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
CORNER BROADWAY—"GARNET HALL."
Six rooms; immediate possession; reduced rent; elevator; apartments 4 to 7 rooms; October rental.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, NEAR FIFTH AV., JULY 1ST.; $48.
GILMAN, 19 W. 46TH.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Five rooms or more three months or longer; convenient; desirable location and reasonable rent; man and wife; references; write full details. L 36 Times.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT
Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills.
Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

At Oakland Beach, Rye, in private park, furnished, two artistic bungalows, 7 rooms and bath. C. E. Richards. Tel. 569 Rye.

Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath, Bay 129th, Belle Harbor, Rockaway Beach. Rent $300 per season.

Spring Lake, N. J.—Furnished cottage; 3 bathrooms; garage; cheap. Circle 1810, New York.

Wanted—Furnished.

For July and August, Summer house or cottage, furnished; four bedrooms, bath, and conveniences, garage, &c.; short commuting distance, Jersey or Westchester; moderate rent. A. H., 1209, Hotel Latham, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN, MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.

FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

38TH ST. and Park Av., (No. 70 Park Av.)—Large and small handsome rooms, private baths; elevator; $5 upward.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references. Mrs. E. Shaw, agent.

53D ST., 84 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished; electricity; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms, Summer rates; one with kitchenette, $6; others less.

MADISON AV., 290, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

THE HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av.-59th St.—Will rent unusually large room or suite to responsible people very reasonably for Summer; references given, required. Anders.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also hall room; telephone; references.

13TH, 136 WEST. — Handsome large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reference.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet; high class; bachelors; reference required.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST. — Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large room, private bath; electricity.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, attractive, airy room, private bath, kitchenette, $7; room, without bath, $6; small rooms, $2.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentlemen only.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Exquisitely clean, wonderfully cool rooms; attractively furnished; very moderate; references.

69TH, 185 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, with private bath; also single room; Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 3447.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming room, running water; cheerful home; one or two people; reasonable; modern apartment. Vane.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentlemen. Johnson. 5th floor.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Will accommodate two gentlemen for Summer; very reasonable; call.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; telephone; subway, elevated; references; Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, tile bath, private house; gentleman only; $7 weekly for Summer; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath; kitchenette; other nice rooms; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large room; beautiful view; private bath; electricity.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table guests especially solicited; parlor dining room; separate tables; table d'hote dinners, 50c.; single meals at less cost than at hotels and restaurants, recommended by present patrons.

73D, 158 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private house; electricity; Summer rates; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D ST., 255 and 242.—Large and small rooms; special Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board optional.

75TH, 151 WEST.—Just opened; everything new; attractively furnished rooms; private baths.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also medium, small; electricity; $4. $10.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; kitchenette; select house; phone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Near park; large and small rooms; $3.50, $5, $10; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; Southern exposure; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Two delightfully cool rooms; special rates. Harvey, Schuyler 2859.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also small room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electric light; reference.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms, bath, $6 and $4; gentlemen only.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private residence. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

93D, 35 WEST.—Front and back rooms, first floor; piano, phone; $5-$4.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, well-renovated rooms, also hall room; all conveniences; references.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Front suite, overlooking Drive; $10; Single rooms, $3.50 upward. Smith.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large, cheerful basement parlor, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; kitchen privileges; private house; close Broadway.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Unfurnished, newly decorated front room, hot, cold water, every convenience, bath adjoining; private house; close Broadway.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Nice bright double room, hot, cold water, every convenience, close bath; private house; also small room.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman. Inquire elevator.

102D, 305 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Large front room, private bath; owner's residence.

105TH ST., 230 WEST.—The very best; two front connecting rooms; corner 105th and Broadway; absolutely clean; references. Beidler.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; seventh floor; kitchen optional; $8.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and single, cool front rooms. Apartment 4 East.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Corner apartment; well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Two large, cool, connecting rooms, together or single. Apt. 3 West.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges, Apt. 2.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms; water; absolutely clean; private house.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; twin beds; phone.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Lovely large room, three windows; other rooms; home privileges.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room, $5; elevator apartment; references. Brown.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator; evenings. Turner.

152D, 533 WEST.—Large room, private bath; northern exposure; owner's private residence.

152D, 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; private house.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; high-class apartment; 70s; bus, subway; reasonable. 9616 Schuyler; extension 6.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,686, (103d.)—Large, sunny front room; attractively furnished; telephone; one flight. Hafner.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 21.

REFINED woman to share studio apartment; terms moderate; references exchanged. M 67 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223-224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, facing Drive; moderate; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE, 587, (137th Subway.) — Furnished rooms, with or without board. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner room, bath; independent; private entrance; no roomers; $12. Apartment 53.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants room in private home; one or two meals; particulars. L 37 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Qualified senior assistants required by firm of public accountants; must be competent and have had experience as a senior in public accountant's office; no other need apply. Reply, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 267 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted for metal furniture, library stacks, and bank fixtures; one who can render and make competition drawings desired. Y 272 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLING; EXPERIENCED MAN ON BODY WORK; MOUNTING, DISMOUNTING, &c. E. O. DALZELL, 224 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BANK MESSENGER.—Must bear closest investigation; opportunity for advancement. Address M 63 Times.

BOY.—Wholesale woolen house, bright, active, just from school preferred. K 95 Times.

CHEMIST.—Wanted by large rubber concern expert chemist, experienced for years in dipped goods line; excellent opportunity for an ambitious and reliable man; state full particulars, giving experience during last five years, salary demanded. K 144 Times.

CLERK, experienced in cost work and bookkeeping, in manufacturing business; excellent references required; fine opportunity for right man; state age and salary expected. G 349 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS, experienced on magazine installments, for New Jersey, Brooklyn, and Bronx. Apply before 9 o'clock, Park Publishing Co., 31 East 27th.

CUTTERS, markers, lining cutters, experienced on young men's clothing; good pay. Levy & Rosenthal, 23 Washington Place.

DRAFTSMEN. — WANTED, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY Y 279 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE PERSONAL RECORD AND SALARY REQUIRED. APPLY Y 278 TIMES ANNEX.

PROMOTER OR STOCK SALESMAN.—An energetic promoter or stock salesman wanted; give experience and reference; salary or commission. C 329 Times Downtown.

RETOUCHER.—For photo gelatine work. Apply Rotograph Company, 353 West 36th.

SALESMAN, experienced, executive, (salesman on salary basis,) to take charge of cigarette manufacturing business; must be experienced in sales promotion and know tobacco business thoroughly; excellent opening with strong corporation for man who can qualify; state experience, and give record of what you have done. Y 268 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by a long established and high-class corporation; one who has had some financial experience preferred; highest references required; salary basis. Address Financial, K 86 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling artificial flowers and ribbon yard trimmings to dress and underwear manufacturers, wanted; one with good trade only need apply; salary or commission. R. C. 208 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, college student, desiring work during Summer months, wanted for high-class crew work. Apply Benford Mfg. Co., Pearl, near South St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Salary.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman wanted; only first-class men need apply; good opening for a hustler; commission basis. Chandler Agency, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted, acquainted with fancy and leather goods buyers for Middle West and Pacific Coast; good, popular line; commission basis. K 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted with advertising agency experience, not over 24 years of age. Exceptional opportunity, state salary and references. M 83 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Bright young man in importing house; must be neat in appearance and willing to work; good opportunity; state age and previous occupation. Address Stock, 112 Times Downtown.

TEACHER for classes of stutterers and other speech defectives; experienced man only. Apply by letter to Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TOWERMEN (experienced) and telegraph operators wanted for station work by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

TRAVELER, 25 to 30, for school book house. Salary and expenses. Must be college graduate. Teaching experience preferred. Address M 81 Times.

WOODWORKER.—GOOD MECHANIC, WITH EXPERIENCE ALTERING AND FITTING AUTO BODIES. E. O. DALZELL, 224 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Draftsmen, Machine, Tool, and Fixture Men.
DRAFTSMEN—Pipe and Hydraulics.
Draftsmen—Tracing and Simple Work.
STENOGRAPHERS of all grades.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

BOYS, office assistants, clerical workers, neat Americans, $6-$7. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Learn Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice in your spare time; no book study. Visit the School or send for our free Booklet "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 West 45th St. FIRST School of its kind licensed by Regents.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Two bright, quiet, airy, single rooms, in artist's private home; best cuisine; select neighborhood; reference.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, small rooms; near park; board optional; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence, transients; July reservations made; $9-$12 per week. Telephone Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms; first-class people.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; electric light; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.) —Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large, quiet room; twin beds; private bath, lavatory; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 269 WEST. — Attractive double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; excellent meals; outside table guests accommodated; special Summer rates.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Park, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms; subway, 5th Av. buses. Columbus 1085.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST. — Large and small rooms; private bath; board optional.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; baths; also single rooms; fine table.

73D, 260 WEST.—An attractive home; quiet, refined surroundings; special opportunity to secure large double, cool rooms; singly or en suite; only one flight up, in newly furnished house; private baths, twin brass beds, box spring hair mattresses, Oriental rugs, Venetian furniture, parlor dining room; separate tables; superior accommodations at reduced Summer rates; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway and elevated; table board; references.

76TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; superior table; moderate-priced; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST. — Pleasant large and small rooms; excellent location; fine table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

West Side.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; electric lights; Jewish family; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST. — Refined private family offers handsome suite, two rooms with private bath, or singly; excellent table; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming rooms; cool, well-ordered house; reasonable; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; excellent board; phone; reference.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; electricity; excellent meals; reference.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath, lavatory; Summer rates; excellent table. Maslin.

106, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, (Ocean and Shinnecock Bay, two hours to city,) Quogue, L. I.—Desirable rooms, wide piazzas, fresh vegetables; garden, tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, bathing.

Villa Maria, Far Rockaway, (Corner of Central and Norton Avs.)—Open for season; two blocks from ocean; unexcelled room and board; prices reasonable. Mrs. C. W. Tucker.

Amityville; waterfront; few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

A FEW CHILDREN under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S 95 Times.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MESSRS. KOPPENHAGEN & CO., LTD., 100 Broadway, New York, are prepared to finance and develop any sound business proposition, domestic or foreign, or the handling of any good stock or bond issue; kindly give full particulars in first letter or by personal interview.

HAVANA, CUBA.
Responsible firm wants articles for street vendors; must be absolute novelties; also would represent competitive manufacturers for the Cuban market. Apply to Manuel Trujillo, 34 Belascoain, Havana.

Partner for junk business; am willing to buy interest in already established business; none inexperienced need reply. Address H. Lurie, 395 West 97th.

Patents secured, trademarks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Advertiser having location in Brack Shops, Los Angeles, Cal., an exclusive shopping bldg., desires connection with manufacturers of high-grade women's specialties for exclusive agency. Address Alert, M 85 Times.

For Sale.—Lumber yard and new woodworking plant, located at Watkins, N. Y.; inventory of property and stock, $15,000; will sell for less than $10,000 to close bankruptcy proceeding. James P. Drake, Trustee.

Wall Street Section.—Up-to-date billiard and pool parlor; twenty tables; four bowling alleys; modern bar; long lease; $10,000 cash required. M 87 Times.

Prosperous wholesale manufacturing business; weekly profits, $200 and over; purchasing price, $5,000. Address D. B., Times. 2,960 3d Av.

SALESMAN wanted, as active partner, prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Y 263 Times Annex.

Growing business, with exceptional opportunities and prospects needs $25,000 to help finance it; principals preferred. L 2 Times.

Young man has $3,000-$5,000 to invest in or buy established business; full particulars; no brokers. L 40 Times.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

ADJUSTABLE HOUSE DRESS CO., 31-33 Walker St., will be located after July 1 at our new home, Moodus, Conn., 25 miles west of Hartford.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name or on behalf of my family, or in the name of Mrs. J. J. Shubert, or by any one claiming to be Mrs. J. J. Shubert; nor will I be responsible for any goods sent to 525 West End Avenue or to any other address unless I, under my own signature, authorize such indebtedness.

JACOB J. SHUBERT.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 300 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced all lines office work; desires temporary position; excellent references. K 87 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes books, audits, trial balance, systematizing, investigation; statements drawn. L 9 Times.

AGGRESSIVE AND CREATIVE MAN FOR YOUR BUSINESS.
A young man of A1 character and ability, age 27, is prepared to take hold with a good live going concern; creative and constructive advertiser with managerial and executive ability; if yours is a house with push and big possibilities this is your opportunity to secure real business fiber. Address L 39 Times.

AN AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN would like an opportunity to demonstrate ability as branch sales manager; prefers to open new territory, as he is essentially an organizer and developer. Y 240 Times Annex.

ATTORNEY, thoroughly competent, desires responsible position with firm or corporation; salary $30. C 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, 10 years' experience, college graduate, thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy, executive, correspondent, excellent ability. C 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick and accurate; efficient in controlling accounts, balances, financial statements; first-class references; salary reasonable. Y 254 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (25;) 8 years' experience; detailed interview; permanent position. L 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Printing Salesman.—With trade, desires connection with printing house. C 345 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, estimator, draftsman, wants position with building construction firm or architect's office; excellent references; have had 12 years' experience in building operations; 28 years, good habits, married. L 12 Times.

BUTLER and Useful Man.—English; good references. J. Greene, 236 West 34th St.

CARPENTER, experienced, wants work; business house or private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write John Perkins, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
Experienced, shop and driving, good references regarding character and ability, wishes steady position; gentlemen preferred. K 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 25, single; 5 years last employer; best references; do own repairs; steady, reliable. Edward Beatty, 560 West 179th. Phone Audubon 4425.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—First class; experienced plumbing, heating layouts. Loewy, 620 West 119th St.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELER, just returned from the Southern republics, and is well acquainted in Mexico and Central America, where formerly represented different firms of United States, with knowledge of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese languages, and excellent business and personal references, desires to communicate with American manufacturers seeking business connection or new trade in any of Latin countries. Y 284 Times Annex.

EXPORT and import man of experience, thoroughly acquainted with Russian and German languages and commerce, recently arrived in U. S. from Russia, seeks position of trust and responsibility; able to furnish reference. H. Mordcheles, care Glick, 370 South 2nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE position wanted, age 38, excellent general engineering and business experience; can furnish first class references; at present employed. K 80 Times.

HANDY MAN with tools; able to drive car; some plumbing experience; not afraid work; city or country. K 98 Times.

PLUMBER, steam fitting, repairs, violations removed; good work; reasonable. Loewy, 620 West 119th.

REAL ESTATE MAN, (22,) employed, experienced management collection, ranting. K 79 Times.

SALESMAN, PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY, OPEN FOR STRONG LINE OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, COTTON, AND LINEN, EXCLUSIVE OR SIDE LINE; STRONG FOLLOWING, WITH BIG TRADE. L 25 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—American, technical training, excellent demonstrator; has car, experienced; only high-grade concerns and proposition considered. K 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, — FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; RELIABLE; $8. RUDOLPH HOLDGRUN, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) EDUCATED, NOW EMPLOYED, SEEKS POSITION DURING AFTERNOONS; CAN ASSIST BOOKKEEPER, OPERATE TYPEWRITER; FAMILIAR WITH ALL DETAILS OF CLERICAL WORK, OR READILY ADAPT HIMSELF TO WORK OF ANY NATURE; BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS C., 145 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, efficient, seeks employment with reliable house at a nominal pay; best references; bond. K 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, New York City high school teacher, Columbia graduate, desires Summer connections; work anywhere; business experience. M 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, has already made good, one who can do things, wishes position at anything; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. K 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN just from Europe, college graduate, good bookkeeper, French, German, Polish, Russian, will accept any kind position. Address Geppert, 120 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN wishes position helper automobile repair shop; licensed chauffeur; experience driving. Kitney, 510 East 79th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with 5 years' business experience, desires position; can furnish best references; moderate salary. L 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, quick and accurate at figures, wishes position with advancement. Box 833, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years college, desires position. Rothstein, 302 3d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

CASHIER.—Wanted part time, work for clerical worker or cashier. F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

CLERICAL positions wanted for college and high school girls during vacation. F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position where training will be serviceable; references. K 154 Times.

COOK, Swedish, first class, wishes position by day, dinners, or parties. Ericson, 118 Rogers Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4.

COOK.—Lady closing house for Summer, wishes situations for her cook and chambermaid, waitress. 305 West 105th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Smart, snappy styles; good lines. Rumble, 254 West 84th St. Schuyler 2518.

ENGLISH LADY as Governess, or take entire charge of child. K 70 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL, (16,) neat, refined, industrious, desires office position. K 104 Times Downtown.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Refined, competent person wishes position; Protestant. C 308 Times Downtown.

MATRON.—Lady with practical experience in superintending institution desires responsible position as matron. G. G., 160 East 37th St.

SECRETARY.—Because of my coming retirement I seek a suitable position for my secretary, whom I can recommend as an exceptionally capable, experienced, highly intelligent, and reliable young lady of character, personality, and marked ability; thoroughly equipped to completely fill position of highest responsibility; salary $30 weekly. D 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; TRANSCRIBES NEATLY AND ACCURATELY; NEAT APPEARANCE; COMPETENT; $10. FLORENCE BROOKS, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employed during day, wishes stenographic work evenings; good knowledge of French and some German. R. H., F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

STENOGRAPHER.—A refined American lady, seven years' legal, brokerage, and general experience, seeks position; highest references, neat, accurate, reliable; $18-$20. K 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, understands bookkeeping; office details; desires position, seven years experience. M. Wein, 11 W. 111. Harlem 1576.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, high school education; references; $10. D 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; familiar with office detail; neat appearance; $12. C 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Several years' experience, thoroughly reliable; $15, $18. C 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, educated, desires position in mountains; salary no object. C 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper wishes position; 2 years' experience. Estelle Kaiser, 977 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; secretary; efficient; executive ability; excellent business training; $15-$18. C 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Several years' experience technical matter; $15-$18. G 355 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD operator, typist; neat appearance; courteous; 4 years experience; $10. C 239 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Young lady, tutor of English branches and French, desires Summer position; excellent credentials; salary secondary. L 88 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, couples; German; Swedish. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 2916 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TEACHER for classes of stutterers and other speech defectives; experienced woman only. Apply by letter to Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WANTED.—Two women of strong personality, culture, and executive ability to take charge of two small groups of children in Jewish orphan asylum of the highest type; good salary. Apply Monday evening at 7 o'clock at 470 West 145th St.

WANTED, in July, educated woman care for number of city children (girls) in country; have good health, kind disposition, under 40, practical common sense, references. Address Summer Outing, 43 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Also
TYPISTS.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, switchboard operators, office assistants; educated Americans; call early. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typist, switchboard operators; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES.
At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FOR BUYERS.

To inform buyers arriving in New York of details of your manufacture announce them on the Business Page of The New York Times.—Advt.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Certificate of stock No. N-17323, dated March 3d, 1915, representing 19 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., registered in the name of George Vlachos, 7a Lumsden Avenue, Southampton, England. Communicate with Union of London & Smiths Bank, Southampton; National City Bank of New York, Agents, 55 Wall Street.

LOST—At the Allied Bazaar, the evening of June 21, brooch, diamonds, four pearls; liberal reward. Louise Le Bel, 116 East 58th, New York City.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of diamond ring, on Friday, June 23, between 71 Nassau St. and 102 Fulton St. C. Mayer, 796 6th Av.

LOST.—Open-faced gold watch, initials "E. A. H." Return Gillmore, 615 West 136th St. Reward.

FOUND—Valuable pansy pin, 37th St., near 5th Av. Inquire Cashier, Algonquin Hotel, 59 West 44th St.

WATCH.—Owner can claim on identification. Hanan & Son, 1,391 Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, white blaze collar and paws, uncut ears; black-and-red collar; liberal reward. Rosmer, 340 West 56th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

PRIEST DISTRIBUTES TIMES ESSAY PRIZES

Father Corcoran Presides as Awards Are Made at St. John's School.

PRAISES CONTEST PURPOSE

Another Partial List of Winners in the Elementary Grades Made Known This Morning.

Prizes in the Newark Historical Essay Contest, recently conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, were awarded yesterday afternoon at the commencement exercises in St. John's School. The Rev. Father M. P. Corcoran, rector of St. John's Church, made the awards, and the exercises were held under the direction of Sister M. Bona, Principal of the school.

In his presentation address, Father Corcoran told the children they should avail themselves of the movement for preparedness by adopting a policy of "spiritual preparedness." He then paid a tribute to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he said that, by inaugurating the essay contest, THE TIMES had made a stand for progress and education that was equaled by none, and that the contest had done much to foster patriotism and teach the children to be proud of their city.

L. O. Morny of THE NEW YORK TIMES was introduced by Father Corcoran and made a brief address.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES Prize Essay Contest," he said, "for the pupils of the Newark schools was arranged with the idea of having you familiarize yourselves with the history of your city, with the reasons for its founding, with the part it has played in so many of the great events in our country's history, with the way it has steadily grown and developed until today it is among America's proudest and greatest cities.

"Mr. Kennedy's articles and the preparation of the essays have, we hope, made you think upon the sterling qualities of mind and heart which animated and sustained the early pioneers, and upon which the foundations of our country have been built. You should begin to realize now, in no uncertain measure, the personal individual responsibility resting upon each one of us, young and old, to do all we can to keep those qualities a living, vital force in the nation's life.

"No more dramatic story has ever been written than that of the small band of intrepid men and women who, with the fear of God in their hearts and unswerving devotion to principle, came into what was then a howling wilderness and laid the enduring foundations of the city of Newark.

"Read the story often and resolve to make it your own. It will keep you in touch with the spirit of the men who did big things, with the spirit of the men of today who are doing big things. It will help you to treasure the priceless heritage of your American citizenship. It will make you want to live worthily for the country's glory and the perpetuation of all that is highest and best in our national life."

The winners in the contest received the Tiffany silver medals for first prizes and engraved certificates of merit for second. They were:

St. John's School Winners.

Fifth Grade—First, FREDERICA WILSEY; second, VERONICA COREY.

Sixth Grade—First, REGINA NOONAN; second, JOSEPHINE KRECHER.

Sixth Grade — First, WILLIAM O'ROURKE; second, FRANCIS E. JOHNSON.

Seventh Grade—First, JENNIE G. DEVANEY; second, MARION WIEN.

Eighth Grade—First, JULIA MARIE O'BRIEN; second, MARY C. BRENNAN.

The following is another partial list of winners in the elementary schools, who will get medals and certificates:

Burnet Street School, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Wurthman's Class—First, CHARLES SCOTT; second, WILSON TIERNAN.

Grade 5A, Miss Neu's Class—First, RUTH JOHNSON; second, MORTON HATTON.

Grade 6A, Miss Geisser's Class—First, DORA TRUNKOWSKY; second, JUSTIN McSHEA.

Grade 7B, Miss Shepard's Class—First, JEAN A. KETTLE; second, HAZEL WINTERS.

Grade 7A, Miss Davies's Class—First, ALEX YOBLONSKY; second, HELEN FINN.

Grade 7A, Miss Kain's Class—First, MARY JASPER; second, EMILE RUSSOMAN.

Grade 8B, Miss Andrew's Class—First, MADELINA E. McNISH; second, WARD ELLIOTT.

Grade 8A, Miss Wolf's Class—First, HELEN BOETHLER; second, MARIE MORTENSEN.

Grade 8A, Miss Bennett's Class—First, RUTH E. FISHER; second, MARY BIRDSALL.

Boys' Industrial School, (Partial List.)

Grade 2B, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, LEO WEISSMAN; second, HENRY TRAUB.

Grade 3D, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, ALFRED GUNNERSON; second, LESLIE CARTER.

Grade 3E, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, ERNEST SHARWELL; second, GEORGE GANGWISCH.

Grade 3P, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, GEORGE AMBROSE; second, JOHN MURPHY.

Grade 3W, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, HAROLD FONDA; second, JOSEPH McDONNELL.

Robert Treat School, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Borst's Class—First, MARY ZAREMBSKY; second, MATILDA JAFFE.

Grade 5B, Miss Wallace's Class—First, OLGA YURASH; second, EMILY SMITH.

Grade 5B, Miss Beebe's Class—First, ISADORE ITZIKSON; second, VINCENT PARISI.

Grade 6B, Miss Erbacher's Class—First, PETER ZAZZALI; second, ROSE WURTZEL.

Grade 6A, Miss Jones's Class—First, ELSIE PARK; second, HAZEL DAVISON.

Grade 6A, Miss Boutwell's Class—First, ADELAIDE MANN; second, HAROLD HORWITZ.

Grade 8B, Miss Everding's Class—Second prize, SOPHIA GOODMAN.

Grade 8A, Miss Mock's Class—First, VASSINA WOOD; second, GERTRUDE BAMBERGER.

Grade 8A, Miss McClure's Class—First, ANTHONY WOSSTROFF; second, DOROTHY ITZIKSON.

Ridge School, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Lynch's Class—First, HAZEL FRANCIS; second, DOROTHY BEAMS.

Grade 5A, Miss Potter's Class—First, PAULINE LOESNER; second, LAURA SILLEY.

Grade 6B, Miss Stein's Class—First, CONSTANCE ARMITAGE; second, MEREL STOUT.

Grade 6A, Miss Neal's Class—First, WILLARD CUMMIN; second, ROBERT M. SHARPE.

Grades 7B and A, Misses Newell's Class—First, ELWOOD C. BRIGDEN; second, LENA HOOPS.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Quigg's Class—First, LOUISE JEWETT; second, won jointly by THELMA BRADLEY and EMMA GLEIM.

Grades 8B and A, Miss Dunning's Class—First, won jointly by ARLINE ALLSOPP and WINIFRED STILES; second, KATHERINE AYERS.

Girls' Industrial School, (Partial List.)

Dressmaking Class 1, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, MINNIE ZELLES; second, NINA CREGAR.

Cooking Class, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, GERTRUDE POHL; second, ALEXANDRA THOMPSON.

McKinley School, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Mancusi-Ungaro's Class—First, LUCY NEGARO; second, ANGELINE RAJOB

Grade 5A, Miss Poole's Class—First, ANTONETTE D'AMELIO; second, awarded jointly to HYMAN SPIERO and JOSEPHINE LUOMGO.

Grade 6B, Miss Hall's Class—First, MICHAEL PARELLI; second, CARMELLA ROCCIA.

Grade 7A, Miss Bush's Class—First, NICHOLAS CILETTI; second, ANNIE DE MAIO.

Grade 8A, Miss Mahan's Class — First, KATIE MATONTI; second, TONY PAONE.

Lafayette School, (Partial List.)

Grade 6C, Miss Wood's Class—First, HYACINTH CARR; second, ANNA CLOMA.

Grade 6A, Miss Reilly's Class—First, ELSIE DEL NAGRO; second, JOHN MALVICINI.

Grade 7C, Miss Smith's Class—First, HELEN KIERSTED; second, CATHERINE BURNS.

Grade 8C, Miss Cramer's Class—First, EDWIN KOBRIN; second, GRACE ACKERMAN.

Prizes in the Essay Contest will be awarded tonight at the commencements of St. Mary's, St. Ann's, and St. Benedict's Schools and at that of the Barringer High School. On Tuesday, presentations of prizes will take place at the commencements of the South Side High School, Milford School, and St. Joseph's School. Additional lists of winners in the contest will be published as soon as received from the judges and the dates of presentation of prizes will follow.

MADE MONEY AS HE WENT.

Signed a New Bank Note as Each Call for Cash Came.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 25.—United States Secret Service men are looking for a recent guest of the Hotel Traymore here who posed as Charles F. Langley, Vice President of the Pujaro Valley National Bank of Watsonville, Cal., and who after dinner paid his bill by taking an unsigned Pujo Valley National Bank note from his pocket and making it apparently good by writing Langley's name, as Acting President, in the space reserved for the signature of the bank's President.

The guest repeated the performance many times while here and, while it created interest, it was all done so openly and with such apparent intent to show off, that no one suspected forgery.

Finally the story got into the papers, and Mr. Langley, who had not been out of Watsonville, read it. He notified Washington, and Captain Griffin of the Secret Service was assigned to the case. He has recovered only one of the bills. There is no hint of how the forger got the unsigned notes.

MORGENTHAU AIDS ASYLUM.

Delivers Address on Turkey in Jersey City High School.

Henry Morgenthau delivered an address in the Dickinson High School, Jersey City yesterday, to further the movement for a Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Hudson County.

Mr. Morgenthau was the guest at dinner yesterday of Naval Officer and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, in Jersey City, and was then driven to the high school, with the New Jersey American Guard, a boys' organization, as an escort.

Mr. Morgenthau, in his address, which was brief, told of his experiences in Turkey, and concluded by saying that he hoped that Jews all over the country, and particularly in Hudson County, would lend their aid to the establishment of orphan asylums, hospitals, and schools for the aid and comfort of their own race. He also said there were great opportunities at this time for the Jews in the United States.

The de Hirsh Society tendered a check for $1,500 at the end of the meeting to help the enterprise.

Ship Has New Unloading Device.

The new Italian freighter Milazzo, which is due to arrive today from Naples on her maiden voyage, is equipped with a novel invention on her lower decks to facilitate loading and discharging freight. On each side of the ship there is a tunnel fitted with tracks, on which small hand cars are run to the various hatches. Directly they are loaded the chain from the crane above is hooked on and the car is hoisted up and landed intact on the pier or emptied into a lighter alongside. The steamship has twenty-four uprights for cargo along her deck, which give the appearance of having rows of masts, almost hiding the funnel. She can carry 14,000 tons of copper or grain, the agents said.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Michael Boro, 42 years old, of 80 Wallace Avenue, is in the City Hospital in a serious condition from drinking poisoned wine given him by a stranger. The man escaped.

BAYONNE.—Captain Edward Zeller and Company H, Uniformed Rank, Junior Order United American Mechanics of Bayonne, comprising seventy-five men, have volunteered for service in Mexico.

HACKENSACK.—John Cahill, 67 years old, a watchman on the Susquehanna & Western Railroad, was killed yesterday morning by a passenger train near the Little Ferry crossing.

MONTCLAIR.—The County Board of Elections last night completed a recount of the ballots cast in eight districts of Montclair at the recent commission goernment referendum election. Seven districts remain to be counted.

MONTCLAIR.—A number of girls here have banded together to raise money to send one of their number to college. They will give a concert in Hillside Auditorium on Thursday night for the benefit of their scholarship fund.

ORANGE.—Louis J. Peto of Grove Place, Irvington, attempted suicide by gas on Saturday night and is now being held by the police on a charge of attempted suicide.

PINE BROOK.—Clarence Crane, 19 years old, and Ralph Krouse, 8 years, sons of widows, were drowned yesterday in the Passaic River when Crane's canoe overturned. Both bodies were recovered.

ATLANTIC CITY. — Jesse James of San Antonio, Texas, was arrested yesterday in Ocean City and brought here. He was locked up on a charge of larceny, and is alleged to have taken jewelry and several suits of clothing belonging to William Lohse, who boarded with Mrs. E. H. Feist at 149 South Virginia Avenue, where James was employed. James says he is not related to the notorious Jesse James, the train robber.

DR. MANNING ASSAILS PANAMA CONFERENCE

Declares, in Trinity Year Book, Supreme Issue Is: "Do We Believe Jesus Christ Is God?"

SEES GOSPEL QUESTIONED

Declares Protestantism Is a Confused Mass of Beliefs and Disbeliefs—Work of Trinity Parish.

Defining his position as Catholic and not Protestant, and asserting that "modern Protestantism opposes and rejects not only that which is Roman, but also a large part of that which is Catholic and Apostolic," the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, in the year book of his parish issued yesterday, deals at length with the controversy in the Episcopal Board of Missions over participation in the Panama Congress.

Dr. Manning, who was a leader of the party which unsuccessfully opposed Episcopal delegates going to the congress, uses a large part of his annual statement to define and defend his position, and in conclusion, says "the real issue" is not "High Church" against "Low Church," but "Church" against "No Church." The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, says Dr. Manning, must decide whether the Board of Missions accurately represented the sentiment of the Episcopal Church, and whether it exceeded its powers in its action.

The rector opens the subject of the controversy with the statement that no one in the church was interested in the Panama Congress, which, he says, was organized to antagonize the Roman Catholic Church in South America, until the Mission Board made it a subject of discussion, and proceeds:

> It is plain that this church could not officially identify herself with such a movement without departure from her historic position and compromise of her principles. We have our deep and real differences with Rome which cannot be minimized or disregarded. Those teachings of the Roman Catholic Church which are modern and un-Catholic this church has always firmly opposed. But this church stands, and has always stood, for that which is ancient and Apostolic and truly Catholic.
>
> Modern Protestantism opposes and rejects not only that which is Roman, but also a large part of that which is Catholic and Apostolic.
>
> If this church should officially align herself with that confused mass of beliefs and disbeliefs included under the name Modern Protestantism and join a combined Protestant movement in opposition to the Roman Catholic Church she would thereby justify all that Rome has ever asserted in regard to her position; she would be untrue to the faith as it has come down to her through the ages; she would separate herself from the rest of the Anglican Communion of which she is a part, and she would forfeit that relation to the whole Catholic world, East as well as West, which especially constitutes her opportunity to serve the cause of Christian unity.

After stating six objections to the action of the board, Dr. Manning comes to "The Supreme Issue," and says:

> The real issue today is not any secondary matter of policy, or of ritual, of "High Church" or "Low Church." The issue now is between "Church" and "no Church."
>
> It is the Christian faith, the Gospel itself, which is in question, and which is being undermined by the insidious teaching that all matters of doctrine and belief are of minor importance. On all hands, in our own communion, as well as elsewhere, we see denials, more or less open, of the facts contained in the Apostles' Creed. A well-known layman of this Church declares publicly that the article of the creed, "I believe in the holy Catholic Church," is known to be "a pious fraud." The rector of a leading parish asserts that "no one of intelligence longer accepts seriously the ridiculous Apostles' Creed." Another declares at a public meeting that "the sacraments are dead—dead—dead."
>
> Is the Christian faith a mere philosophy which we are at liberty to change and improve as we may feel disposed, or is it a message from God, a supernatural revelation, miraculous from beginning to end, brought to us by the Eternal One Himself in the person of Jesus Christ, true God as well as true man?
>
> The question today is: Do we believe that Jesus Christ is God? All other questions are of small importance in comparison with this one. This is an issue which must stir the souls of all who do believe in Him. It should draw near together churchmen who call themselves evangelicals, and churchmen who call themselves Catholics.

"Trinity Tenements" are dealt with in the year book in the report of Miss Emily Wayland Dinwiddie, formerly secretary of the Tenement House Department of the Charity Organization Society, who was engaged by the Trinity Corporation to give special assistance in matters pertaining to the social welfare of the tenants of the estate. Miss Dinwiddie's report praises Trinity as a landlord. The parish, she says, now owns 365 dwelling houses containing accommodations for from 3,000 to 4,000 persons which are rented "at surprisingly low figures," the rents averaging $5 a month per room, not having been raised for thirty years. The popularity of the houses is shown by the length of residence of the tenants. More than half the families have been living in these dwellings for from ten to fifty years or more.

The number of communicants in the parish, the report says, has grown to 9,191, the largest number in its history. The Sunday schools show an increased enrollment and now total 3,324 children and 363 teachers, and other day, night, industrial, and vacation schools conducted by the parish train 2,721 children under 102 teachers. During the year there were 463 baptisms, 436 confirmations and 310 marriages.

Concerning Trinity's statement, which again shows a large deficit for the year, Dr. Manning says:

"The income of the parish is large, but the needs and opportunities are larger, and the sum expended during the year in carrying on our religious, educational, and charitable work very considerably exceeded our entire net income."

The assessed valuation upon Trinity's productive property upon which taxes are paid is $15,881,850. The parish liability for notes payable has increased almost half a million in the last year and now amounts to $4,450,000, incurred mainly for the erection of new buildings and improvements.

HETTY GREEN ILL ABED, UNDER CARE OF NURSES

Denied That She Is Paralyzed—Children With Her—Stricken After Auto Ride.

Hetty Green, "the richest woman in the world," who was 80 years old last Fall, was reported yesterday to have suffered a stroke of paralysis after a drive in an automobile last Thursday and to be confined to bed. It was admitted at her home, 7 West Ninetieth Street, that Mrs. Green had been seriously ill, but it was declared that she was resting comfortably. She has had two trained nurses in attendance for several days.

Mrs. Green's physician, Dr. Henry McM. Painter, of 62 West Fifty-fifth Street, when asked about his patient's condition last night, said:

"Mrs. Green is not as well as she was ten or fifteen years ago, but that is to be expected. During the last few days she had been a little worse than usual, and I advised that she remain in bed, as she had taken cold. It is not true that Mrs. Green had a stroke of paralysis, though the presence of the nurses may have given rise to the rumor.

"In fact, after I saw her yesterday morning I gave Mrs. Green permission to sit up in an arm chair, and in the course of a day or so I feel sure that she will be quite well again."

Colonel Edward Green, her son, who lives next door, and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, Mrs. Green's daughter, spent yesterday with their mother.

TAFT FOR ARMY OF 500,000.

Says Adequate Preparedness Means 1,000,000 and Navy Next Britain's.

Ex-President Taft told about 750 persons in the Washington Heights Community Chautauqua, Broadway and 159th Street, yesterday, his opinions on intervention in Mexico, the Philippines problem, preparedness, and other questions of the hour.

In introducing the ex-President as a speaker upon "Our World Relationships," William S. Bennet, Congressman from the Twenty-third District, said that Mr. Taft had had four years' training in the most exclusive school on the subject, a school that had only two living graduates.

Mr. Taft chuckled, and remarked: "Yes, but we hope to make another graduate soon."

After recounting all the other responsibilities and international difficulties of the United States the ex-President said: "And we have Mexico—Mexico! the international nuisance!" In speaking of the struggle with Mexico in 1845 he remarked:

"We had Generals Scott and Taylor and brave officers and men, but, my friends, we were fighting Mexicans."

The present crisis in our relations with Mexico, he said, illustrated the lack of preparation in carrying out a policy of protecting the border and exhibited the need of a regular army of 250,000 men. He remarked that Mexico "now had a de facto Government that was not a de facto Government of peace and order, but instead, a state of anarchy."

Because of its possessions and protectorates in all parts of the world, because it is a Pacific as well as an Atlantic power, an Asiatic power as well as a South American power, as well as by reason of its part in international finance and other activities, Mr. Taft said he thought the United States might not be able to escape from another world war. Already the country had forsaken the attitude adopted at the beginning of the war, he said, that it "didn't care a darn what happened so long as it didn't happen to the United States."

Adequate preparedness meant an army of 500,000 or 600,000, or perhaps 1,000,000 men, and a navy second in size only to that of Great Britain, he said.

"A navy is an appropriate instrument of defense for a republic," he said. "An imperial nation never conquers with a navy, but with an army. The fleet is only an auxiliary."

Declaring his faith in the Monroe Doctrine, the ex-President said it ought to be upheld with force if necessary, and that a revocation of the principle would be a practical invitation to covetous European powers to cross the ocean.

"We own a great deal that other nations would like to have, and unless we would make it uncomfortable for them if they tried to take it we owe them the Christian duty to remove the temptation," he said.

WILSON TO SPEAK FRIDAY.

President Will Be Guest at Press Club's Annual Dinner.

President Wilson's first public utterance on the serious situation now facing the country will be given next Friday night when he is to be the principal guest at the New York Press Club's annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria. Ever since 1878, when President Grant appeared at the board of the New York newspapermen, every one of his successors has followed the custom.

Entirely free from politics is the Press Club's testimonial to the President. Bainbridge Colby, who nominated Colonel Roosevelt as the Progressive candidate for the Presidency in Chicago, will be one of the speakers. Others will be Ralph Pulitzer, Irvin S. Cobb and Edward Percy Howard, the club's President.

From every large city in the country have come requests for seats at the dinner by associate members. John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, has wired for reservations, as have C. W. Barron of Boston, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, and Marsden J. Perry of Providence. The club has waived its rule limiting seats exclusively to members, and one hundred extra seats have been reserved for persons of prominence who have sent written requests. Three hundred and fifty women may be accommodated in the balconies, and the tickets will be allotted in order of request.

One of the features of the dinner will be the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan.

Two Boys Disappear While Boating.

Joseph and Philip King, 13 and 9 years old, sons of Andrew King of 153 West Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, have been missing since yesterday morning, when they went for a sail in a rowboat on Newark Bay. The boat was found floating off Twenty-fifth Street in the afternoon. There were no oars in the boat, and it is thought by the police that the boys were both drowned. An all-day search of the bay failed to bring any clue of them.

PRIZES TO FIREMEN FOR USEFUL IDEAS

Everybody in Department Urged to Offer Suggestions for Improving Service.

MANY TRIED AND ADOPTED

Proposals Have Brought Greater Safety in Under-River Tunnels, Schools, and on Waterfront.

Members of the Fire Department, from the highest ranks to plain firemen, have, among them, contributed hundreds of practical ideas for the improvement of the service. Some of these ideas have been tried with good results, and others are to be used as requirements may arise. The announcement was made yesterday at the office of Fire Commissioner Adamson. The suggestions include the best methods for extinguishing fires and safeguarding life in the subway tubes under the East and North Rivers, to minimize the danger of fire on elevated and subway lines and in public schools, better protection on Blackwell's Island, and scores of others which may be made available at a minimum of cost or with no additional outlay.

This interest shown for the service by the rank and file has been developed through the co-operation of the administrative heads with the men, and further encouraged by the offer annually of the Administration Medal, which was established by Fire Commissioner Adamson, who made the first award recently to Battalion Chief George J. Kuss for his suggestion that the fire college lectures be extended for the benefit of the entire fire-fighting forces. Regarding this new departure the Fire Commissioner summed up the value of it yesterday in these words:

"The larger part of these contributions from the men to the department are of the greatest practical value, and many clever and ingenious proposals have been brought forward."

Deputy Chief Thomas R. Langford and Captain Charles W. Rankin have mapped out a plan for extinguishing fires and saving life in the event of an accident or a fire in the tubes under the East and North Rivers.

Lieutenant James J. Melia, as a means to minimize the danger of fire on the elevated lines and in the subways, has advised the installation of fire fighting equipment in the cars. There have been fires in the subway cars, particularly by the ignition of seats from electric connections, which the guards were unable to cope with quickly for lack of proper appliances.

Fireman Charles E. McCormick has proposed the organization of a junior fire prevention league to improve safety in the public schools. He would have a systematic fire drill based on the needs and conditions of each particular school building, and to hold the active interest of the pupils he would have them organized as junior fire wardens and be required to report to the commanders of fire companies.

To afford firemen all the experience possible Captain Anthony J. Stewart recommended that each member of a company be transferred each year for eight years, until he had served in all the divisions of the department. Captain Charles E. Field, who aided last year in the inauguration of the calesthenic drills, suggested that, owing to the number of fires along the waterfront, fire companies in the river shipping districts be provided with torches similar to the type used by the rescue squads.

More than sixty firemen have given their aid in this work of improving the service. Engineer Charles Funk of Engine Company 268, is responsible for placing a pulmotor in a fire house at Rockaway Beach, for the speedy resuscitation of bathers overcome in the water. It was Fireman Martin Bannon's idea which Commissioner Adamson put into operation in moving picture houses to show how best to ring a fire alarm.

Charles S. Demarest, Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus, worked out a plan to increase the pumping facilities on Blackwell's Island from 500 to 3,000 gallons a minute, thus affording the city's institutions protection, which heretofore depended entirely on the fire boats. The engineering features of this improvement were simple and the cost comparatively small.

2 FALL 3 STORIES AT FIRE.

Finan's Skull Fractured and Wife's Ankle Broken—Child Rescued.

Policeman Taylor of the Fourth Avenue station, Brooklyn, saw smoke pouring from a three-story apartment house at 5,515 New Utrecht Avenue yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and immediately turned in an alarm. Returning to the scene, he found Mr. and Mrs. George Finan and their 8-year-old daughter, Marie, on the third floor fire escape, ready to jump. Before Taylor reached them, however, by rushing through the house, both husband and wife had either jumped or lost their balance, for both landed in the street.

Finan's skull was fractured and his wife's left ankle was broken. The child Taylor rescued, but, in passing through a broken window, the little girl was cut about the hands and legs.

Oscar Ench, the only other occupant of the house when the fire broke out in the basement, was also rescued by the policeman. While trying to pick up Mrs. Finan, William Nolan of 1,408 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, who had been attracted by the arrival of the fire apparatus, was severely cut by glass. An ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital took the injured to the hospital, where it was said late last night that Finan was in a serious condition.

Service Board's New Hearing Room.

Beginning today, the Public Service Commission will hold its regular meetings and most of its public hearings in its new hearing room in the Equitable Building. The room on the twenty-fifth floor has been in the hands of carpenters and painters for several weeks. It has a seating capacity of about 100. The Commissioners' chairs are arranged on a dais, and immediately in front a space is provided for counsel, newspaper men, and stenographers.

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NED AMES PLAYS MARTYR.

Talks of Plot to Create War With Mexico in Bouck White's Pulpit.

In the absence of Bouck White, who has not completed his term on Blackwell's Island for desecration of the American flag, Ned Ames officiated at the meeting of the Church of the Social Revolution, 125 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday. He had a small congregation.

Ames was discharged last week from Bellevue, where he was sent by Chief Magistrate McAdoo for observation after his arrest for participating in "the melting pot" exercises.

Ames referred in his talk to himself, White and others as "martyrs" to the cause of free speech.

Warm applause was evoked by his reference to the Mexican crisis as the culmination of a long incubated plot on the part of capitalists to have the United States become embroiled in Mexican affairs.

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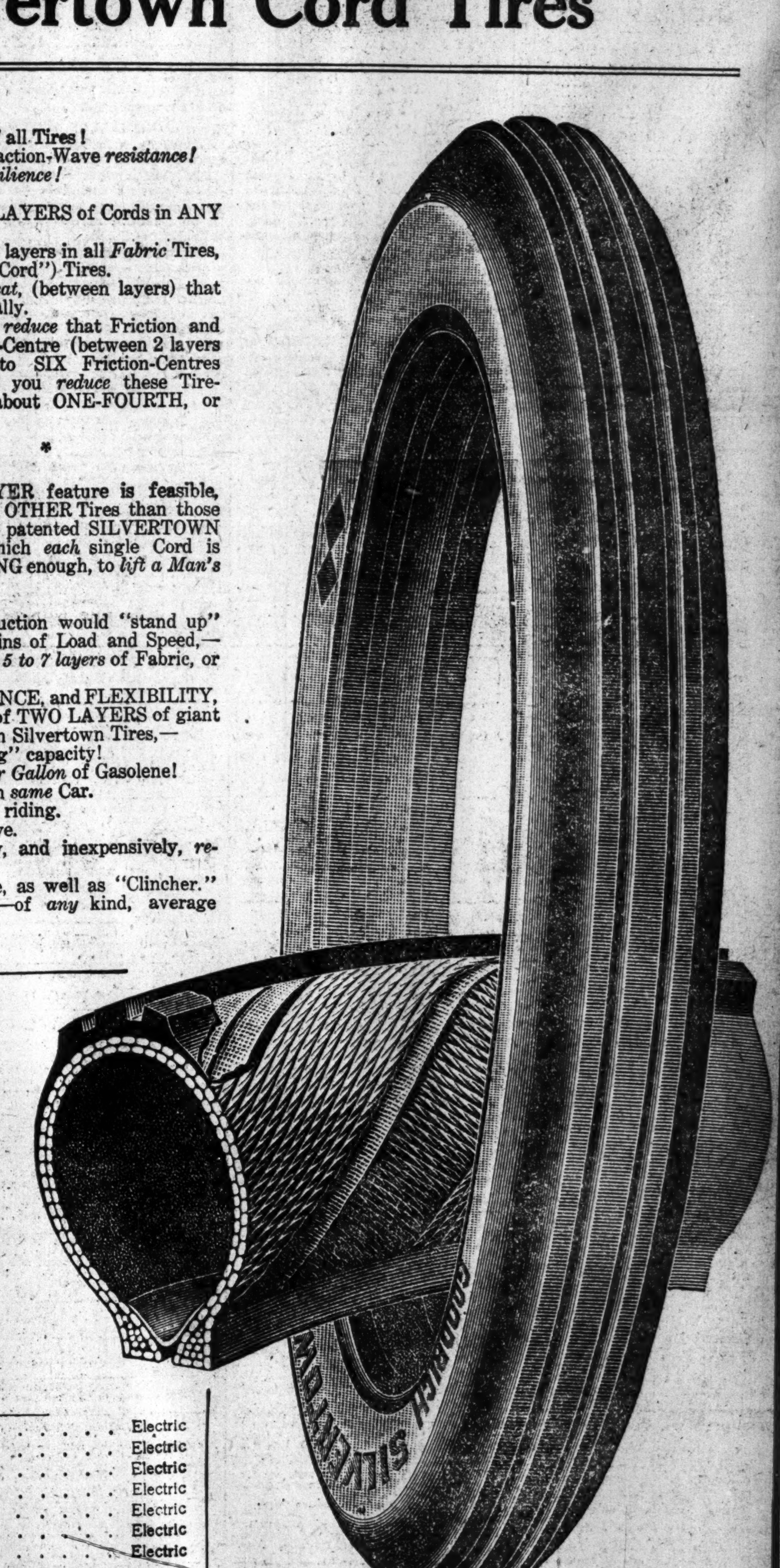
MARMON	Gasolene
OWEN MAGNETIC	Gasolene
PEUGEOT	Gasolene
PIERCE-ARROW	Gasolene
SIMPLEX-CRANE	Gasolene
STANLEY (Touring)	Steam
STUTZ (Bull-dog)	Gasolene
WHITE	Gasolene
WINTON, Model 48	Gasolene
AMERICAN	Electric
ANDERSON	Electric
BAKER R. & L.	Electric
BEARDSLEY	Electric
OHIO	Electric
WAVERLY	Electric
WOODS	Electric



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